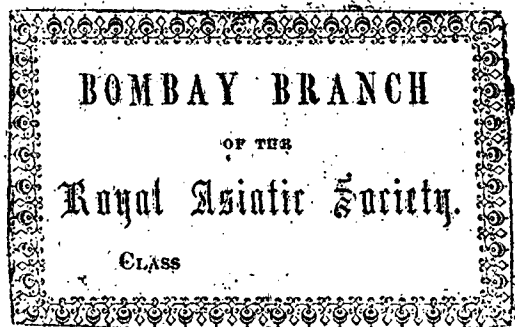




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MAGNA BRITANNIA.

VOL. VI.

DEVONSHIRE.

PART II.



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MAGNA BRITANNIA;
BEING
A CONCISE TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT
OF
THE SEVERAL COUNTIES
OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

85188

By the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, A.M. F.R.S. F.A. and L.S.

RECTOR OF RODMARTON IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE;

And SAMUEL LYSONS, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S.

LATE KEEPER OF HIS MAJESTY'S RECORDS IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

VOLUME THE SIXTH,

CONTAINING

DEVONSHIRE.

PART II.



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LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THOMAS CADELL, IN THE STRAND.

1822.

PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

THERE is nothing like a regular parochial history of any part of Devonshire except that of the archdeaconry of Exeter, published by the Rev. R. Polwhele, as will be hereafter mentioned.

In the early part of the seventeenth century, there were three industrious antiquaries, contemporaries, who made large collections towards a topographical history of this county: Sir William Pole, who died in 1636; Mr. Tristram Risdon, who died in 1640; and Mr. Thomas Westcote, of Raddon, who died about the same year.

Sir William Pole's collections, which consist, chiefly, of the descent of landed property and families, compiled from various public records, deeds, &c., were published in 1791, by his descendant, the late Sir John William Pole, Bart. Mr. Tristram Risdon's work, which he denominated, "A Chorographical Description or Survey of Devon," was in a great measure borrowed, as he himself has stated, from Sir William Pole's collections. This survey, which is brought down to about the year 1630, was first published in two small octavo volumes, in 1714.

Westcote's work is still in manuscript: there is a copy of it in the British Museum, and another in Sir L. V. Palk's library. In an appendage to the MS. in the Museum, he speaks as if his work had been already published, and notices many objections which had been made to it by the critics of that day.^a Among other matters, he says, he had been accused

^a He states one of the objections thus: "You are curious to show the possessors of manors, in the time of the three Edwards, and Henry III., and upwards; some in the Conqueror's; but you take small regard to name the now enjoyers, which would have been very acceptable." To this he answers, "If the modern possessors have a mansion-house in them, and are there seated, not one of them is forgotten; but for the generality of manors, it is very difficult, if not altogether impossible, for many of the chiefest are lately dismembered; some others in coparcenary under two or three, or perchance more; and then I must name none or all, or be reproved again. Some may change, or alter, even while I write; as two or three of the best are said to be on the point at this present." There is no date throughout the MS. It must have been written between 1628 and 1636, as it appears that Edward Earl of Bath, whom he calls the *Primum Mobile* of his labours, was living; and he speaks of Judge Doddridge's death as having happened *not long since*. The Judge died in 1628; the Earl, in 1636.

of having omitted any mention of the great bear, which fought nine dogs when the Duke of Anjou, the French king's brother, was in Devonshire.

Mr. William Chapple, of Exeter, in the year 1772, issued proposals for a new edition of Risdon's Survey, with a continuation to his own time; for this work he had been some years making collections, and had sent circular queries to the clergy. He lived to complete only a small part of it. The title was to have been "A Review of Risdon's Survey, with Corrections, Annotations, and Additions." That part of the work which contained the general description of the county was published in 1785, four years after Mr. Chapple's death. A small part of the particular description, which was printed, but not published, together with answers to many of Mr. Chapple's circular letters and other collections, are now the property of Sir L. V. Palk, Bart., by whom I have been favoured with the use of them. A new edition of Risdon's Survey was published in 1811, in an octavo volume, with 68 pages of additional matter continuing the history of property in some parishes down to that period.

In the year 1793 the Rev. Richard Polwhele, vicar of Manaccan, in Cornwall, who had been for some years the resident curate of Kenton, near Exeter, published the second volume of a history of Devonshire, in folio, containing a "Chorographical Description or Parochial Survey" of the archdeaconry of Exeter. This appears to have been followed by a brief survey of the archdeaconries of Barnstaple and Totnes; the whole of those two archdeaconries being described in little more than 100 pages. It is called a third volume, but the paging is continued from the second. In 1798 appeared the first volume of this work, containing the natural history of Devonshire, and its general history divided into periods and heads.

Mr. Polwhele published also, in 1793, the first volume of "Historical Views of Devonshire," in quarto. This work, which was to have been extended to five volumes, has not been continued.

The city of Exeter has had several historians: its earliest history is intitled "A Description and Account of the City of Exeter," (1584,) by John Vowell, *alias* Hoker, who had been chamberlain of the city, and one of its representatives in parliament. This history is particularly interesting from the circumstance of the author's having been an eye-witness of many of the historical facts which he relates, particularly of the siege of Exeter in 1549.

Richard Izacke, Esq., who was also chamberlain of the city, published "Remarkable Antiquities of the City of Exeter," in 1677. Samuel Izacke, Esq.,

Esq., the author's son and successor, published an enlarged edition in 1723; the latest edition is that of 1741. Mr. Samuel Izacke published also (1736) a register of legacies left to the poor of Exeter, from 1164 to 1674. This work was reprinted in 1751, and again in 1786, by T. Brice, under the title of "Rights and Privileges of the Freemen of Exeter." A new edition, with additions, was published by the Rev. William Carwithen in 1820.

A history of Exeter was begun to be published in numbers by Thomas Brice, in 1802, but was never completed. Mr. S. Woolmer, in 1805, published a concise account of the city of Exeter, its neighbourhood, and adjacent watering places. In 1806 a history and description of the city of Exeter, in an octavo volume of about 450 pages, was published by Alexander Jenkins. There is also an anonymous history of Exeter, compiled from Hoker, Izacke, and others, without date. The most correct and valuable work on this subject, is a history of Exeter, compiled from the original documents; the bishops' registers, corporation records, &c. by the Rev. George Oliver^b, the Roman Catholic clergyman, in 1821. Some account of the cathedral church of Exeter, with plans, elevations, and sections, was published by the Society of Antiquaries, in 1797.

A history of Tiverton, in quarto, was published in 1790, by Mr. Martin Dunsford. An account of Mr. Blundell's foundation and other benefactions to Tiverton school, with notes drawn up by the late Benjamin Inledon, Esq., was printed in an octavo volume in 1804. A history of Bideford, in octavo, was published by John Watkins in 1792. Abraham Hawkins Esq., of Alston, published, in 1819, a volume in small octavo, entitled "Kingsbridge and Salcombe, with the intermediate Estuary, historically and topographically delineated."

The Rev. William Jones published, in 1779, in a small octavo volume, a history of the religious houses in Devon and Cornwall. A much more complete work on this subject, as far as relates to Devonshire, was published, in 1820, by the Rev. George Oliver, above mentioned. An ecclesiastical survey of the diocese of Exeter was published in a quarto volume in 1782.

A botanical tour in Devonshire and Cornwall was published in 1820, by the Rev. J. Pike Jones, curate of North-Bovey.

^b I have to express my thanks to this gentleman for the liberal use of his work, whilst going through the press, as well as for communications from his MS. notes, which will be found frequently quoted.

A general view of the agriculture of the county of Devon, drawn up for the Board of Agriculture, was published in quarto, in 1794: another work, on the same subject, drawn up also for the Board of Agriculture, by Mr. Charles Vancouver, was published in octavo, in 1808; and a second edition in 1813.

A well-known biographical volume relating to this county, called "The Worthies of Devon," was published by the Rev. John Prince, vicar of Berry Pomeroy, in 1701. A new edition, with notes, came out in 1810. The genealogical history of the Courtenay family by the Rev. Ezra Cleaveland, B. D., has much reference to this county, containing a detailed history of the Earls of Devonshire, and of the Haccombe and Powderham branches.

The following brief parochial history has been constructed in the same manner as those of the preceding counties. The descent of the principal landed property has been taken chiefly from Sir William Pole's collections, and Risdon's Survey, occasionally aided by public records, particularly the Hundred Rolls, and others in the Tower, from whence also ample materials have been obtained relating to charters for markets and fairs, the constructing of castellated mansions, &c.; and on this head I have to acknowledge the liberality of the present keeper of the records, Henry Petrie, Esq. The more modern descent of property is taken, in some instances, from the new edition of Risdon's Survey, but chiefly from information obligingly communicated by the present proprietors of estates, or their agents.

The notes relating to ancient chapels, chantries, &c., have been communicated as before, by John Caley, Esq. of the Augmentation-office.

Church notes and other local information have been collected during several journeys to various parts of the county, which commenced so long ago as the year 1807. The church notes and heraldic papers of the late Benjamin Incedon, Esq. have been obligingly communicated by his son, R. N. Incedon, Esq. of Yeo-town.

The present state of endowed schools and almshouses, and the present proprietors of landed property in each parish, have been obtained, as in other counties, through the medium of a correspondence with the clergy, who have very readily given their assistance.

It is hoped that indulgence will be shown for such errors as may have been occasioned by the author's not being aware, in many instances, of recent changes, which will probably be more than usual, from the unavoidable delays which have occurred in completing this volume.

^c See note ^a, p. 1.

ABBOTSHAM, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Hartland, lies about two miles from Bideford. The manor and church belonged to the abbey of Tavistock; the church was appropriated to the abbey, in 1193: the name of the donor does not appear; it was not among the founder's original donations. The manor belonged to the Coffin family, in 1621^a; both the manor and impropriation have been for a considerable time in the family of Willett, and are now vested in the widow of the late Augustus Saltren Willett, Esq. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown. In the parish church is a monument of John Willett, Esq. lord of the manor, who died in 1736. Mr. Zachary Mudge was some time vicar of this parish.^b

EAST ALLINGTON, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about three miles from Kingsbridge. The principal villages are Comb, Harleston, and Yetson.

The manor of East Allington belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the Crispins, who were succeeded by Dauneys. The heiress of Dauneys brought it to the Courtenays: Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon, gave it, in 1414, to his brother, Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Haccombe. This manor has been for many generations in the Fortescues of Fallopit.

Fallopit was for several descents the property and residence of a family of that name, whose heiress married Sir Henry Fortescue, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland: she was his second wife: their descendants in the male line inherited and resided at this place above three hundred years: Sir Edmund Fortescue, of Fallopit, was created a baronet in 1664: the title became extinct at the death of his son, Sir Sandys, in 1683. The estate then passed to a younger branch of this house, which became extinct by the death of Edmund Fortescue, Esq. in 1734. Mary, his daughter and co-heir, brought it to William Fortescue, Esq. (of the Buckland-Filleigh branch), Master of the Rolls, whose daughter and heiress married, but died without issue; in consequence of which this estate passed to the descendants of Dorothy, the other co-heiress, who had married Thomas Bury, Esq. The heiress of Mr. Bury married the Rev. Nathaniel Wells, rector of East Allington, whose son Edmund took the name of Fortescue, and was father of Edmund Nathaniel William Fortescue, Esq. of Fallopit, the present proprietor.

^a Esch. of Dennis, 17 Jac. in Chapple's Collections.

^b See the account of Bideford.

The manor of Colehanger, in this parish, belongs to the Earl of Morley; the manor of Harleston to Philip Cookworthy, Esq. Harleston appears to have been formerly in the Hungerford family, and to have been granted by King Edward IV., after the attainder of Lord Hungerford, to the Dinhams.^b

In the parish church are memorials for the families of Fortescue^c and Prideaux; Samuel More, Gent. 1623^d; the Rev. Nathaniel Wells^e, 1762; the Rev. John Eveleigh^f, 1770; John Scobell, of Nutcombe (no date), &c.

Mr. Fortescue is patron of the rectory.

WEST ALLINGTON, or ALVINGTON^g, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about a mile from Kingsbridge. Woolston and Sorely are villages in this parish.

A market at this place, anciently called Alfington, was granted, in 1270, to John de Besill, to be held on Saturday, and a fair for three days, at the festival of St. Michael.^h

The manor, which had been ancient demesne of the crown, was given by King John to Alice de Rivers, Countess of Devon. After the death of Alice, wife of Patrick de Chaworth, and daughter and heir of William de la Ferte, it escheated to the crown, and King Henry III. granted it to Matthew de Besils.ⁱ Of late years it has been in the family of Bickford, and it has been recently purchased by Mr. Bastard, of the Rev. Wm. Holland, who married the sister of the late Arscott Bickford, Esq. The lords of this manor had the power of inflicting capital punishment.^k

The manor of Woolston, or Woolson, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Crispin. In the reign of James I. it was in the Bastard family, who, according to Risdon, inherited it from a co-heiress of Crispin; but Sir William Pole's account is, that it passed from Crispin, by successive female heirs, to Bradston and Strech, and that

^b See Pat. 4 Edw. IV.

^c John Fortescue, Esq. 1595; Edmund Fortescue, 1624; John Fortescue, Esq. 1666; Sir Edmund Fortescue, Bart. 1666; Sir Sandys Fortescue, Bart. 1683; Edmund Fortescue, Esq. 1734.

^d A slab of slate, on which is the effigies of a man in armour, with a sword at his left side; at his right side a spade; and at his feet a bill-hook and mattock.

^e Grandfather of the present Mr. Fortescue.

^f Father of the late provost of Oriel College, Oxford.

^g The name of this parish is usually spelt Alvington.

^h Cart. Rot. 56 Hen. III.

ⁱ Hundred Roll.

Ibid.

the co-heiresses of Strech married Cheyney and Beauchamp. This manor now belongs to the Duke of Bolton.

Garston, in this parish, was an ancient seat of the Bastard family, by whom it was occupied till the year 1773, when Lady Bridget Bastard, who held it in dower, died. It is now a farm-house, the property of Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. M. P. The gardens were famous for orange and lemon trees, trained against the walls, which are said to have produced as fine fruit as any from Portugal.^k

The manor of Nordon, in this parish, belongs to the Earl of Morley; that of Bagton, or Batton, to Elizabeth Wells Sturgeon. The manor of Rake and Sorely belonged, at an early period, to the family of Rake, from whom it passed to the Tremaynes. It continued in the possession of the latter in Sir William Pole's time. The late Samuel Holditch Hayne, Esq. purchased it of the co-heiresses of Robert Lake, Esq., and since his death it has been sold to William Jackson, Esq., who is the present proprietor.

The barton of Bowrings-leigh, which had been the property and residence of the ancient family of Bowring, passed, with its heiress, to the Pikes, by whom it was sold to Webber, *alias* Gilbert. William Ilbert, Esq. purchased it of the Gilberts, in the reign of William III., and it is now the property and residence of his descendant, the Rev. Roope Ilbert.

The barton of Comb Royal was the property and residence of a branch of the Gilberts, the last of which sold it to the Gilberts of Holwell; John Gilbert, Esq. sold it, about 1736 or 1737, to the late John Luscombe, Esq., and it is now the property and residence of his nephew, John Luscombe Luscombe, Esq.

In the parish church are memorials of the Bastard family^l, and of Samuel Holditch, Esq. 1763.

The Rev. Roope Ilbert is lessee of the great tithes, under the dean and chapter of Salisbury^m, who are patrons of the vicarage. Marlborough, South Milton, and South Huish, are daughter-churches to West Allington.

^k See Hawkins's History of Kingsbridge, where it is said that some of the fruit was presented to his Majesty, about the year 1770.

^l William Bastard, Esq. 1638; William Bastard, Esq. 1663; and William Bastard, Esq. 1703. There was also a memorial for Sir William Bastard, who died in 1690, but it is not now legible.

^m The great tithes are mentioned as appropriated to this church in the Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I.

Mrs. Catherine Ilbert, in 1759, gave 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum, for teaching poor children of this parish.

ALPHINGTON, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about two miles from Exeter, on the road to Plymouth.

There are cattle fairs at Alphington, on the first Wednesday after June 20., and the Wednesday in the week after Michaelmas.^a

Alphington was one of the principal quarters of Sir Thomas Fairfax's army, when he was blockading Exeter, in the early part of the year 1646.^o

The manor of Alphington, which had been ancient demesne of the crown, belonged, in 1274, to Anianus or Eneon, bishop of Bangor; soon afterwards to the Nevills.^p In the reign of Richard II. Sir Hugh Seagrave exchanged it with the Earl of Devonshire for the manor of Newnham-Courtenay, in Oxfordshire. It was afterwards settled on the Courtenays of Powderham; and is now the property of Lord Viscount Courtenay. The lord of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^q

Matford, in this parish, belonged to the Dinham, from whom it acquired the appellation of Matford Dinham. At a later period it was the seat of Sir George Smith, from whom it descended to Phineas Chéeke, Esq. of Exeter. From the latter it passed by marriage to William Mackworth Praed, Esq., who sold it to the late John Stephens, Esq. In 1792, it belonged to Henry Hippisley Coxe, Esq., and is now, by purchase, the property of Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, Bart.

The priory of St. James is said to have been partly in this parish.

In the parish church are memorials of the family of Northleigh^r; Joseph Somaster, Esq. 1733; and John William Ellicombe, Ensign of the 40th regiment, killed in Holland, 1799. The Rev. William Rous

^a I had originally supposed, that the grant of a market and of a fair at the festival of St. Michael, at Alfington, to Matthew Besils, related to this parish; but by reference to the Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I., it is quite clear that it was West Allington, in the hundred of Stanborough, which was granted, with the neighbouring parish of Diptford, to Nich. Mules, by Henry III., and which, at the time of taking the Hundred Roll, belonged to John Besils, son of Matthew, to whom the market and fair were granted. In the Hundred Roll, West Allington is spelt Alfyn-ton, and this parish in the hundred of Wonford, Alphinton.

^o See Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 182.

^p Hundred Roll, 3 Edw. I.

^q Hundred Roll.

^r Robert Northleigh, Esq. of Matford Dinham, 1639; Henry Northleigh, Esq. of Peamore, 1693 (married the heiress of Tothill).

Ellicombe is patron and incumbent of the rectory. There was formerly a chapel in this parish dedicated to St. James.

Risdon mentions a man of the name of Stone who lived at Alphington to the age of 120, having served Henry VIII. in his chapel, Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. His name is not to be found in the parish register, which does not begin till 1663.

On the second of July, 1760, by the sudden inundation of the brook which runs through the village, upwards of 20 dwelling-houses were thrown down, besides other buildings: the damage was computed at upwards of 1000*l*.

ALVERDISCOTT, or ALSCOTT, in the hundred of Fremington and in the deanery of Hartland, lies about six or seven miles from Barnstaple. The villages of Bullworthy and Stonecross are in this parish.

The manor belonged to the ancient family of Fleming, one of whose co-heiresses brought it to Bellew. It was purchased of the latter by James Welsh, Esq. who possessed it in Risdon's time. It was afterwards in the Chudleighs. The barton was purchased about the year 1756 of Margaret, one of the co-heiresses of Sir George Chudleigh, by James Rowe, Esq. Mr. Rowe purchased the manor and advowson about the year 1760. The former was sold by his nephew in 1800 to Richard Preston, Esq. M. P. the present proprietor.

Wibbery or Webbery was the property and residence of a family of that name, whose heiress brought it to Lippincot. The Lippincots possessed and resided at Webbery for many generations. Henry Lippincot, Esq., the last of the family, devised it to Charles Cutcliffe, Esq. of Weach, grandfather of John Mervin Cutcliffe, Esq. the present proprietor, who has lately rebuilt the mansion on this estate for his own residence.

In the parish church are memorials for Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Windham and wife of James Welsh, Esq. 1650; Thomas, his son, 1639; and Gilbert Hody, Esq. of Nethway, 1686. The Rev. John Dene of Horwood is patron of the rectory.

ALWINGTON, in the hundred of Shebbeare and in the deanery of Hartland, lies about five miles from Bideford.

The small villages of Fairy Cross and Wood-town are in this parish.

The manor of Alwington belonged to the ancient family of Coffin from nearly the time of the Conquest till the death of Richard Coffin, Esq. in 1766. It is now, by inheritance, the property of the Rev. John Pine Coffin of Bath, who assumed the name of Coffin in 1797. Portledge, in this parish, the ancient seat of the Coffin family, is now the residence of Richard Pine Coffin, Esq. eldest son of Mr. Pine Coffin above mentioned.

Yeo-vale, in this parish, was the ancient property and residence of the family of Yeo, whose heiress brought it to Giffard: the heiress of Giffard married Sir George Cary of Cockington. About the year 1683, it was purchased of the Cary family by John Bruton, Esq. whose descendant sold it in 1769 to the Rev. Hooper Morrison, father of the Rev. Thomas Hooper Morrison, the present proprietor. Yeo-vale, the seat of Mr. Morrison, is situated in a beautiful valley. At Yeo-vale, near the mansion, were the ruins of an ancient chapel, which have been removed to a more distant part of the grounds. Risdon speaks of a monument in this chapel to the memory of William Giffard, Esq., who died in 1400. This monument has been preserved, and was removed with the ruins of the chapel.

The barton of Winscot was some time the property and residence of the Burgoynes, and afterwards of their representatives, the Meddons. It is now the property of William Bruton, Esq. and Charles Bruton, Esq.

In the parish church are monuments and other memorials for the families of Coffin¹, Pyne², Morrison³, Bruton⁴, Burgoyne⁵, Meddon⁶, &c. In an aisle belonging to the Yeo-vale estate is a monument without inscription, and in the window the arms of Giffard. Mr. Pine Coffin is patron of the rectory.

Richard Coffin, Esq. in 1696, founded an alms-house for three poor persons, and endowed it with land now about 27*l.* per annum.

¹ Richard Coffin, Esq. 1617 (with half-length effigies of the deceased and his wife, the daughter of Lovis of Cornwall); Katherine, wife of William Hockin and daughter of Coffin, 1648; Bridget, relict of Charles Kelland, Esq., daughter of Coffin, 1697; Richard Coffin, Esq. 1699; John Coffin, Esq. 1703 (married Kelland); Richard Coffin, Esq. 1766; Ann, relict of Richard Coffin, Esq. and daughter of Prideaux, 1705.

² Rev. John Pyne, 1655; John Pine, 1769. The name has of late been spelt by the family Pine.

³ Monument of Charlotte, daughter of Paul Orchard, Esq. and relict of the Rev. Hooper Morrison of Yeo-vale, 1791; Rev. Hooper Morrison, 1798; his mother was daughter of Sir Nicholas Hooper.

⁴ William Bruton, 1681; John Bruton of Yeo, 1701.

⁵ Thomas Burgoyne, Gent. 1624; his daughter and heir married Meddon.

⁶ John Meddon of Winscot, 1775; John Meddon, Esq. the last heir-male of the family, 1812.

EAST ANSTEY, in the hundred and deanery of South Molton, on the borders of Somersetshire, lies about ten miles from South Molton.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the Corbets, from whom it passed to the family of Crewes or Cruwys, and from them obtained the name of Anstey Cruwys. This place continued, for five descents, to be the residence of a younger branch of the Cruwys family, the co-heiresses of which brought this estate to Norton and Pollard. From the Nortons, it descended to the Prou's of Chagford, and through Chalvedon to the Beres of Huntsham: the heiress of Pollard married Poyntz. This manor appears to have been afterwards in severalties. In the reign of James I., the family of Molford held one-fourth of East Anstey *alias* Anstey Crewes of the heirs of Lord Dinham.* After this we find nothing further of the manor. The barton was some time since in the Acland family: the Earl of Carnarvon, who acquired it in marriage with the daughter and heir of Sir John Acland, Bart., conveyed it in exchange to the Rev. John Norris, father of John Norris, Esq. the present proprietor.

The barton of Lilliscombe or Liscombe, in this parish, formerly belonging to the Byam family, was purchased by the Rev. Thomas Stawell, grandfather of the Rev. W. M. Stawell, who is the present proprietor. The Rev. George Norris is the present patron and incumbent of the rectory.

WEST ANSTEY, in the hundred and deanery of South Molton, lies about nine miles from South Molton. The manor was successively in the families of Le Moigny, Pillond, Cornu, and Speccot: at a later period in the Rolles, from whom it descended to Lord Clinton.

The principal landed property belongs to Willoughby Bryant Stawell, Esq. who resides in the parish.

The Dean and Chapter of Exeter are impropiators and patrons of the vicarage. James Handford, in 1763, gave 3*l.* per annum for the endowment of a charity school.

ARLINGTON, in the hundred and deanery of Sherwell, lies about seven miles from Barnstaple. The village of Becott is in this parish.

Arlington was one of the ancient possessions of the Raleghs, whose heiress brought it to Chichester. It is now the property and seat of John Palmer Chichester, Esq. the lineal descendant of a younger son of that

* Extent of the Duchy of Cornwall, 17 Jac. I.

ancient family, on whom Arlington was settled in or about the reign of Henry VII.

In the parish church is an ancient tomb for a female of the Ralègh family, there are also memorials for John Chichester, Esq., 1783; Gascoigne Canham, 55 years rector, 1667; and William Bampffield, 50 years rector, 1719.

Mr. Chichester is patron of the rectory. The advowson had formerly been in the Courtenay family.

ASHBURTON, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the deanery of Moreton, anciently written Asperton, is an ancient market-town, 19 miles from Exeter, and 192 from London, on the road to Plymouth, from which it is distant 24 miles.

King Edward II. granted a market at Asperton on Saturdays, to Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Lawrence.^b The market is still held on Saturday for corn, provisions, &c. Mr. John Ford in 1672 procured another market on Tuesdays, chiefly for wool and yarn (spun in Cornwall), which has been some years discontinued, since the introduction of machinery into the manufactures. Andrew Quicke, Esq., first elected member for the borough in 1712, procured a charter for two fairs; the first Thursday in March, and the first Thursday in June. These fairs are still held; the other fairs are the first Tuesday in August, and the first Tuesday in November. The March fair has a large supply of cattle, chiefly for the east-country dealers; the November fair is a great sheep fair.

A considerable manufacture of serges has been carried on for many years at Ashburton. The serges now made here are only for the East-India Company.

Ashburton was made one of the stannary towns in 1328.^c The number of inhabitants in Ashburton was returned at 3080 in 1801, and in 1811 at 3053.

The borough of Ashburton has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The right of election is vested in the inhabitant householders and the holders of burgage tenures. Their numbers are estimated at between 3 and 400. The two portreeves are the returning officers.

Ashburton was taken by Sir Thomas Fairfax on his march westward in

^b Rot. Cart. 3 Edw. II. 21.

^c Pat. 2 Edw. III. pt. 2.

1646. The general had his head-quarters there on the 10th of January, and on his departure, left a regiment to keep possession of the town.^d

The manor of Ashburton was in the see of Exeter till the reign of James I., when it was alienated to the crown. Some years afterwards, it was in moieties vested in Sir Robert Parkhurst and the Earl of Feversham. Sir Robert Parkhurst conveyed his moiety to Sir John Stawell, from whose family it passed to Tuckfield. The heiress of Roger Tuckfield, Esq. brought it to Samuel Rolle, Esq. from whom it descended, with the manor of Halwell in this parish, to Lord Clinton. Lord Feversham's moiety was sold to Richard Duke, Esq. of Otterton. It was purchased of the heirs of Duke by Sir Robert Palk, Bart., and is now the property of his grandson, Sir L. V. Palk, Bart. The lord of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^e

In the parish church, a handsome, spacious structure, is the monument of the Right Honourable John Dunning, the late Lord Ashburton, who died in 1783: he was a native of Ashburton, and educated at the grammar-school in this town.

In the church-yard is buried Mr. Thomas Martyn, who published the map of Cornwall, and was employed in the Survey of Devon at the time of his death, in 1752.

The chapel of St. Lawrence was a chantry chapel, endowed with a stipend of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum.^f The chantry priest was to keep a grammar-school. In the early part of the last century, this chapel was used for marriages and other occasional parochial duty: the grammar-school is now held in it; elections for the borough, and other public meetings. It is repaired out of the parish lands, most probably what formed the endowment of the chantry. The endowment of the present grammar-school is from other sources. Mr. Blundell, founder of the school at Tiverton, gave lands, now let for about 30*l.* per annum, and Edward Gould, in 1735, the sum of 200*l.*, laid out, in 1737, in lands now let for about 20*l.*

Mr. John Ford in 1677 founded a charity school for reading and writing, which he endowed with 8*l.* per annum, charged on the yarn market. This

^d Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 165.

^e Hundred Roll.

^f The lands with which this chapel was endowed were valued in the reign of Edward VI. at 10*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* per annum. The overplus was appropriated to the maintenance and reparation of leaden pipes "for the conduction of wholesome water for the relief of the infected when the plague should be at Ashburton, that they might not infect others." Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office.

original endowment has of course been lost, the market having been annihilated, but it has an endowment in land, now producing 120*l.* per annum, purchased with the sum of 640*l.* given by Lord Middleton, and John Harris, Esq., then members for the borough, in 1754. Mrs. Mary Dunning, in 1805, gave 6*l.* per annum for instructing ten poor girls in reading, sewing, &c.

There are meeting-houses at Ashburton for the Independents, the particular Baptists, and the Wesleyan Methodists.

ASHBURY, in the hundred of Black-Torrington, and in the deanery of Okehampton, lies about 5 miles from Hatherleigh and 7 from Okehampton. The manor belonged to the family of Ashbury, in the fourteenth century; afterwards successively to those of Speccot and Walter. It is now the property and seat of John Morth Woollcombe, Esq. whose ancestor became possessed of it in consequence of a marriage (in 1685) with the heiress of Walter, (who had previously married Stuckey.) In the parish church are monuments of the families of Walter^s and Woollcombe.^b

The church of Ashbury belonged to the priory of Launceston: the rectory is now in the gift of the crown. There is no endowed school in this parish, but the children are educated in a school at North-Lew, conducted on Dr. Bell's system, and supported by subscription.

ASHCOMBE, in the hundred of Exminster, and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about 3 miles from Chudleigh. Ashcombe consists of three villages, distinguished by the names of Higher-town, Middle-town, and Lower-town.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the Kirkhams, and here they had their original residence. The heiress of Kirkham brought it to the Blounts of Oxfordshire. After the death of Edward Blount, Esq. in 1722, this manor was sold to Thomas Ball, Esq. It has since passed with Mamhead, and is now the property of the Earl of Lisburne.

The King is patron of the rectory.

There are two small schools in this parish which have an endowment of 3*l.* per annum given by Mr. Moalle, who died, in 1803, and are further supported by subscription.

ASHFORD, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Barnstaple, is situated about 2½ miles from Barnstaple.

^s Henry Walter, Esq. ob. s. p. 1686. His only surviving sister married Stuckey, and afterwards Woollcombe.

^b Elizabeth wife of Henry Woollcombe, 1694; John Woollcombe, Esq., 1778; Mary his wife, heiress of Morth, 1788; John Morth Woollcombe, Esq., 1802.

At the time of taking the Domesday survey, the manor of Ashford was held by Robert de Bellamonte or Beaumont, under Baldwin the sheriff. After continuing in the Beaumonts for many generations, it passed by marriage to Sir John Basset, who gave it with one of his daughters to a younger son of the Courtenay family. The heiress of this branch brought it to Moore. In the year 1715 this manor was in the Bampfylde family; the estate was sold in lots by Sir C. W. Bampfylde, Bart. about the year 1815. The manor and barton were then purchased by Thomas Tardrew, Esq. of Barnstaple, who is the present proprietor.

The King is patron of the rectory.

ASHPRINGTON, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Totton, lies about 3 miles from Totness. Yeatson and Washburton are villages in this parish.

The manor of Sharpham in this parish, belonged in the reign of Henry IV. to Robert Winard, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to French, Prideaux, and Drewe. Giles, of Bowden, purchased it of the Drewes; it was afterwards in the successive possession of Yarde, Cockey, and Pownall. The heiress of Philemon Pownall, Esq., captain in the royal navy, brought it to the late Edmund Bastard, Esq. M. P. father of John Bastard, Esq. M. P. and captain in the royal navy, who is the present proprietor. Sharpham, the seat of Capt. Bastard, is situated among some of the most beautiful scenery of the banks of the Dart. Painsford in this parish belonged anciently to the Piperells, whose heiress brought it to Halwill. The Somasters purchased it of the latter in the reign of Henry VII. and continued to possess it in Risdon's time. It afterwards passed by successive female heirs to Kelland and Courtenay. A few years ago it was sold by the Countess of Cork and Mr. Poyntz, as representatives of the Courtenays of Painsford, to Mr. Philip Michelmore, the present proprietor.

Bowden or Bodeton, in this parish, belonged at an early period to the family of Bodeton. Isabella de Bodeton gave it in the year 1268 to the hospital of Bothomescombe. At a later period it was some time a seat of the family of Giles. Sir Edward Giles, who lived in the reign of James I., left it to a nephew who took the name. John Giles, Esq. who died in 1676, left an only daughter and heir, married to Sir Richard Gipps. Bowden was afterwards, for some descents, in the Trists; it is now the property and residence of Mrs. Adams, relict of the late William Adams, Esq. M. P.

¹ Hundred Roll. I have not been able to ascertain where this hospital was.

The manor of Washburton, some time in the Earl of Morley's family, is now the property of Jasper Parrott, Esq. In the parish church are monuments or inscribed grave-stones for the families of Somaster^k and Kelland^l; Henry Blackaller, Esq. 1684; Mary, wife of Philip Cockey, Esq. of Sharp-ham, 1753; and Capt. Philemon Pownall, R. N. who was killed in action June 15, 1780.

There is a chapel at Painsford in this parish, at which divine service was performed till about the middle of the last century; it is now in a dilapidated state.

The Rev. George Terry Carwithen, and Mrs. Newman of Dartmouth, are joint patrons of the rectory.

ASH-REIGNY, *alias* RING'S ASH, in the hundred of North Tawton, and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about four miles from Chulmleigh. Hayes and Riddlecombe are villages in this parish.

Sir Thomas Fairfax had a rendezvous of his army at Ash-Reigny, previous to his attack of Torrington, on the 16th of February 1646.^m

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the ancient family of Reigny, and afterwards successively to Sergeaux, Sully, and Hatch. The heiress of Hatch married Mallet. In Sir William Pole's time it belonged to Sir Francis Vincent, who was second husband of the heiress of Mallet. It has since passed through various hands in a divided state. The Rev. John Tossel Johnson has a moiety of the manor and advowson of the rectory, by bequest from his uncle Mr. Tossel, who had purchased of Mrs. Jenner in 1743. The other moiety is the joint property of the trustees of the Pyncombe charities, and the representatives of John Carew, Esq.

Riddlecombe belonged, at an early period, to Lomen, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to Willington, Beaumont, and Basset. It is now vested in Mrs. Pyncombe's trustees and the representatives of Mr. Carew. There was formerly a chapel here dedicated to St. Olave. A revel is held annually, the remains of an ancient fair.

The sum of 10*l.* per annum out of the estates left by Mrs. Gertrude Pyncombe in 1730, to charitable uses, is appropriated for the instruction of poor children of this parish, 6*l.* for boys and 4*l.* for girls.

^k William Somaster, Esq., 1569.

^l John Kelland, Esq., 1679; John Kelland, Esq., 1691; John Kelland, Esq., 1712.

^m Sprigge's England's Recovery, 184.

ASHTON, in the hundred of Exminster and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about four miles from Chudleigh, and about seven from Exeter.

The manor of Ashton was given by William the Conqueror to Sir Harvey de Helion. The heiress of this ancient family brought it to Sir Fulke Ferrers, from whose family it passed by successive female heirs to Prouz and Chudleigh. The Chudleighs became possessed of it about the year 1320. Sir George Chudleigh of Ashton, who was created a baronet in 1622, at the commencement of the civil war took up arms on the side of the parliament, and was one of their generals at the battle of Stratton; he soon afterwards went over to the king, and his son Col. James Chudleigh was killed at the taking of Dartmouth, by General Fairfax. The title became extinct by the death of Sir James Chudleigh, who was killed at the siege of Ostend in 1745. One of the co-heiresses of Chudleigh brought the manor of Ashton to Sir John Chichester, Bart., but it is now the property of Sir Henry Oxendon, Bart. (descended from another co-heiress,) who has also the small manor or barton of George Teign in this parish. Place, the ancient seat of the Chudleighs, is in ruins; part of it has been fitted up as a farm-house. It was the seat of the Chudleighs till after the death of Sir George Chudleigh, in 1738: Mary Lady Chudleigh, his mother, who died in 1710, daughter of Richard Lee, Esq. of Winslade, published several poems and a volume of essays, which are said to have been much admired: she left several poems and dramas in MS.

Sir George Chudleigh's house at Ashton, which had been garrisoned for the king, was taken by a party sent by Sir Thomas Fairfax for that purpose, on the 29th of Dec., 1645^a; on the 3d of January following, it was made a garrison for the parliament. °

Staplehill in this parish gave name to a family in whom it continued many generations. It was divided among co-heiresses before or about the year 1600. It is now only a small farm, the property of Mr. Thomas Archer.

In the parish church is the monument of Sir George Chudleigh, Bart. who died in 1657.

The Rev. Thomas Hole, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory.

ASHWATER, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holdsworthy, lies about seven miles from Holdsworthy, and about nine from Launceston. The village of Quoditch is in this parish.

Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 162.

° Whitelock's Memorials, 191.

There are cattle fairs at Ashwater on the first Tuesday in May and the first Monday after August 1st.

The manor of Ashwater belonged to the Carminows as early as the reign of Edward III. One of the co-heiresses of Carminow brought it to Carew, in the reign of Henry VI. About the year 1600, Sir Peter Carew sold it to Sir George Cary of Cockington. It is now the property of Richard Preston, Esq. M.P., who purchased it about the year 1812, of George Cary, Esq. of Torr Abbey. Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth has the manor of Hunscoth in this parish, which belonged to the Arscotts. The manor of Greenworthy passed from the Arscotts to the Bickfords, and is now the property of the Rev. William Holland Coham, in right of his wife, sole heiress of the Bickfords. The barton of Henford belongs to Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, Bart.

In the parish church is a rich monument in memory of the last of the Carminows, of this place; that of John Short, Esq., 1673, and that of Peter Spoure, Gent., 1682.

The advowson of Ashwater was given by Richard de Braylegh, in the reign of Edward III., to the prior and convent of Frithelstock, for the support of certain chantries at that place.* The Rev. Thomas Melhuish, Jun. is the present patron and incumbent.

ATHERINGTON, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies on the road from Torrington to South Molton, about seven miles from the former and about eight from the latter. The small villages of Langridge and Eastacombe are in this parish.

The manor of Umberleigh extends over this and the adjoining parish of High Bickington. Asculph de Soleny was Lord of Umberleigh, in the reign of Henry II. The heiress of his son Gilbert brought this estate to Jordan de Champernowne, with whose grand-daughter it passed to Sir Ralph Willington, of Gloucestershire. Sir Ralph, whom Risdon calls a worthy warrior, resided at Umberleigh, and his posterity continued there for several descents. After they became extinct in the male line, Umberleigh passed by successive female heirs to the families of Worth, Poulton, Beaumont, and Basset. After a continuance of several generations in the Basset family, this branch became extinct by the death of the late Francis Basset, Esq., in 1802. Umberleigh is now, under his will, the property of his nephew Joseph Davie Basset, Esq., of Watermouth and Umberleigh.

* Inq. ad. q. d. 11. Edw. III. No. 23.

The ancient mansion at Umberleigh has been long ago pulled down. The porch only remains. There was a chantry chapel at Umberleigh, endowed by Joan, wife of Sir Ralph Willington, and heiress of Champernowne, in the reign of Henry III. It was suppressed by the act of 1547, when the lands with which it was endowed were valued at ^a 6*l.* 19*s.* per annum. This chapel, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was pulled down about the year 1800, and the old monuments of the Willington family, mentioned by Risdon, have since been removed. The nuns of Caen had an estate at Umberleigh, when the survey of Domesday was taken.

The small manor of Wootton within the manor of Umberleigh, formerly belonging to the Giffards, had in Risdon's time been, for three descents, in the family of Eyre. It was afterwards in the family of Melhuish, and is now vested in their representatives.

Buriate, or Boriatt, in this parish, was the ancient property and residence of the family of Isaac, to whom it was conveyed in the reign of Henry III., by Sir Ralph Willington. It now belongs to Gonville and Caius College, in Cambridge, to which it was given, about 1730, by Mrs. Gertrude Pyncombe.

In the parish church is the monument of Sir Arthur Basset, of Umberleigh, 1586; and memorials of the families of Isaac^r, Chichester^s, and Pollard.^t

Mr. Basset is patron of the rectory, to which a manor is attached.

AVETON GIFFARD, in the hundred of Ermington, and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about four miles from Kingsbridge, and the same distance from Modbury. The small villages of Waterhead, Ashford, Lixton, and Itson, are in this parish.

A market at this place on Tuesday, and two fairs, one for three days, at the festival of the Invention of the Holy Cross; and the other for the same time at the Nativity of St. John Baptist, were granted to Robert Dynham, in 1289.^u

The manor, which had been demesne of the Crown, was, at an early period, in the Giffards, and afterwards successively in the families of Prous and Mules: from the latter it passed, by a female heir, to the Dammarells, whose co-heiresses married Durnford and Berry. In consequence of the last-mentioned match, Aveton Giffard continued many years in the

^a The endowment consisted of "tota terra de Wiara."

^r Robert Isaac, 1615; Lawrence Isaac, 1652.

^s Philip Chichester, Gent. 1640.

^t Thomas Pollard, Gent. 1677.

^u Cart. Rot. 18 Edw. I.

family of Berry. The manor now belongs to Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. M. P., the court barton to John Morth Woolcombe, Esq.

The manor of Heathfield, in this parish, which belonged to the abbey of Buckfastleigh, is now the property of Mr. Simon Hyne. The lords of these manors had formerly the power of life and death. ^w

Arthur Holdsworth, Esq. is patron of the rectory.

AWLESCOMBE, in the hundred of Hemiock and in the deanery of Dunkeswell, lies about two miles from Honiton. The village of Wolverston is in this parish, and part of the village of Weston.

A market on Wednesday, at Awlescombe, was granted, in 1291, to Matthew Giffard, with a fair for three days, at Michaelmas. ^x

The abbot of Dunkeswell, and the Giffard family, had manors in Awlescombe. Giffard's manor passed by a female heir, to Mandeville, and was afterwards in the family of Stanton. ^y

A manor of Awlescombe was given, in 1491, by Thomas Calwoodley, Esq. to the corporation of Exeter, "in help and ease of the poor citizens and inhabitants." ^z This estate is described as consisting of 203½ acres of land, and valued at 163*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* per annum, in 1699. ^a It still belongs to the Corporation.

The manor of Godford, which belonged to Dunkeswell Abbey, was successively in the families of Clifford, Prideaux, St. Aubyn, Bonville, and Fulford. From the Fulfords it passed, by sale, to Richard Cross, Esq. ^b, and has since been disposed of in parcels. The barton is now the property of Thomas Greenfeld, Esq.

The manor, or reputed manor, of Wolverstone, is the property of William Drewe, Esq.

The manor of Ivedon belonged to a family of that name, whose co-heiresses married Stanton, Membury, and Tracey. ^c Stanton's share was again subdivided among co-heiresses; Membury's share passed by marriage

^w Hundred Roll, Temp. Edw. I.

^x Cart. Rot. 20 Edw. I.

^y It is probable that this manor was annihilated in consequence of its division amongst Stanton's co-heiresses.

^z Isaac's Rights and Privileges of the Freemen of Exeter, edit. 1785, p. 20.

^a Chapple's Collections.

^b Answer to Chapple's Queries.

^c A younger branch of the Tracey family was some time settled at Ivedon. The Traceys possessed an estate in Ivedon so early as the reign of Richard I. by grant from William Fitz-Robert, Baron of Torrington. — Copy of the deed in Chapple's Collections.

to Pole; Tracey's share, which acquired the name of Tracey's Hayes, passed by successive female heirs to Mabbe and Chard; and, after several descents, from Chard to Lewis. By the last-mentioned family it was sold to Jenkins. Sir George Smith died seised of a moiety of the manor of Ivedon or Ivedon Penn in 1620.^d This manor has been some years in the family of Pring, and is now the property of John Pring, Esq.

In the parish church is the monument of Amelia, widow of Captain John Elphinstone of the Navy, admiral in the Russian service, and daughter of John Warburton, Esq., Somerset Herald, 1786.

The great tithes, which had been appropriated to the abbot of Dunkeswell, are now vested in William Drewe, Esq. The Duke of Bedford is patron of the vicarage. The Presbyterians have a meeting-house in this parish.

A handsome new bridge was built over the Otter in this village in the year 1817 at the county expense.

AXMINSTER, in the hundred of that name, and in the deanery of Honiton, is an ancient market-town, twenty-five miles from Exeter on the road to London, from which it is 147 miles distant.

The market was confirmed in or about 1204 to William, Lord Brewer, to be held on Sundays as had been accustomed.^e In the cartulary of Newenham Abbey are transcripts of two charters of King John of later date, in the 11th and 17th years of his reign, both confirming the Sundays market. The former grants likewise that Axminster should be a free borough, and that the burgesses should have a fair for eight days, but the time is not mentioned.

The present market day is Saturday; the corn market is become inconsiderable: there are three cattle fairs, the first Tuesday after the 25th of April, the first Tuesday after the 24th of June, and the first Wednesday after the 10th of October.

At this place is a celebrated manufactory of carpets; a considerable quantity of tape and filletting is made also at Axminster. The carpet manufactory, which is conducted by Mr. Ransom Whitty, was established in 1755 by his grand-father, Mr. Thomas Whitty, to whom, in 1759, was adjudged a premium of 30*l.* from the Society of Arts for having made the largest Turkey carpet which had been manufactured in this country. It was 26 feet 6 inches by 17 feet 6 inches.

^d Esch. 17 Jac. in Chapple's Collections.

^e Cart. Rot. 6 Joh. N^o 86.

The number of inhabitants in this town and parish was, in 1801, 2154 ; in 1811, 2387, according to the returns made to parliament at those periods.

The only historical notices I have found relating to this town are the celebrated battle with the Danes hereafter mentioned, and an action in the month of October, 1644, between Sir Richard Cholmondely, then stationed at Axminster with a party of the King's horse, and the parliamentary forces, in which Sir Richard received his death wound.^f

The abbey of Neweham or Newenham, in this parish, was founded for monks of the Cistercian order in the reign of Henry III., by Reginald de Mohun and his younger brother, William. The intention appears to have originated with the latter, who gave for that purpose his lands in Torr and Mariansleigh. Reginald, at his brother's instance, gave him his choice of three manors for the site of the abbey, Mohun's (then Fleming's) Ottery, Minehead, and Axminster. The latter having been chosen, he gave it to his brother for that purpose in 1246, and the same year the abbey was founded and confirmed by royal grant. Reginald de Mohun gave 100 marks of silver yearly, whilst he lived, to the fabric, and bequeathed a legacy for that purpose. Bishop Stapleton gave 600 marks to the building. The monks were elected from the abbey of Beaulieu the same year, thirteen in number, including the abbot, who went in procession to Axminster, sleeping the last night at Ford Abbey. They entered the site of the new abbey in great solemnity, having been met by Reginald de Mohun and his brother William, and many other knights. The first stone of the conventual church was laid in 1250 ; John de Geytington, who was elected abbot in 1324, began the refectory and the cloisters.^g At the dissolution the estates of this monastery were valued at 227*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* ; the site was granted in 1562 to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. The Rev. John Prince, author of the well known biographical work on the worthies of Devon, was born at Newenham Abbey. There are scarcely any remains of the monastic buildings, some of which were pulled down a few years ago. The site is now occupied by a farm-house, the property of Lord Petre, situated about a mile and a half south of Axminster, near the road to Musbury.

The manor of Axminster was parcel of the ancient demesnes of the crown. King John gave it to William, Lord Briwer or Brewer ; one of the co-heir-

^f Walker's Historical Discourses, p. 87.

^g A register of the abbey, from which the above information was obtained, is in the possession of Wm. Wavell, M.D. of Barnstaple, being the same, probably, which is spoken of by Bishop Tanner, as having been formerly in the possession of the Rolles of Heanton.

esses of this family brought it to Reginald de Mohun, by whom it was given to the Abbey of Newenham. After the Reformation, it was granted to the Duke of Norfolk, by whose family it was sold to John, Lord Petre, ancestor of William Francis Henry, Lord Petre, who is the present proprietor.

Sir William Pole says that he has seen records, which prove that there was a castle at Axminster, probably a seat of the Lords Brewer.

The manor of Smallridge belonged in the reign of William the Conqueror to Ralph de Pomeroy; afterwards to the Mohuns. In the reign of Henry III., it became the property of Sir Wymund Raleigh, a younger son of the Nettlecombe family, and ancestor of the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, whose grandfather, Wymund Raleigh, Esq., conveyed this manor to John Gilbert, Esq. Raleigh Gilbert, Esq., great-nephew of John, sold it to Sir Nicholas Hyde, chief-justice of the King's Bench. Some years ago, the manor of Smallridge belonged to Rawlin Mallock, Esq. of Cockington. Mr. Champion, who had purchased of Mr. Mallock, sold it in parcels to the several tenants.

The manor of Wycroft or Wigoft passed by successive female heirs from the family of Wigoft to those of Gobodisleigh, Christow, and Dennis. From the latter it passed by sale to Sir Thomas Brooke, ancestor of the Lords Cobham. In 1426, a licence was granted to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester and others, trustees it is probable for the Brooke family, to castellate the mansion at Wycroft, and enclose a park of 800 acres.^a After the attainder of Henry Brooke, Lord Cobham, King James I. granted this estate to Charles Blount, Earl of Devonshire, whose feoffees sold it to Thomas Bennet, Sheriff of London, in 1611. The park was then destroyed and the house fell to decay; there are still some remains of the ruins. The manor has been sold piecemeal to the several freeholders.

The manor of Trill belonged, for many generations, to a family of that name, who sold it in the reign of Edward III. to Sir Thomas Fitchet. From Fitchet it passed by successive female heirs to Hill, Cheney, Walgrave, Hussey, and Clopton. It afterwards passed by sale to the Drakes, who had a park here. The late Rev. George Tucker having purchased this estate of the representatives of Lady Drake, who died in 1782, it is now the property of his son of the same name.

The manor of Haccomb-fee was held at the time of the Domesday Survey¹ under William Chievre as of the manor or honour of Bradnesse.

^a Cart. Rot. 5 Hen. VI.

¹ A salt-work and a fishery are there described as belonging to this manor.

It afterwards belonged to the Haccombcs, from whom it passed successively to the families of Coliford, Upton, and Umfraville. Lord Bonville possessed it in the reign of Edward IV. ; from him it descended to the Duke of Suffolk, who sold it to Sir William Petre ; it is now the property of his descendant, the Right Honourable Lord Petre.

North Wyke was the property and residence of the ancient family of Doune, whose co-heiresses married Ledred and Holcomb. North Wyke was inherited by Ledred, whose heiress brought it to the Strodes. After continuing for a few descents in the last-mentioned family, it was sold piecemeal.

In the parish church of Axminster is the monument of Meliora, wife of S. Burton and sister of Nathaniel Gundry, Esq. one of the justices of the Common Pleas, 1774 ; there are memorials also for Mr. Bernard Prince of Newenham Abbey, father of the biographer ; Mr. William Drake, 1775 ; Mrs. Mary Butler, 1783 ; Jane, wife of the Rev. Charles Steer, 1809, &c.

King Athelstan gave the church of Axminster to seven priests, who were to pray for the souls of seven knights or earls, and many others, slain in battle with the Danes near this town^k ; but it appears by the records of the abbey of Newenham, that the college was not kept up after the death of its first members. The parsonage of Axminster, to which is attached the manor of Prestaller, was given by King Edward I. to the church of St. Peter at York.^l It still constitutes part of the endowment of two prebends of that church called Warthill and Grindal ; the prebendaries present to the vicarage alternately.

There is an old established Dissenters' meeting in this town, now occupied by the Independents. The Wesleyan methodists also have a meeting here.

Micaiah Towgood, the late eminent Presbyterian divine, was a native of Axminster. He was born in 1700, being the son of Micaiah Towgood, M.D. author of an essay on the Reformation of Manners, and some treatises on Practical Divinity. Dr. Towgood was son of Matthew Towgood, who was ejected from the vicarage of Axminster in 1662.

^k The record in the register of Newenham Abbey says, that the battle began at Kaletynes downe, and was continued to Colecroft under Axminster.

^l It appears by the register of Newenham Abbey before-mentioned, that the advowson of the rectory was some time in that monastery. King Edward I., in his 5th year, granted the advowson to the abbot and convent of Newenham, and, in his 19th year, they obtained the appropriation of it. The abbot and convent presented John de Ilminster to the rectory in 1291. The king, in his 21st year, recovered the advowson of Axminster in the courts of law, and the same year restored it by his charter to the church of York.

Penelope Saffin, in 1742, gave 164*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* for the education of twelve children, which was laid out in land. The rent of the school land is now 16*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.*, including a piece inclosed from Kilminster common, and given by the freeholders on condition of their being allowed to have two children educated in the school. With the above small endowment, a school is supported on the Madras system, in which 44 children are at present instructed.

AXMOUTH, in the hundred of Axminster and in the deanery of Honiton, lies at the confluence of the river Axe, about three miles from Colyton, and six from Axminster. It appears that there was in ancient times a harbour at this place. In the early part of the 17th century, much cost was bestowed by the Erle family in an unsuccessful attempt to construct a new haven. The endeavours of Mr. Hallet, the present proprietor, have been attended with better success. Piers have been constructed at the mouth of the Axe, under the shelter of which vessels of 100 tons discharge their cargoes in safety.

The manor of Axmouth, which had been part of the ancient demesne of the crown, was given by Richard de Redvers or Rivers, Earl of Devon, to the abbey of Montebourg in Normandy in the reign of Henry II. King Henry V., having seized it as part of the possessions of a foreign monastery, gave this manor to the abbey of Sion. After the Reformation, it became part of Queen Catharine Parr's jointure. King Edward VI. granted it, in or about 1552, to Walter Erle, Esq. one of the grooms of his privy chamber, with extensive privileges. It was sold by Thomas Erle, Esq., in 1679, to Sir Walter Yonge, Bart., of whom it was purchased, in 1691, by Richard Hallett, Esq., and by him devised to his nephew of the same name, great-grandfather of John Hallett, Esq. the present proprietor.

Bindon was given, in the reign of Henry IV., by Nicholas Bach to Roger Week or Wyke, a younger son of the Wykes, of North Wyke, in Tawton, in whose family it continued several descents. The co-heiresses of Wyke brought it to Giffard, Barry, Erle, and Hayes. The Erles purchased Giffard's share, and made Bindon their residence. Sir Walter Erle of this family was an active officer in the Parliamentary army. A moiety of this estate was sold, about 1773, by Thomas Erle Drax, Esq., representative of the Erles, to Thomas Jenkins, Esq., of whose nephew and devisee, of the same name, it was purchased, in or about 1817, by Mr. Thomas Dare, the present proprietor. Barry's share was sold to the Mallocks; it was purchased of the representative of Mallock by Mr. Robert Bartlett, father of the present proprietor. Hayes's share, which continued a considerable

time in that family, was sold to the Rev. Edward Rowe, vicar of Axmouth; it was purchased of his representatives, about the year 1700, by Southcote Hallett, Esq. and is now the property of John Hallett, Esq. before mentioned.

Stuttecombe or Stedcomb belonged at an early period successively to the Uffevilles and Veres. About the middle of the 14th century, it became the property of the Courtenays. Having been forfeited by the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, this manor was granted by King Henry VIII. to Sir Peter Carew, of whom it was purchased by Walter Yonge, Esq. His descendant, Sir Walter Yonge, Bart. sold it with the manor of Axmouth to Richard Hallett, Esq., as before mentioned. Stedcomb is now the property and seat of John Hallett, Esq. It was built about 1697 by Richard Hallett, Esq.

Down-Umphraville^m in this parish, with the farms of Pinney and Whitelands, belonged to the Lords Petre. These estates were sold by the present Lord Petre to J. M. Howe, Esq. Down-Umphraville now belongs to the Rev. J. Howe. Pinney belongs to Mrs. Edye, and Whitelands to John Denne, Esq. of Lyme.

The Courtenay family had, in the reign of Henry VII., a manor in this parish called Buckland Trill, which had been purchased of the family of Trill, by Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, in the reign of Edward III. This estate was afterwards in the Yonges, and was purchased of Sir George Yonge by the father of Mr. Bartlett, the present proprietor.

In the parish church are monuments of the Erlesⁿ and Halletts^o, and that of William Serle, Esq. 1726.

Mr. Hallett is the principal impropiator of the great tithes which belonged to the monastery of Sion, and is patron of the vicarage. There was formerly a chapel at Whitelands.

Mr. Serle, who died in 1726, gave 1*l.* 12*s.* per annum for teaching poor children of this parish.

AYLESBEARE, in the deanery of that name and in the hundred of East-Budley, lies about eight miles from Exeter.

The manor was parcel of the ancient inheritance of the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, as parcel of the barony of Okehampton^p; Edward Cour-

^m There is a village of this name, otherwise called Charlton.

ⁿ Anne, wife of Sir Walter Erle, daughter and heir of Dymmok, 1653.

^o Richard Hallett, Esq., younger son of John Hallett, of Bridgetown, Barbadoes, 1746, married the heiress of Southcote of Dulcis.

^p Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I.

tenay, the last earl, conveyed it to Sir Francis Englefield and Sir William Cordall. One moiety, after the attainder of Sir Francis Englefield, was granted to the Earl of Essex, and is said to have been sold by him to the tenants. The other was sold by Sir William Cordall to Sir Robert Dennis, and is now the property of his descendant, the Right Honourable Lord Rolle.

The barton of Minchin Court belongs to Mrs. Marker, who, jointly with James Wake, Esq., is possessed of a small manor within the manor of Aylesbeare, called Woods. The manor of Roundbeare^a belongs to William Buller, Esq. of Northamptonshire and the Rev. John Elliott.

In the parish church is the monument of William Stoke, Gent. of Minchin Court, 1788.

One moiety of the great tithes is annexed to the rectory of Huxham, the other to the barton of Minchin Court above mentioned. The advowson of the vicarage is vested in the Rev. H. W. Marker, the present incumbent.

There is a dissenters' meeting-house at Aylesbeare, at which there is only occasional preaching.

Newton Poppleford, in this parish, had formerly a market on Monday, granted in or about 1252 to the Courtenays', together with a fair for three days at the festival of St. Luke.^s The chapel at Newton was founded as a chantry chapel by King Edward III. in or about the year 1330.^t It is now used as a chapel of ease to Aylesbeare. The accustomed service is monthly only; it is at present performed once a fortnight. Lands in Newton Poppleford, and the manor of Thorne, which had belonged to Sir John Courtenay, were granted to John, Lord Dinham, in 1480.^u

Mr. Richard White, in 1697, gave 1*l.* 10*s.* per annum, for teaching six poor children of this parish.

BAMPTON, a small market town in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Tiverton, is about seven miles from Tiverton, 20 from Exeter,

^a Probably this was Huntbere, which Sir William Pole describes as having been given by King Henry III. to Herbert Fitz-Mathew, Lord of Stokenham. It afterwards came to the Earls of Salisbury, who sold it to Courtenay, Earl of Devon. Edward, Earl of Devon, died seised of it in 1419, after the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter: it was purchased by the Haydon family.

^t Rot. Vascon. 37, 38 Hen. III.

^s The fair is still on the 18th of October, if it should happen on a Wednesday, otherwise the first Wednesday afterwards.

^u 4 Edw. III.

^u Pat. 20 Edw. IV. pt. 1.

and 163 from London, by way of Wivelscombe. The principal villages in this parish are Petton and Shillingford.

There are now two small weekly markets at Bampton, Wednesday and Saturday; chiefly for butchers' meat. The fairs are the Tuesday in Whitsun week, and the last Thursday in October; they are chiefly for cattle and sheep: the October fair is one of the largest in the West of England, the number of sheep brought to it yearly, being from 12 to 14,000. There are also two great markets in the year for cattle; the Wednesday before Lady-Day, and the last Wednesday in November. The clothing trade was formerly carried on to a considerable extent at Bampton; in 1772 it was on the decline, and has since been entirely given up.

The number of inhabitants returned to parliament in 1801 was 1364, in 1811, 1422.

Bampton is supposed to have been the Beamdune of the ancient historians, where the Britons were defeated with great slaughter by Cynegilous, King of the West Saxons, in 614.

The honour or barony of Bampton^w was given by William the Conqueror to Walter de Douay, whose son, Robert de Bampton, had an only daughter married to William Paganell. The heiress of Paganell married Sir Milo Cogan, whom Sir William Pole calls the great soldier and undertaker of the Irish Conquest. The grandson of Sir Milo was the first of the Cogan family who possessed Bampton, which passed by successive female heirs to Fitzwarren, Hankford, and Bouchier, Earl of Bath. It is now the property of the Honourable Newton Fellowes, having been purchased by William Fellowes, Esq. and Sir John Fellowes, ancestors of the late Mr. Fellowes, of William Arnold, Gent. in the year 1720.

The lords of Bampton had the power of life and death within this manor.^x

Richard Cogan had a licence from the crown, in the year 1336, to castellate his mansion-house at Bampton, and to enclose his wood of Uffculme and 300 acres of land for a park. The keep of Bampton Castle near the town denotes its site, but there are no remains of the buildings. It was the residence of the Cogans and their successors, down to the time of the Bouchiers, some of whom are said to have been buried in the parish church, but there are no memorials of them. The site of the castle is now the property of Robert Lucas, Esq. An old mansion, called Castle Grove, was the residence of his ancestors the Tristrams, who probably purchased it of the Bouchiers.

The manor of Petton, in this parish, is the property of John Kingdon Cleave, D.D.

^w 320 acres of wood are described as belonging to this manor in the survey of Domesday.

^x Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I.

^y Cart. Rot. 10 Edw. III.

Deuvalc, in this parish, belonged successively to the families of Dennis, Cruwys, and Tristram. It was some time since the property of the late Rev. Mr. Newte^a, and now belongs to J. N. Fazakerly, Esq. M.P.

In the parish church is the monument of John Tristram^a, Esq. the last of the Deuvalc family, who died in 1722, and that of Dorothy, daughter of Sir George Farewell, Knt. and wife of George Fleetwood, D.D. Archdeacon of Totnes, 1669. There were three chantries in this church founded by the Earl of Bath, Humphrey Calwoodley, and John Braddon, Esq., valued severally at 7*l.* 17*s.*, 6*l.*, and 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*^b

Charles Chichester, Esq. of Calverleigh is impropiator of the great tithes, and patron of the vicarage. The advowson of the rectory belonged formerly to the prior of Bath: under an act of parliament passed in 1439, the church of Bampton was given to the abbot of Buckland in this county, and the great tithes appropriated to that monastery.^c

There is a meeting-house at Bampton for the Particular Baptists. At Petton, in this parish, nearly four miles from Bampton, is a chapel of ease, at which divine service is performed once a month; at Shillingford is a dilapidated chapel.

BARNSTAPLE, in the deanery of that name and in the hundred of Brauntoun, is an ancient market and seaport town, 40 miles from Exeter, and 194 from London. It is pleasantly situated near the confluence of the Taw and the Yeo.

It does not appear when the market at Barnstaple was granted. A record in the Tower^d states, that the lords of the manor had, from an early period, claimed a fair at the festival of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary; and it appears, in the inquisitions hereafter mentioned, that in the reign of Edward III. they claimed a market on Wednesday and Friday. Queen Mary's charter, hereafter mentioned, grants the burgesses a market on Friday, and a fair for five days, beginning on the eve of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary. The market days in 1759 continued to be on Wednesday and Friday. The principal market is now on Friday, when there is a great supply of provisions of all kinds; there are small markets on Tuesday and Thursday. The fair is now on the 19th of September for cattle and horses: there are great markets for cattle on the Friday before April 21. and the second Friday in December.

^a Chapple's MSS.

^a His heiress married Lucas.

^b Chantry Roll.

^c The church of Bampton was given to the abbot of Buckland as a compensation for surrendering his jurisdiction in that town as lord of the hundred of Roborough to the burgesses of Plymouth, and the burgesses were to pay 10 marks per annum to the prior of Bath. See Rot. Parl.

^d Cart. Antiq. in Turr. Lond. H. H.

The trade of this place has long declined, the harbour being blocked up with mud; but in 1759, it continued to be an established port for landing wool for the serge-makers from America and Ireland. No wool is now imported. There is a considerable coasting trade for the importation of coals, and culm, chiefly from Wales, merchandise from Bristol, and the exportation of timber and bark.

An open portico near the river, called the Quay Walk, being an exchange for the merchants, &c., was rebuilt by subscription in the reign of Queen Anne, whose statue, with the date of 1708, was the gift of Robert Rolle, Esq. of Stevenstone. The building was finished in the mayoralty of Robert Incedon, 1713.

In the guildhall, an ancient building in the High Street, are portraits of the corporation in the reign of George II. by Hudson, said to have been finished by Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was his pupil.

Risdon says, that Barnstaple was incorporated by King Henry I., and that King John enlarged its privileges. Among the records in the Tower are some inquisitions taken in the reign of Edward III.,^e in consequence of a dispute then subsisting between the lord of the town and the burgesses. The evidence on these inquisitions was much at variance: it was sworn on one side, that the burgesses had the power of disposing of their tenements by will, of sending two burgesses to parliament^f, of electing a mayor and coroner, of the return of writs, of being taxed by themselves, of being free of pontage, murage, &c., of the assize of bread and beer, of keeping a ducking stool and pillory, of holding a fair for four days at the festival of St. Mary Magdalen, &c. &c. These privileges were said to have been granted by King Athelstan, whose charter had been lost. On the other hand, all this was denied on oath; and it was said, that the burgesses did not choose a mayor but by the consent of the lord of the town (then James de Audelegh), and that it would be much to the prejudice of the Lord, of the King, and of the abbot of Clive, and others, if the King should confirm the claims of the burgesses. The result of the dispute is not known, but it appears that the prayer of the burgesses was not complied with. King Edward IV., by his charter of the 17th of his reign^g, recites and

^e Esch. 14, 17, and 18 Edw. III.

^f The claiming this as a privilege forms a singular contrast to the zealous exertions of the burgesses of Torrington, about the same time, to be exonerated from the grievous burden of sending burgesses to parliament.

^g Pat. 17 Edw. IV. pt. 2. 20.

confirms a charter of King John, who had confirmed to the burgesses the legal customs which they enjoyed in the time of his great-grandfather, particularly noticing the customs of London. This appears to confirm their right of choosing a mayor. King Edward's charter confirms also exemption from tolls, &c. Until the reign of Queen Mary it was governed by a mayor and bailiffs. Under her charter, the corporation consists of a mayor and 24 capital burgesses, of whom the two seniors are to be aldermen, and to assist the mayor. The charter of King James the First adds a high-steward, recorder, &c.

This borough has returned two members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The right of election is vested in the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, the present number of whom is about 600.

It seems by the returns made in the reign of Edward VI., when there were said to have been 2000 "houselyng people"^h at Barnstapleⁱ, that the population was nearly the same as in 1801, when the total number of inhabitants returned under the population act was 3478; in 1811, they had increased to 4019.

An old journal, kept by a town clerk of Barnstaple, in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I., of which there are two or three copies in Barnstaple, although the original appears to have been mislaid, contains much curious matter. The notes relating to the variation of the price of corn in the reign of Queen Elizabeth are particularly interesting.

In 1586, it is first observed, that corn was very dear; wheat sold at 8s. per bushel, rye at 6s., barley at 5s. 4d. In the month of February following, it is noted, that the justices sat for the direction of corn to be brought to market; surveyors were appointed in every parish to view barns and mows, and to take account of store: every person was allowanced to a peck a week. But the writer observes, "what good this order will do many doubt, because new corn being dear, they fear this order may make it dearer, as it did last year."

About May, it is observed, that little or no rain had fallen for six or eight weeks, "whereby more dearth and scarcity was to be looked for." The season, however, appears to have been particularly favourable to the spring corn; for in August, although wheat had risen to 10s., rye was at 2s. 8d., and barley at 2s. 3d., "by reason," as it is observed, "of the plenty of new corne."

^h Persons of an age to receive the sacrament (about 16 years of age).

ⁱ Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office.

At Christmas, 1587, wheat had fallen to 2s. 8d., barley 2s. 2d., oats 1s. 6d.

1588. Wheat 2s. 8d., barley 1s. 8d., rye 1s. 10d., oats 11d. Before the end of this year, wheat rose to 4s. 5d., but afterwards fell to 3s., and all provisions, in the early part of the ensuing year, were so plentiful, that the best beef sold for 1d. a pound. Rye and barley were 1s. 6d. per bushel. On the Friday before Easter, 1589, there were 110 fat oxen in the market, the like having never been seen before.

In 1590, wheat had risen again to 6s. 8d. Many had cut their corn before St. James's day. Harvest was ended in many places before the end of August.

1591. Victuals very dear: at Whitsuntide, 19 nobles given for a heifer that had newly calved. Peas and beans in their cods sold for 12s. a bushel. The next year wheat was only 2s. 8d.

1594. Wheat at 5s., barley and rye about 3s., oats 1s. 6d.

1595. By reason of rain and foul weather, wheat rose to 9s.

1596. Wheat 10s., rye 7s., barley 6s., oats 2s. 4d.

By reason of continual rains, wheat rose the same year to 11s., barley to 7s. 4d. The earl of Bath, upon letter from the council, came to Barnstaple, and fixed a standard price for corn; wheat to be 9s., rye 6s., barley 5s., oats 5s., the vender being threatened with duress if he sold for above that price. In consequence of this order, small quantities were brought to market, and the townsmen could not procure corn for money.

1596. "Upon letters to Mr. Maior, of this town, from Mr. Norrys and Mr. Martyn, in London, mentioning the dearth and scarcity of rye, and price thereof,—that no lesse than a whole shipp's quantity was to be had, contaynyng 700 quarters; Mr. Maior and his brethren had a meeting thereon, who debated; but upon the wylyngness of Mr. Nicholas Downe and John Delbridge, they were all willing to procure a whole shipp's lading: divers consented to lend 10l. which extended to 12 hundred pounds: George Stanburye, of this town, was appoynted to travayl to London, to assist Mr. Norrys in obtayning this corne. God speed him well, that he may procure some corne for the inhabitants of this towne, in this time of scarcity, that there is but little coming to the market; and such snatching and catching for that little; and such a cry, that the like was never heard. People which do want seede do pay 12s. for a bushel of wheat, and much ado to get it."

"Not a dry day in November: only barley brought to town, and snatched up presently."

"Intelligence from Norrys and Stanburye, that they had bought a quantity of

of rye, and that the justices of peace, having set a price upon corn, now gave leave to the country to sell at large, hoping the market would be thereupon supplied: but there cometh less and less, and they aske 15s. a bushel for wheat, and commonly sell for 12s. 6d. and 8s. for barley; continual rain day and night. Mr. Downe and Mr. Delbridge, burgesses of this town, purchased a quantity of rye and sold it at 9s. a bushel to the poor; wheat sells for 14s. a bushel, oat-malt at 3s. 8d., barley at 9s. The justices of the county raised contributions to send to Dantzic for rye."

1597. April. Wheat sold for 18s. a bushel, barley 13s., rye 14s., oats 4s. 10d. Rye was afterwards 15s. Arrived three ships that were sent from hence to Dantzic with rye. Now in July, by reason of continual rain, wheat sold last Friday for 20s. a bushel.

1598. Corn is fallen. Wheat 8s., rye 6s., barley 6s., oats 1s. 10d.

1599. A better harvest never heard of than this. Wheat 4s., barley 2s. 6d. Later in the same year, wheat 3s. 4d., rye 2s. 7d., barley 2s. 4d.

1601. Wheat 5s. 4d., rye 4s. 4d., barley 3s. 8d.

1602. Wheat holdeth up at 8s. 8d., rye at 6s. 4d., barley 5s., oats 1s. 10d.

1604. Wheat 6s. 8d., rye 5s., barley 3s. 8d.

The deputy of the King's clerk of the market came about the county, and caused all corn to be sold by the Winchester measure, countenanced by the justices of the peace, to the admiration of many, and thought to be a great grief.

1664. About the beginning of March, wheat was sold in the market for 4s. 10d. and 4s. 8d., but in a fortnight after it was sold for 7s. 6d., occasioned by engrossing.

Other remarkable particulars extracted from the before mentioned journal.

1586. Sir John Chichester and Sir Arthur Basset died of the gaol sickness.

"On St. Luke's day this year, there was a trental of sermons at Pylton, so that divers as well men as women rode and went thither: they called it an exercise or holy faste; and there some offered as they did when they went in pilgrimage; and the like was kept at Sherwell to the admiration of all protestants."

It appears that the spring assizes were held at Barnstaple in 1590. Two places were made for the judges to sit in, one against the Quay-hall, the other by the north end of Mr. Collibear's house; both covered with reeds.

"There came hither but one judge, Lord Anderson; he came to town the Monday in the afternoon to the Keyhall place there, where he sat all the

assizes, read the commission, charged the grand jury, and adjourned. On the Tuesday, the judge, Lord Bath, and other gentlemen, dined with Mr. Mayor. Martyne, the gaoler, kept some of his prisoners in the house, late Bailiffs, in this towne, and others on ye Castle green under tyltes with sayles. The judge lodged at Mr. Doddridge's, the sheriff at Magdalen, &c. &c." The gibbet was set up on the Castle green, and 17 prisoners hanged, whereof four of Plymouth for a murder.

1591, Aug. 30. "The Lord Bishop came to towne, was met in Southgate street by the maior and maisters in their scarlet gowns. A scholar made a speech; afterwards the bishop dined with the mayor; he confirmed divers children at the Castle green: on the second day such a multitude came in from the country, that he could scarce pass the street. On a sudden, he turned up Crock street, and went to his lodgings, and went out of towne almost forthence. The people lamented that they had lost a fine harvest day."

1606. A great flood; the damages estimated at 1000*l.*; by report five or six feet higher than ever was known by any living; several houses much damaged and some thrown down; in one house a man and his two children killed.

The port of Barnstaple fitted out three ships for the fleet which defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588.^k During the civil war, Barnstaple was strongly attached to the interests of the parliament. It was first taken for the king by Prince Maurice the beginning of September, 1643.^l It appears not to have been long easy under the royal yoke, for Sir Edward Walker speaks of its second revolt in July, 1644.^m The journal already quoted has this passage: "1644, July 1, a day never to be forgotten by the inhabitants of Barnstaple for God's mercy and favour, shown in that miraculous deliverance of them from that bloody conspiracy of some of our neighbours in inviting or bringing in 5 or 600 horse and foot, being French, Irish, and some English, against the said town with purpose to have put all therein to the sword, and to have possessed themselves of the whole town, but were repulsed and driven away by the small power the townsmen had; our warning and notice was but two days before. On the 9th of July, one Howard, a lieutenant, who was taken prisoner in the fight, was hanged at the High-Cross at Barnstaple." Vicars's account of this transaction is, that the town of Barnstaple, being left with a small garrison, rose and took possession of the town, and that the Earl of Essex sent Lord Roberts and Sir

^k Stowe.

^l Heath and Dugdale.

^m Walker's Historical Discourses, p. 41.

Philip Stapleton with a party of horse, who repulsed Digby and others sent by Prince Maurice to the relief of the loyalists.^a The Earl of Essex then put a garrison into the town.^o In the month of September following, General Goring summoned Barnstaple, which at that time was but weakly garrisoned. The town surrendered on terms, and the garrison quitted it on the 17th, leaving 50 pieces of ordnance.^p About the month of October, 1645, Whitelocke tells us, that the clubmen of Devonshire declared for the parliament, and killed Sir *Leven* Apsley, the governor of Barnstaple, and divers of his party.^q Whitelocke's information appears to have been in this particular incorrect. The governor of Barnstaple, Sir Allen Apsley, was not killed; indeed he survived till after the Restoration. Barnstaple continued to be a royal garrison till nearly the close of the war. In the month of March, 1646, Sir Thomas Fairfax blockaded the town, and took Tawstock house, belonging to the Earl of Bath.^r The king's forces, who were quartered in the town, betook themselves to the castle on the third of April.^s Sir Thomas Fairfax soon afterwards approached in person with his army, and both the town and castle were surrendered to him on the 10th, on conditions nearly similar to those granted to the garrison of Exeter.^t

King William the Conqueror gave the barony of Barnstaple to Joel de Totnes. William de Braose, his great grandson, had a daughter married to Robert Fitzpernell, Earl of Leicester, to whom he gave part of the barony. King John granted the barony of Barnstaple to Henry Tracy, from whom it descended to the Martins.^u The elder co-heiress of the last Baron Martin brought it to Philip de Columbers, who died without issue. The barony of Barnstaple passed in consequence to the Lords Audley, descended from the other co-heiress. James, Lord Audley, who distinguished himself at the battle of Poitiers, possessed it in right of his mother, and is supposed to have resided at the castle. On failure of male issue in the Audleys, it fell to the crown by virtue of an entail, and was granted, by Richard II., to Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford, for the purpose of defraying the expence of the conquest of Ireland; to be held only till that purpose was accomplished.^v The King gave it afterwards to his half-brother, John Holland,

^a Vol. III. p. 265, 266.

^o Whitelocke.

^p Walker, p. 86. See Whitelocke also, p. 89.

^q Whitelocke.

^r Ibid.

^s Ibid.

^t Ibid. and Vicars, vol. iv. p. 412.

^u Sir Jeffery Camvil, the second husband of Matilda Tracy, held the castle and barony during the reign of Edward I., and after his death, it passed to the descendants of her first husband, William, Lord Martin.

^v Pat. 9 Ric. II. pt. 1. 28.

Earl of Huntingdon. After the death of Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter, it came again to the crown. Margaret, Countess of Richmond, had a grant of it for life in 1487. Queen Mary granted it to Thomas Marrow, Esq., ancestor of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart. the present proprietor, under whom the castle manor is held in perpetuity by the corporation, subject to an annual rent of 14*l.* 18*s.*

Joel de Totnes is said to have built a castle at Barnstaple, of which, in Leland's time, "there were manifest ruins and a piece of the dungeon." There are now no remains of it^{*}: the site is held on lease under Sir Arthur Chichester by John Rothwell, Esq. who resides in a modern-built mansion.

The above mentioned Joel de Totnes founded a priory of Cluniac monks at Barnstaple, and made it subordinate to the monastery of St. Martin de Campis in Paris: it was afterwards made denizen, and continued till the Reformation, when its revenues were estimated at 123*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* clear yearly value. The site was granted to William, Lord Howard; and Margaret his wife. From the Howards it passed to Reginald Portree: one of the co-heiresses of the last mentioned family brought this estate to the Sydenhams, of whose descendants, the Northmores, it was purchased by the grandfather of R. N. Incedon, Esq. the present proprietor.

In the year 1353, Robert Rowe gave a piece of ground to the hermit-brethren of St. Augustine, for the purpose of erecting thereon a church and other necessary buildings for their habitation.[†] No traces are to be found of this convent of Austin friers, nor any further particulars relating to it.

In the parish church are monuments or inscribed grave-stones for Richard Beaple, merchant, 1643; Richard Ferris, merchant, founder of the school, 1649; Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Robert Fane and wife of Louis Incedon, Esq. 1655; Arthur Acland, Esq. 1690; John Stevens, (the last of his family,) 1719; Sir Nicolas Hooper, serjeant at law, 1731; Elizabeth Burton, some time an actress at Drury-lane theatre, 1771; Henry Gardener Tippetts, Esq. 1796; Elizabeth, widow of William Carmichael, Esq. of Edinburgh, 1811; William Cockburn, Esq., lieutenant-colonel in the East-India Company's service, 1814; William Collibear[‡], Esq.; George Thomson, Esq.; Edward Thomson, Esq., barrister at law; the Rev. George Thomson, his brother; and Robert Townsend, Esq. There are no dates

^{*} There appears to have been a castle at Barnstaple during the civil war. See Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 243, and *Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle*, vol. iv. p. 412.

[†] *Inq. ad q. d.* 27 Edw. III. No 50.

[‡] His son died unmarried. His daughter Dorothy married George Thomson, Esq.

on the monument which commemorates the five last mentioned persons. The Rev. George Thomson died in 1782.^a

Leland mentions four chapels at Barnstaple; St. Thomas-a-Becket at the east end of the bridge^b, then desecrated, Allhallows at the north gate, St. Nicholas at the west gate, and another, all then in use. There are now no remains of St. Thomas or Allhallows. The chapel of St. Nicholas has been desecrated; it is now called the Quay hall, and is used by the corporation as a warehouse. The fourth mentioned by Leland was probably the chapel of our Lady in the churchyard, in which were two chantries; one founded by Thomas Holman, vicar of Barnstaple, valued at 7*l.* per annum, the other, called St. James's chantry, founded by Henry Redmyn, and valued at 10*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* per annum, of which 5*l.* was allowed to a priest, and the remainder appropriated to repairs, or to the poor.^c The last-mentioned chapel had been used for some time by French refugees till after the middle of the last century; it is now occupied as the grammar-school.

The tithes of Barnstaple were appropriated to Malmsbury Abbey, to which monastery the church had been given by King Athelstan. The impropriation has passed with the priory estate, and is now vested in R. N. Incedon, Esq.

In the year 1715, there were meeting houses at Barnstaple of the Independents and Presbyterians; the congregations were united about the middle of the last century. In the year 1770, the late Mr. Samuel Badcock, an eminent dissenting divine, afterwards much distinguished by his abilities as a reviewer, particularly by his severe strictures on Priestley and Madan, was elected pastor of the Barnstaple meeting, which situation he retained till 1778. An account of the dissenting meeting at Barnstaple^d was drawn up by Mr. Badcock, who afterwards conformed to the church establishment, and was ordained by Bishop Ross on the title of the curacy of Broad Clist.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting house at Barnstaple.

Joseph Hanmer, who established the non-conformist congregation, was grandfather of Gay the poet. Gay is said to have been a native of Barnstaple^e,
as

^a He was an intimate friend and correspondent of Hervey, and author of a volume of poems.

^b This chapel had been endowed with lands, valued in 1547 at 2*l.* 3*s.* per annum. Chantry Roll.

^c Chantry Roll.

^d Communicated by Mr. Manning of Exeter to the Monthly Repository. See vol. vi. p. 202.

^e It has been said, that he was born in or near Barnstaple. His nephew, the Rev. Joseph Baller, in a memoir prefixed to some of his posthumous poems lately published, says he was
born

as were Sir John Doddridge the judge, an eminent lawyer and antiquary, and his nephew, John Doddridge, Esq.†

A grammar-school had, in ancient times, been kept by one of the priests of the chantry of St. Nicholas in the parish church of Barnstaple. The present grammar-school was founded by Richard Ferris, who died in 1649, and endowed by him with a rent-charge of 10*l.* per annum, besides which it has no other endowment, expect 4*l.* per annum, being the interest of 100*l.* given by the Rev. John Wright in 1760, and secured on the Barnstaple turnpike. The master is appointed by the corporation, who have the privilege of nominating two boys on the foundation. Bishop Jewel, his antagonist Professor Harding, Gay the poet, Dr. Musgrave the antiquary, and most probably Sir John Doddridge, received their education at this school. Mr. Robert Luck, some time its master, published a volume of poems, in which he alludes to Gay having been his pupil.

The English charity-school, in which from 40 to 50 boys and 20 girls are clothed and educated, was founded about the year 1710. Its income consists of the rent of lands purchased with sundry benefactions‡, and producing 110*l.* per annum, the interest of 470*l.* stock, and annual collections to the amount of about 20 or 30*l.* There is also a school for about 100 children on Dr. Bell's system, established in 1813, and supported by donations and subscriptions.

William Canford, *alias* Cranford, *alias* Cranworth, gave a rent-charge of 6*s.* 8*d.* to the poor in Alms lane, now Whitpit lane, in the year 1553. Elizabeth Paige, in 1656, gave 100*l.* for rebuilding or repairing the alms-houses in this lane, and 50*l.* for their endowment; the income of this sum, 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum, is now paid by the corporation. Robert Apley had, in 1604,

born at Barnstaple; yet, in one of those poems, speaking of Cotton Hill, he says, "It was near this bless'd spot I first drew vital air;" and it was at Landkey under this hill, that a temporary residence was provided for him when he purposed to retire for a while into Devonshire for the recovery of his health. His parents, doubtless, were inhabitants of Barnstaple, but it seems probable that they had a temporary residence near Cotton Hill at the time of his birth. Mr. Baller mentions that their house was at the corner of Joy Street, facing Holland Street, and that he resided there with his mother when a boy.

† Sir John Doddridge was born in 1555. He published a history of the principality of Wales, duchy of Cornwall, and earldom of Chester. His nephew, who was a lawyer, recorder, and M.P. for Barnstaple, published a tract on the antiquity, &c. &c. of parliament.

‡ The most considerable benefactions have been from Isabella Charlotte Rolle, 107*l.* 10*s.*; John Symons, 100*l.*; Sir Nicholas Hooper, 100*l.*; John Phillips (1734), 200*l.*; John Stanbury (1775), 100*l.*

given

given a house and land to this charity, now let at 15*l.* per annum. John Phillips, in 1734, gave 2*l.* per annum. There are eight paupers in this alms-house.

John Penrose, in 1624, gave the residue of his estate for the purpose of building and endowing an alms-house for four poor persons; the land given by the founder is now let at 114*l.* 5*s.* per annum. Richard Beaple, in 1644, gave the sum of 420*l.* laid out in land, which now produces 81*l.* per annum, and the third of his personal estate, with which a house was purchased, let at 8*l.* 8*s.* per annum. William Palmer, in 1651, gave land to this charity, now let at 17*l.* 11*s.*, beside which, it has about 9*l.* per annum, the interest of money given by several benefactors. There is a chapel belonging to this alms-house, which is situated in Litchden Street.

Thomas Horwood, in 1658, gave land for building an alms-house, and for its support; the land is now let at 52*l.* 10*s.* per annum. Eight dwelling houses were built, in each of which two paupers are placed. They receive 5*s.* a month each.

On the north side of the town is an ancient bridge over the Taw, consisting of 16 arches.

BEAFORD, or BEAFFORD, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about five miles from Torrington. The village of Kiverley is in this parish.

The chief manor belonged to the Champernownes of Umberleigh, from whom it passed to the Willingtons, Beaumonts, Lord Daubeney, and the Bassets. It afterwards belonged to Sir Thomas Monk. Of late years it has been in the family of Ivie, and is now the property of John Handford, Esq. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of capital punishment.^a

Upcott belonged, at an early period, to a family of that name, whose heiress brought it to Davie: it now belongs to Mr. Thomas Snell. The Davies had, for many generations, a seat at Oldacomb or Owlacomb in the parish of Roborough. Woolly was anciently in the Murdakes, from whom it passed by successive female heirs to Hatch, Mallet, and Acland. It is now the property of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.

There were formerly chapels at Upcott and Woolly. J. Ivie, Esq. is patron of the rectory. There was a chantry in the parish church, founded by Lord Daubeney, heir of the Beaumonts.^b

^a Hundred Roll.

^b Chantry Roll.

BEAWORTHY, BEAUWORTHY, or BEWORTHY, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Okehampton, lies about nine miles from Holsworthy. Beamsworthy and Patchcott are villages in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Bloyhow, whose heiress married Beaple. The daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Beaple brought it to Sir Nigel Loring, one of the first knights of the Garter, who, in or about the year 1366, had a licence for making a park at Beaworthy.^k The manor now belongs, by inheritance from the Arscotts, to Sir Arscot Ourry Molesworth, Bart. who is patron of the rectory.

BEER-FERRERS, or BERE-FERRERS, erroneously called and written Bere-Ferris, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Tamerton, lies on the banks of the Tavy, about ten miles from Plymouth.

Risdon says, that the manor was given by William the Conqueror to Alenson, from whom the small market town of Beer-Alston in this parish took its name. In the reign of Henry II., it belonged to Henry de Ferrariis or Ferrers, ancestor of the numerous branches of the ancient family of Ferrers in Devonshire and Cornwall. Sir William de Ferrers had, in 1337, a licence for castellating his manor house at this place.^l The elder co-heiress of Martin Ferrers, before the close of the fourteenth century, brought Beer-Ferrers to Alexander Champernowne, and the heiress of his son, John Champernowne, Esq., to Robert Willoughby, Lord Brooke. Robert, the second Lord Brooke, left Beer-Ferrers to the issue of his second wife. By an agreement between the parties, it fell to the share of Charles Mountjoy, Earl of Devonshire, who had married one of the daughters. His natural son, who was created Lord Mountjoy and Earl of Newport, became possessed of this estate by his father's gift, and sold it to Sir John Maynard, serjeant-at-law. It is now the property of Lord Valletort, by inheritance from his mother, one of the daughters and co-heirs of John, Earl of Buckinghamshire^m, whose ancestor had married one of the co-heiresses of Maynard.ⁿ

The Lords Brooke resided in the old castellated mansion, and had a park here. There are no remains of the castle.

Ley or Legh, in this parish, was for many years the property and residence of the family of Ley. Having been alienated from that family, it is

^k Cart. Rot. 39, 40 Edw. III.

^l Pat. 11. Edw. III. pt. 3. This grant was renewed to his widow the same year by Pat. 11 Edw. III. pt. 2., and to John de Ferrers by Pat. 14 Edw. III. pt. 3.

^m Who died in 1793.

ⁿ A niece of the serjeant.

said to have been re-purchased by Sir James Ley, who was created by King James, Baron Ley of Ley, and by Charles I., in 1626, Earl of Marlborough. The manor of Ley is now the property of T. T. Fuller Elliott Drake, Esq.

In the parish church are some ancient monuments of the families of Ferrers and Champernowne, and others of a more modern date.^o There was a collegiate chantry in this church for six priests, founded by William de Ferrers in 1328, and endowed with the advowson of the church of Beer-Ferrers.^p Lord Valletort is patron of the rectory.

Dr. Matthew Tindall, the celebrated deistical writer, was son of John Tindall, rector of the parish, and born at Beer-Ferrers in 1657.

Sir John Maynard, who died in 1690, gave lands, now producing a rent of 20*l.* per annum, for the education of poor children; besides a house and garden; valued at 15*l.* per annum, for the master's residence.

The small market and borough town of Beer-Alston, two miles from Beer-Ferrers, is, as before mentioned, in this parish. The market was granted in or about the year 1294, to be held on Wednesday, together with a fair for three days at the festival of St. Andrew.^q There was, in 1716, a small market on Thursday; no market has been held for many years.

Beer-Alston first sent members to parliament in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The right of election is in the holders of burgage-tenures, of which the present number is 53. Serjeant Maynard, Lord Keeper Cowper, and Lord Chancellor King, were some time representatives of this borough. The Earl of Beverley is now lord of the borough. There was formerly a chapel at Beer-Alston, and another at Ley. There is a meeting-house of the Presbyterians at Beer-Alston.

The ancient silver-mines at Beer-Alston, which had been so profitable in the reign of Edward I., were worked by Serjeant Maynard soon after he purchased the manor, but without success. They were re-opened in the year 1811, and still continue to be worked.

BELSTON, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Okehampton, lies about three miles from Okehampton.

The manor belonged to the ancient family of Belston, whose co-heiresses, in the reign of Henry III., married Speccot, Chamberlayne, and Fulford.

^o Jane, daughter of Walter Radcliffe, wife of the Rev. John Anthony Foote of Ward, 1770; John Anthony Foote, 1784; John W. Foote, Esq. 1811, and his wife Nancy (heiress of Treweeke) 1806.

^p Pat. 2 Edw. III. pt. 1. 6.

^q Chart. Rot. 23 Edw. I.

^r See the head of Produce.

The issue of Speccot took the name of Belston, and became possessed of two parts of the manor, which passed by purchase to Beaumont. Beaumont's share of the manor belongs now to the Right Honourable Lord Rolle. Fulford's share, with the advowson, was purchased of that family, in 1784, by the Rev. Joshua Hole, father of the Rev. William Hole, the present proprietor.

BERRY NARBER, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Sherwell, lies on the north coast, about three miles from Ilfracomb.

Westcote says, that this place was originally called Bury, and that he had seen deeds, by which, it appeared that it had belonged to the family of Nerbert. In the reign of Henry III., it was the property of Ralph de Bury, the common ancestor of the numerous and widely spreading family of Berry, now extinct, at least in all its principal branches. The manor continued in the Berrys till 1708. In 1712, it was purchased, under an order of the Court of Chancery, by the ancestor of Joseph Davie Basset, Esq. of Watermouth. Mr. Basset is proprietor also of the manors of East Haggington and Woolscott in this parish, purchased of the Rev. John Pine Coffin; and the barton of East Stowford.

In the parish church are some monuments of the Berry family.

Richard Roberts, Esq. who possessed the advowson about the year 1700, having left four daughters co-heiresses, it has since been in severalties; Mary, wife of Mr. James Pearce, who presented in 1777, being possessed of one of these, devised it to the Bishop of Exeter and his successors; Mr. Basset, being possessed of another, has the next presentation; the Rev. Powell Edwards has a third; and the fourth is subdivided, being vested in the representatives of one of Mr. Roberts's daughters.

Bishop Jewel was born in this parish.

BERRY OR BURY POMEROY, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies about a mile from Totnes.

The villages of Longcombe, Weston, Bourton, Afton, and Weekabourough are in this parish. Bridgetown, adjoining to Totnes, is also in the parish of Berry Pomeroy. At this village is a holiday fair on the 25th of July. It was formerly a cattle fair.

* Sir William Coffin, who was master of the horse at the coronation of Ann Bullen, possessed this manor, which he bequeathed to his nephew, Richard Coffin, Esq.

† Richard Berry, Esq. 1645; John Berry, Esq. his son and heir.

‡ His biographers say at a place called Buden.

King William the Conqueror gave the manor of Bury or Berry to Ralph de Pomerai or Pomeroy, one of his favourite officers, who built a castle here, and made it the seat of a barony or honour. Sir John de Pomeroy, the ninth in descent from Ralph, dying without issue, gave Berry Pomeroy to Sir Thomas Pomeroy, of a younger branch, who had married one of his sisters and co-heiresses. His descendant of the same name, having been deeply concerned in the rebellion of 1549, is said to have saved his life by making over the manor and castle of Berry Pomeroy to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset (the protector)^w, ancestor of Edward Adolphus, now Duke of Somerset^x, who occasionally resides at Berry Pomeroy.

The ruins of the castle^y, which are considerable, form a very picturesque object. Its site is about a mile from the parish church. There is a deer-park at Berry-Pomeroy.

The manor of Bridgetown belongs to the Duke of Somerset.

Loventor, in this parish, was held, at the time of taking the Domesday survey, by Ralph de Pomerai under Joel de Totnais. It was afterwards successively in the families of Arundell and Damarell. About the year 1600 it belonged to the Lydes^z, who continued to possess it till about the year 1780. It is now the property of Sir Frederick Baker, Bart. whose father, when he was created a baronet, was described as of this place. Loventor house is occupied by a sister of the late Sir George Baker, Bart.

In the parish church are some handsome monuments of the Seymour family.^a The Duke of Somerset is impropiator of the great tithes, which belonged formerly to the priory of Merton in Surry, and patron of the vicarage.

BICKINGTON, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the deanery of Moreton, lies about three miles from Ashburton (to which it is a daughter church), and four from Newton-Abbot. The village of Chipley is in this parish.

^w It is more likely, that it came to the Seymours by grant or purchase from the crown. The Protector was in the Tower at the time of Sir Thomas Pomeroy's attainder, and was not long afterwards beheaded.

^x See the account of nobility of Devonshire.

^y Mr. Chapple says, that the arms of Pomeroy still remained (in 1774), although then overgrown with ivy, over the great gateway, as described by Prince.

^z The Rev. Allan Lyde, the last of this family, died about the year 1810.

^a "Lord Edward Seymour," son of the Duke of Somerset, 1593; Sir Edward Seymour, Bart. his son, 1613; and Elizabeth his lady, daughter of Sir Arthur Champernowne; with their effigies, and those of eleven children.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to Sir Joel, a younger son of the Giffard family, who took the name of Bickington. The heiress of Bickington, in the reign of Edward III., brought it to Marwood, from which family it passed by successive female heirs to Wichalse and Trevanion. The last mentioned family possessed it when Sir William Pole made his collections. I cannot learn that there is now any manor. The principal barton belongs to Mr. John Bickford. The Furslands had a seat in this parish.^b

ABBOTS-BICKINGTON, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about nine miles from Holsworthy.

The manor was given by Geoffrey de Dinant to Hartland Abbey. After the Reformation, it was in the Arscotts, and is now the property of the Right Honourable Lord Rolle, in whose family it has been a considerable time.

In the parish church are memorials of Sir Amos Pollard, Bart. of Bickington barton, who died in 1701; and Thomas Pollard, Esq., his son, who died in 1710. Lord Rolle is impropiator of the great tithes, which belonged to Hartland Abbey, and patron of the vicarage.

HIGH BICKINGTON, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies about eight miles from Torrington, about ten from Barnstaple, and about the same distance from South Molton. The villages of Little Bickington, North and South Hele, and Stowford, are in this parish.

There was formerly a market on Wednesday at High Bickington, which continued till about the year 1725. The market house has been removed within the memory of persons now living. Two fairs, held May 14 and October 2, were continued till after 1773.^c The fair on the 14th of May has been revived for cattle, &c. within these ten years, and is well attended.

The manor of High Bickington belonged, at an early period, to the Champernownes, and passed by successive female heirs to Willington, Beaumont, and Basset. It is now the property of Joseph Davie Basset, Esq. of Watermouth. Bickington Loges, which was granted at an early period by the Champernownes to Loges, and continued in that family till the reign of Edward II., is now parcel of the manor of High Bickington.

^b Risdon.

Chapple's MSS.

The manor of Stowford, in this parish, belonged formerly to the Giffards, of whom it was purchased by Saltren. It was sold in lots by the Willets, representatives of the latter, about the year 1807.

Another manor in this parish is a divided property, one-third of which belongs to the Right Honourable R. P. Carew, Esq. M. P. of Anthony; the remainder to the trustees of Mrs. Pyncombe's charity.

A small manor, called High Bickington Green, belongs to Joseph Davie Basset, Esq. being an appendage of the manor of Umberleigh.

The barton of Langley belonged formerly to the Brittons, whose heiress married a younger son of the Pollard family. The representative of this branch was usher to Queen Elizabeth and James I. It has been some time extinct. Langley was afterwards successively in the families of Barry and Buck. By the latter, it was sold to George Smith, Esq. the present proprietor, who resides at Langley.

Snape gave name to a family, whose heiress brought it to Baghill, and the heiress of Baghill to Stowford. Snape is now the property of Mr. Veale of Hatherleigh.

King Athelstan gave to the church of High Bickington a yoke of land, which now constitutes the rectorial manor, and consists of several lands and houses in the village, called Corps-land.

There are some memorials in the parish church for the Addington family.^a

The advowson of the rectory belongs to the Rev. William Moggridge Stawell of South Molton. It was purchased by his father, George Stawell, Esq.

Mrs. Gertrude Pyncombe gave 10*l.* per annum for the support of two charity schools in this parish.

BICKLEIGH, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Tiverton, lies about four miles from Tiverton on the road to Exeter. The village of Chederleigh or Chuderleigh is in this parish.

The manor of Bickleigh belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the ancestor of a family of that name, whose heiress, after a few descents, brought it to Belfago or Balvage. It was afterwards for some generations in the family of Pointington, from whom it passed to Courtenay. Bick-

^a Thomas Addington, Esq. 1648; Dorothy, wife of John Addington, Esq., daughter of Champernowne, &c.

leigh became, in consequence, the seat of a younger branch of that ancient house, whose heiress brought it to a younger branch of the Carews. One of the co-heiresses of Sir Henry Carew of Bickleigh, the last of this line, married Sir Thomas Carew of Haccombe, who was created a baronet in 1661. This manor is now the property of his descendant, Sir Henry Carew, Bart. The old mansion, some time one of the seats of this ancient family, is in ruins: it was turretted and moated.

The manor of Chuderleigh belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to Walter Crok, whose grandson appears to have taken the name of Chuderleigh. The heiress of this family, after eight descents, married Champernowne of Modbury. Sir Richard Champernowne sold it to Sir Simon Leach in the early part of the 17th century. It is now the property of Sir Henry Carew, Bart.

In the parish church are some monuments of the Carew family. The celebrated Bampfylde Moore Carew, commonly called King of the Beggars, was son of Theodore Carew, rector of Bickleigh. He was born in 1690, and, after his extraordinary and various peregrinations and adventures, spent the two last years of his eventful life at this his native place, and was buried in the church-yard in the year 1758. Here also was buried Major John Gabriel Stedman, who published the *History of Surinam*, and died in the year 1797. There is no memorial of either.

Sir Henry Carew is patron of the rectory.

BICKLEIGH, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Tamer-ton, lies about seven miles from Plymouth. There is a village in this parish called Jump.

The manor of Bickleigh was given to the monastery of Buckland, in 1278, by Amicia, Countess of Devon. After the dissolution it was given to the family of Slanning, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to Modyford and Heywood. After the death of James Modyford Heywood, Esq. in 1798, it was sold to Sir Manasseh Masseh Lopes, Bart. who is the present proprietor of this manor and of the barton of Hele. Sir M. M. Lopes is impropiator also of the great tithes which belonged to the abbey of Buckland and patron of the vicarage.

* John Carew, Esq. 1588; Mr. George Carew, rector of Bickleigh, 1610; Sir Henry Carew, (the last of the Bickleigh branch,) 1681, with a recumbent effigies in armour; Matthew Carew, arch-priest of Haccombe, 1684.

In the parish church are monuments of the families of Slanning^f, Modyford^g, and Heywood.^h

BICKTON, in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about three miles from Sidmouth. Yattington, a village in this parish, was the birth place of Dr. John Conant, rector of Exeter College, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the seventeenth century.ⁱ

At the time of taking the Domesday survey, this manor was held in demesne by William Portitor (the king's door-keeper), and he is said to have held it by the service of keeping the king's gaol for the county of Devon.^k King Henry I. gave it to John Janitor, so called from the tenure by which he held this manor; it continued in his family for three generations.^l The manor was afterwards the property of Ralph Balistarius or Le Balister (the cross-bow bearer), who lived here in 1229. His posterity, by the name of Alabaster, possessed Bickton for five generations, after which it passed, by successive female heirs, to Sacheville or Sackville and Copleston. It was purchased of the Coplestons by Sir Robert Dennis, who rebuilt the old mansion, inclosed a deer-park, and made Bickton his chief residence. Sir Thomas Dennis, his son, gave it to Anne his elder daughter, who became the wife of Sir Henry Rolle, ancestor of the Right Honourable Henry, Lord Rolle, who is the present proprietor. Bickton is his lordship's chief country seat.

The county gaol, which was formerly at Bickton under the superintendence of the lord of this manor, was for greater security removed to Exeter in 1518. It was not till 1787, that the lord of Bickton was exonerated from the custody of the county gaol.

In the parish church is the monument of Dennis Rolle, Esq. who died in 1638, with the effigies of himself and his lady in statuary marble, richly habited. The only son of this Dennis died without issue; one of his daughters married Sir John Rolle, the heir male of the family. The church of Bickton was originally a chapel to Otterton.^m

^f Nicholas Slanning, Esq. 158....

^g Elizabeth, Lady Modyford, relict of Sir John Modyford, Bart. and daughter of Sir Nicholas Slanning, who was killed at the siege of Bristol, ob. 1724. æt. 91. Mrs. Mary Dean, daughter of Sir John Modyford, 1734.

^h James Heywood, only son of James Modyford Heywood, Esq. 1784.

ⁱ Dr. Conant was born in 1607. Six volumes of his sermons are in print.

^k Risdon. ^l William Janitor was in possession about 1224. Cartulary of Otterton Priory.

^m Extracts from the ledger-books of Otterton Priory in Chapple's Collections.

BIDEFORD, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Hartland, is an ancient market and sea-port town near the confluence of the Torridge, nine miles from Barnstaple, 35 from Exeter, and 204 from London.

It has been erroneously supposed that Bideford was no more than a small fishing village before the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is called a borough in ancient records^a, but does not appear ever to have sent burgesses to parliament. A market on Monday and a fair for five days at the festival of St. Margaret were granted, in 1271, to Richard de Grenville.^b It had probably so far declined as to have become a place of little importance, when, in 1574, Sir Richard Grenville procured a charter from Queen Elizabeth, by which the market and fair were confirmed and two other fairs granted, each to be held for four days, and the town incorporated and made a free borough. Powers for rebuilding the decayed town, and for the better maintenance of the bridge, were given under the same charter. The chief market for provisions, &c. is now on Tuesday; there is a smaller market on Saturday. The fairs are now held on the 14th of February, July 19, and November 14 for horned cattle, &c.

The body corporate under the above mentioned charter consisted of a mayor, five aldermen, seven capital burgesses, a recorder, town clerk, &c. By a subsequent charter, the number of aldermen was increased to seven, exclusively of the mayor, that of the capital burgesses to ten. The mayor and recorder are perpetual justices of the peace, one of the aldermen is so by election. These justices hold sessions and have jurisdiction within the town, to the exclusion of the county magistrates. The town hall was built in 1698.

In consequence of the patronage of the Grenville family, a trade with Virginia and Carolina, then recently discovered by Sir Richard Grenville, was established at Bideford in the reign of Elizabeth, and this town continued to enjoy a great share of the American commerce till the breaking out of the war, which ended in the independence of the colonies.^c

In the reign of Charles I., the Bideford merchants imported large quantities of wool from Spain; and afterwards, besides their commerce with Holland, France, and the Mediterranean, had so large a share of the Newfoundland trade, that in the year 1699 they sent out more ships than

^a Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria.

^b Cart. Rot. 56 Hen. III.

^c From 1700 to 1755, Bideford imported more tobacco than any port in England, except London, and in some years its imports are said to have exceeded even those of London. In 1742, they imported 3629 hogsheads. The trade to Maryland and Virginia ceased about the year 1760; with other parts of America about 1775.

any port in England except London and Topsham.^a The Newfoundland trade began to decline soon after this period. Brice, whose Dictionary was published in 1759, says that then about 40 or 50 ships were employed in fetching cod from Newfoundland, and that there was a great export of herrings from this place; that rock-salt was imported from Liverpool, which was dissolved with sea-water, from which a brine was made for curing the herrings, called "salt upon salt." A ship or two are still occasionally fitted out for Newfoundland and a few for the Baltic, but there is no foreign trade of any consequence. More than 100 vessels, however, are employed in the coasting trade, importing limestone in large quantities, coals, and culm; and exporting oak-board to Ireland and Scotland, and oats and malt to Wales. Appledore has been lately consolidated with the port of Bideford. The quay, which was constructed in 1663, belongs to the corporation. There are good accommodations for ship-building, which is carried on at Bideford to a considerable extent. There are small manufactories here of flannel and serges, and some potteries of coarse brown ware.

The town of Bideford appears to have been at the greatest height of its prosperity from about the year 1680 till the close of that century: its population having been then about five times greater than it was a hundred years before: it has since diminished about one-fourth. The total number of its inhabitants was returned, in 1801, at 2987, in 1811, at 3244. In the year 1646, the plague swept away a great number of the inhabitants; the names of 229 persons who died of that fatal malady are inserted in the parish register, and it is supposed that a considerable number of burials were not entered.^r

The ancient bridge at Bideford is said to have been originally built by Sir Theobald Grenville and others in the early part of the fourteenth century, and endowed with certain lands for its repair. In consequence of some abuses which had been committed by the trustees of the bridge-estates, there was a decree in chancery, in 1608, which ordered a new election of feoffees. Two bridge-wardens were appointed by this decree, to be chosen

^a London, 71 ships; Topsham, 34; Bideford, 28; Bristol, 12; Plymouth, 5; Liverpool, 3.

Ships fitted out for Newfoundland from Bideford and Barnstaple in the years 1698, 1699, and 1700.

	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Guns.
Bideford - -	28	3860	1018	238
Barnstaple - -	6	690	185	48

Watkins's History, p. 59, 60

^r Watkins's History of Bideford, p. 43 and 89.

annually, and two treasurers; and other provisions were made for the better management of the estates for the time to come. The bridge, which consists of 24 arches and is 677 feet in length, was thoroughly repaired in 1638. A hall for the use of the feoffees was built in 1758. The annual revenue of this bridge, arising from the rent of lands given by benefactors now unknown, and a stock of about 650*l.*, is between 3 and 400*l.*, varying according to the falling in of houses, &c. leased for lives.

In the year 1643, a fort was built on each side of the river, and a small one at Appledore. A parliamentary garrison was then placed at Bideford under the command of Colonel Bennet. In consequence of a victory obtained over the parliamentary forces at Torrington, these forts and the town of Bideford were surrendered to Colonel Digby on the third of September in that year.*

The manor of Bideford is said to have been given by William the Conqueror† to Sir Richard de Grenville, a noble Norman who distinguished himself by his successful invasion of Glamorganshire in concert with his brother, Robert Fitz-Hamon. His descendants, most of whom were of equestrian rank, continued to reside here and at Kilkhampton in Cornwall for many generations. Three of them represented the county of Devon in parliament. Sir Richard Grenville of Bideford, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, distinguished himself as an adventuring navigator, and was, with his countryman Sir Walter Raleigh, the joint discoverer of Virginia and Carolina, of which he published an account. An Indian, whom he brought over with him from America, was baptized at Bideford in 1588, and died the next year. In the year 1591, being then vice-admiral of England, he sustained with his single ship the most glorious, unequal conflict that is recorded in naval history, against the whole fleet of the enemy; and after having repulsed them fifteen times, yielded not till his powder was all spent. He died of his wounds two days afterwards on board the Spanish admiral's vessel; his own ship, reduced to a hulk, sunk before it could be got into port.

Sir Richard's widow, Dame Mary Grenville, was buried in the family vault at Bideford in 1623. It does not appear whether his grandson, the brave and loyal Sir Beville Grenville, who fell at Lansdowne near Bath in

* History of Bideford. See also Heath, Dugdale, and Whitelocke's Memorials, p. 69.

† It is more likely that the grant was by William Rufus. Bideford had been settled on Matilda, consort of the Conqueror, and was in the crown at the time of taking the Domesday survey. There was at that time a fishery belonging to this manor, which produced a rent of 25*s.* per annum.

1643, had any other connection with Bideford than that of possessing the manor: he was born at Kilkhampton, which was in his time the chief seat of the family. His son, Sir John, who first wrote his name Granville, is well known for the active share he had in bringing about the restoration of King Charles II., who, in 1661, created him Baron Granville of Bideford, Earl of Bath, &c. His eldest son was summoned to Parliament as Baron Granville of Bideford in 1701. After the death of William Henry, the last Earl of Bath, in 1711, the title of Baron Granville was given to George Granville, the poet, afterwards created Viscount Lansdowne: it became extinct at his death in 1734. The Devonshire estates, after the death of the last Earl of Bath, were divided between Lady Carteret, one of the daughters of the first Earl, and the son of Lady Jane, the other daughter, who had married Sir William Gower. The manor of Bideford was purchased about the year 1750 by John Cleveland, Esq. and is now under the will of John Cleveland, Esq. M.P. who died in 1817, the property of Augustus Saltren Cleveland, Esq. late Willett.

The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^u

Daddon in this parish, some time a seat of the Stucleys, is now the property and residence of their descendant Lewis William Buck, Esq.

In the parish church are monuments of Sir Thomas Grenville, 1513; Mr. John Strange, merchant, 1646; Andrew Hopkins, merchant, 1690; several of the family of Pawley, Stucley, and Buck^w; William Hamlyn Heywood, Esq. 1806; and James Kirkman, Esq. Lieut.-Col. of the 56th regiment of infantry, 1816. There is an inscribed gravestone for Elizabeth wife of Thomas Burgoyne, 1733. Mr. Strange died a victim to the plague in the month of August 1646; the mayor having pusillanimously deserted his duty, he voluntarily took the office, and by his active exertions, and excellent regulations, saved the lives of many of his fellow townsmen, and checked the progress of that fatal malady to which he himself fell a sacrifice. In the church-yard is a gravestone in memory of three children

^u Hundred Roll, Temp. Edw. I.

^w William Pawley, Esq. 1728; Lewis Stucley, Esq. 1748; Dennis Stucley, Esq. 1755; George Buck, Esq. 1743; Sarah his wife, heiress of Stucley, 1742; John Buck, Esq. M.P. for Taunton, 1745, married, 1. the heiress of Pawley, by whom he had three sons; 2. the heiress of Melhuish; Hartwell Buck, Esq. 1753; William Buck, Esq. 1781; Rev. Lewis Buck, 1783; George Stucley Buck, Esq. 1791; George Buck, Esq. 1794, (father of G. S. Buck); George Pawley Buck, Esq. 1805.

of Henry Ravening, surgeon, who died of the plague June 21, 1646, being the first to whom it proved fatal.

The advowson of the rectory had been attached to the manor till after the sale of the Granville estates. The present patron is Lewis William Buck, Esq.

The late rector, Mr. John Whitfield, who was incumbent from 1742 to 1783, published *Thoughts on Gesner's Death of Abel, and the Messiah*, and *Conjectures on some of Horace's Works*. The pious James Hervey was curate of Bideford in 1738 and 1739; whilst at this place he formed the plan and finished great part of his *Meditations and Contemplations*.

There has been a congregation of Independents at this place ever since the year 1662, when it was established by Walter Bartlett, author of some religious treatises, who had been silenced by the Act of Uniformity. The late Mr. Badcock drew up an account of the Dissenting Church at Bideford; by which it appears, that, in consequence of some division among the congregation, a separation took place in 1694, and a new meeting house was built in High-street. In 1698 the old meeting house was re-built. Mr. John Norman, pastor of the seceding congregation, wrote on the *Divine Prescience*. This meeting house was shut up soon after 1760, when the congregations were re-united: it has since been pulled down. Samuel Lavington, an eminent divine, some time pastor of this congregation, and afterwards of the congregation of Independents at South Molton, died in 1807, and was buried at Bideford. Three volumes of his sermons were published after his death. There is a meeting house for the Wesleyan Methodists at Bideford.

Dr. John Shebbeare, author of a work called the *Practice of Physic*, but better known by his political writings, for which he was sentenced to stand in the pillory,* in 1758, and was afterwards pensioned, was born at Bideford in 1709. Mr. Abraham Donn, and his brother Mr. Benjamin Donn, both ingenious mathematicians, authors of several treatises in that science, and the latter the publisher of maps of Cornwall and Devonshire, were natives of this town.

Mr. John Strange, before mentioned, built four alms-houses at Bideford; but they have no endowment.

There has been a grammar-school at Bideford from an early period,

* He was not put *in* the pillory according to his sentence, but stood on it, attended by a servant in livery, who held an umbrella over his head. The sheriff was prosecuted for not enforcing the sentence.

supported, it is probable, by the corporation, by whom ten boys are appointed to be taught free of expense. The school-house was re-built in 1657. It was repaired in 1780, and then newly fronted with brick. It appears to have had no fixed endowment before 1689, when Mrs. Susanna Stucley gave the sum of 200*l.* laid out in land, which is now let for 57*l.* per annum; a good house for the master has been purchased with the sale of timber. Mr. Zachary Mudge, author of an admired volume of sermons, and of an Essay for a New Version of the Psalms, was master of this school.

There is also a free school at Bideford for teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic, the master of which has a salary of 10*l.* per annum paid by the feoffees of the bridge. The Dissenters have a school with about 100 scholars, and the Methodists another with about 50.

BIGBURY, in the hundred of Ermington, and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about eight miles from Kingsbridge, near the sea coast.

At the time of taking the Domesday survey, the manor of Bigbury was held under the Earl of Moreton by Reginald de Valletort. So early as the reign of King John it belonged to a family who took their name from this the place of their residence. After a continuance of nine descents, one of the coheiresses brought this manor to the Champernownes of Beer Ferrers, from whom it descended through the Willoughbys to the noble family of Pawlet. It is now vested in the heirs of the late Duke of Bolton, who are patrons of the rectory.

The manor of Houghton, which belonged to the Ilbert family, was sold by William Ilbert, Esq. in 1786, to Mr. Nicholas Goss, and is now the property of Philip Langmead, Esq. who purchased it of Mr. Goss.

The barton of Halwells Combe, Ivilscombe, or Jewellscombe, commonly called Combe, was some years since successively in the families of Dingle and Legassicke. The representatives of the devisees of Mr. James Legassicke sold it in 1803 to Mr. William Adams, of whom it was purchased in 1819 by the present proprietor, Josiah Nisbet, Esq. captain in the Royal Navy.

In the parish church are some ancient tombs of the Bigbury family.^v

BITTADON or BITTADEN, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Sherwell, lies about six miles from Barnstaple.

^v They are without inscription, except one, which is imperfect. It is for the wife of the last of the Bigbury family; it seems that she was thrice married; her second husband was Thomas Arundell, and her last husband Robert Burton. The date does not appear.

The

The manor was, at an early period, for some descents, in a family which took its name from this the place of their residence, afterwards in that of Loveringe; at a later period it was successively in the Lutterells, Chichesters, and Aclands. Having passed with Fremington to Barbor, it is now vested in George Acland Barbor, Esq. who is patron of the rectory.

In the parish church is the monument of Edward Pointz, Gent. 1691.

BLACKAUTON, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Totton, lies about six miles from Dartmouth. Bow, Dryton, Street, Hutchley, Milcombe, and Woodford, are villages in this parish. A considerable village, called Undercliff, where was a herring fishery, appears to have been destroyed by the encroachments of the sea.

The manor was given by Peter Fitzmatthew Lord of Stokenham to Torr Abbey. After the dissolution it was granted to the Russel family. The Earl of Bedford sold it about the year 1618² to the Roopes. William Roope, Esq., who died in 1745, bequeathed it to the ancestor of Arthur Holdsworth, Esq. who is the present proprietor, impropiator of the tithes which belonged to Torr Abbey, and patron of the benefice.

The manor of Treverbin belonged, in the early part of the last century, to the Creeds, and was sold about 1740 to Mr. Limbrey, by whose bequest it passed to the father of Henry Limbrey Toll, Esq. the present proprietor.

The manor of Pruston belonged to the Fortescues, and having been settled on a younger branch was sold about 1808 to Benjamin Hayward Brown, M.D. of Stroud in Gloucestershire, who is the present proprietor.

The barton of Cotterbury, which has an independent royalty, was many years in the family of Pinkey. It was sold about 1783 to Peter Ougier, Esq. and about 1806 to Lydstone Newman, Esq. of Dartmouth, who is the present proprietor.

Fuge has been many years in the family of Hayne. The house was built in 1725 by Cornelius Hayne, Esq. ancestor of Charles Hayne, Esq. the present proprietor.

Oldstone was for more than two centuries the seat of the Cholwich family, and is now the property of their descendant J. B. Cholwich, Esq. of Farringdon. The old mansion is at present unoccupied.

The barton of Hutchley belongs to Mr. Peter Jellard, that of Dryton to the Rev. John Herring,

² Chapple's MSS.

In the parish church are monuments of the Cholwich family^a; that of William Rooke, Esq. 1754; and the tomb of Nicholas Forde, 1582.

BLACKBOROUGH BOLHAY, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Plymtree, is a small independent parish adjoining to Kentishbeare, near Columpton.

The manor belonged to the ancient family of Bolhay, whose heiress brought it to Cobham. The Cobhams resided at Blackborough for several generations. Having been conveyed by Cobham to Bonville, the manor fell to the crown on the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, the representative of the latter. It was purchased as crown land by Sir John Wyndham, ancestor of the Hon. Percy Wyndham, the present proprietor, who is patron of the rectory. How it became a rectory I have not learned; it is not spoken of as such in ancient records. There is now neither church, chapel, nor parsonage-house; but a cemetery, and a good glebe. The chantry roll of 1547, which describes Blackborough as a parish, records its free chapel dedicated to All-Hallows, and endowed with lands then valued at 4*l.* per annum, by a founder whose name is not recorded.

NORTH BOVEY, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the deanery of Moreton, lies about two miles from Moreton-Hampstead.

There is a cattle fair at North Bovey on the Monday in the next week after Michaelmas day.

The manor was at an early period in the family of Pipard, from whom it passed by successive female heirs to the Lords Lisle and Berkeley. A daughter of Thomas Lord Berkeley brought it to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and a daughter of the Earl of Warwick to Nevil Lord Latimer. When Risdon finished his Collections about 1630, it was in the co-heiresses of Latimer. The Marquis of Winchester presented to the rectory, which appears to have been always attached to the manor, in 1670. It is now the property of Lord Viscount Courtenay, to whose father, when Sir William Courtenay, it came, by bequest from his brother-in-law John Langdon, Esq. Mr. Langdon's family, who had been settled in this parish in the reign of Queen Elizabeth appear to have been possessed of the manor about

^a Andrew Cholwich, Esq. 1613; Andrew Cholwich, Esq. 1672; William Cholwich, Esq. 1726; William Cholwich, Esq. 1764; Thomas Cholwich, Esq. 1768; Rev. Samuel Cholwich, D. D. 1775.

the year 1700, if not at an earlier period. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^b

The Duke of Cornwall's manor of West Teign extends into this parish.

Lord Courtenay is patron of the rectory. The Rev. Thomas Parr, a former rector, who died in 1733, gave a rent charge of 3*l.* per annum for teaching poor children of this parish.

BOVEY-TRACEY, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the deanery of Moreton, lies about four miles from Chudleigh, and about five from Newton Abbot.

A market at Bovey on Thursday, and a fair for three days at the festival of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, was granted to Henry Tracey in 1259.^c There are now four cattle fairs; Easter Monday, Holy Thursday, the first Thursday in July, and the first Thursday in November. The town is governed by a bailiff and portreeve; the bailiff is elected annually at the lord's court, and the year after serving this office, he fills that of portreeve. It seems probable that the latter officer was originally called mayor: an ancient procession for perambulating the bounds of the parish or manor with a large garland of flowers, &c., similar to that at Bodmin in Cornwall, is still called the mayor's riding. This procession takes place on the Monday after the third of May, called *Roodmas* Day. The portreeve has, during his year of office, the profits of a piece of ground called Portreeve's park, for defraying the expenses of this procession, &c.^d

Bovey-Tracey, being at that time the quarters of a part of Lord Wentworth's brigade, was attacked in the evening of the 9th of January, 1646, by Lieutenant-general Cromwell with a part of the parliamentary army then under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax. The greater part of the royalists who were thus dispersed escaped through the darkness of the night, a major with some other officers and about 50 men being taken prisoners.^e

The manor, which had belonged to Earl Harold, was given by the Conqueror to Jeffery, Bishop of Constance, his lieutenant at the battle of Hastings, and was one of the five manors held by that prelate in demesne. It afterwards became parcel of the barony of Barnstaple, and passed by the same title, till the death of the last Holland, Duke of Exeter. Margaret, Countess of Richmond, had a grant of it for life in 1487. Sir Thomas

^b Hundred Roll.

^c Cart. Rot. 44 Hen. III.

^d Chapple's Collections.

^e See Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 164, and Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, vol. iv. 341.

Putt, Bart. died seised of this manor in 1686.^f Some years afterwards, it was purchased of Charles Heath, Esq. by John Langdon, Esq. Mr. Langdon, who resided at Park in this parish, after the death of his only daughter, which happened in 1747, bequeathed the manor of Bovey Tracey and other estates to his brother-in-law, Sir William Courtenay, afterwards Lord Viscount Courtenay. It is now the property of the present viscount, who has also the manor of Brinley in this parish. The manor of Bovey Tracey pays a reserved rent of 58*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* to those who claim under the crown. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^g Park is now the property and residence of Charles Clapp, Esq. barrister at law.

The manor of Knighton was for many generations in the Franckcheney's, whose heiress brought it to Strode; it was afterwards successively in the families of Ellyott, Dennis, and Putt. Another manor of Knighton or Knighton Heathfield^h was in the Southcotts, who had an ancient seat in this parish called Indiho, said to have been a priory, but I find no record to confirm the tradition. The Southcotts had also the manor of Little Bovey. These manors are now the property of George Templer, Esq. of Stover House. Indiho was afterwards the seat of Sir John Stawell, K. B., and at a later period, successively of the families of Bale, Inglett, and Tuffnel. In 1772, the house was enlarged, and applied to the purposes of a manufacture of earthen ware. This manufacture is still carried on, Mr. Steer being the present proprietor. The manor of Wreyland, in this parish, is the property of Francis Daniell, Esq.

In the parish church are two monuments, without inscription, of Eveleigh and Hele: the former has the date of 1620: there is the monument also of Sir John Stawell, K.B. 1669, and Thomas Stawell, Esq. 1694.

The impropriate tithes, which belonged to the priory of Bridgewater, were sold in lots, about the year 1805, by the Rev. John Templer of Lindridge, and purchased chiefly by the landholders. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

There is a meeting-house in this place for the Particular Baptists, and another for the Wesleyan Methodists.

The charity school at Bovey Tracey is endowed with an income of 40*l.* per annum arising from lands, for which a master instructs 24 children in

^f Letter from Mr. Putt in Chapple's Collections.

^g Hundred Roll.

^h Probably the manor of Hetfield, which belonged to Buckfast Abbey at the time of the Domesday survey.

reading, writing, and arithmetic, but I have not been able to procure the name of the founder, or the date of the foundation.

BRADFORD, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about six miles and a half from Holsworthy. Moyles, Lashbrooke, and Flairs, are villages in this parish.

At the time of taking the Domesday survey, the manor of Bradford formed part of the large possessions of Baldwin de Sap. It belonged afterwards to the ancient family of Dabernon, from whom it acquired the name of Bradford Dabernon; the heiress of this family brought it to Dennis in the reign of Edward I. From Dennis, it passed by successive female heirs to Giffard and Cary: it has lately been sold by George Cary, Esq. of Tor Abbey to Messrs. Grylls and Borlase, of Helston in Cornwall. Sir William Pole says, that the prior and convent of Launceston had a manor in Bradford.

Dunsland, in this parish, was held at the time of taking the Domesday survey by Cadio, under Baldwin de Sap the sheriff. After several descents, the heiress of Cadio or Cadiho brought it, in the reign of Henry IV., to John Dabernon, descended from a younger branch of the Dabernons of Bradford: his grand-daughter married Batten, the heiress of which family, after three descents, brought Dunsland to John Arscott, Esq. of Holsworthy. In Sir William Pole's time, it had been five descents in the family of Arscott. Arthur Arscott, Esq., the last of this branch of the family, died in 1664; his heiress married the ancestor of the late Arscott Bickford, Esq. of Dunsland, who died in 1817. It is now the property of his sister, Mrs. Coham, wife of the Rev. William Holland Coham. Dunsland house, which was built in 1609, is occasionally inhabited by Mr. Coham's family. The place was much improved by George Bickford, Esq. father of the late owner.

Hengescot, in this parish, belonged to a family of that name from the reign of Henry III. to that of Queen Elizabeth, when the co-heiresses brought it to Prideaux and Pomeroy: it afterwards passed to the family of Ridgway, Earl of Londonderry, and is now the property of Earl Stanhope.¹

Gidcot, where was a chapel, belonged to the Dennis family, and passed, by successive female heirs, to Boterford and Gibbs. It now belongs to the representatives of the late John Heysete, Esq.

¹ Earl Stanhope is descended from the sister of Thomas Pitt, Esq., who having married one of the co-heiresses of Ridgway, Earl of Londonderry, had that title bestowed on him; he left two sons, successively Earls of Londonderry, who both died without issue.

In the parish church are monuments of the families of Arscott and Bickford.^k

BRADNINCH, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Plymtree, lies nine miles from Exeter, and 2½ from Columpton: it is a decayed market and borough town.

King John, in the year 1208, granted to the burgesses of Bradninch or Braneis all the liberties and free customs which the city of Exeter enjoyed.^l King James I., in 1604, incorporated this borough, making the corporation to consist of a mayor, twelve masters, and a recorder; in 1685, King James II. granted the burgesses a new charter, under which the corporation consists of a mayor, twelve masters, and 24 inferior burgesses. The mayor, who is chosen by the masters, burgesses, and freemen, is a justice of peace during his year of office and the year following. King John's charter granted a market on Saturday, and a fair for three days before and on the festival of St. Dennis. King Henry III., in 1238, granted a market on Thursday, and a fair for three days at the festival of the Holy Trinity.^m A century ago, there were fairs at Bradninch for sheep and cattle, on the 22d of January, on St. Mark's day, and St. Matthew's; and since that time, great sheep markets on the Tuesday before the Feast of the Passover, the Tuesday before Ascension day, and the Tuesday before Corpus Christi day. These have been all long discontinued, and the market has not been held within the memory of any person now living.

The borough sent members to one parliament in the reign of Edward II.

Bradninch was the head-quarters of King Charles's army on the 27th of July, 1644ⁿ; a part of the king's army was quartered there again on the 17th of September that year.^o It was the head-quarters of Sir Thomas Fairfax on the 16th of October, 1645.^p The town of Bradninch was almost consumed by fire in 1665.^q

At the time of taking the Domesday survey, William Chievre or Capra held the manor of Bradenesse in demesne. It was afterwards held as an honour or barony with the Earldom of Cornwall by Reginald, natural son

^k Arthur Arscott, Esq. 1664; William Bickford, Esq. 1659; Grace his wife, heiress of Arscott, 1686; John Bickford, Esq. 1765; Arscott Bickford, Esq. 1771. Mr. Incledon, in his Church Notes, mentions memorials of John Hengestecot, 1572; Elizabeth, his daughter and co-heir, wife of Thomas Pomeroy of Engesdon, 1599; John Dennis, 1642; William Dennis, 1690; Maynard of Bovacot, Gent. 1666—1687.

^l Cart. Rot. 10 Joh. m. 3.

ⁿ Walker's Historical Discourses, p. 45.

^p Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 164.

^m Cart. Rot. 23 Hen. III. No. 9.

^o Ibid. p. 87.

^q Izacke's Memorials of Exeter, p. 172.

of King Henry I., by King John and his son Richard. It was eventually made, and still continues to be, part of the duchy.

The manor of Hele, in this parish, was the original inheritance and residence of the ancient family of that name. The heiress of the elder branch brought this estate to the family of Francis of Comb Flory in Somersetshire, in the reign of Henry V. It was lately sold by their descendant, J. Francis Gwynn, Esq. of Ford Abbey, to Mr. Thomas Dewdney, the present proprietor.

Colebrooke, in this parish, belonged to the abbey of Ford. The abbot granted it to Kilrington, whose descendants, by the name of Kilrington or Colebrooke, possessed it for several generations. One of the co-heiresses brought a moiety of this estate to the Veres, Earls of Oxford, by whom it was sold to Raymond: this estate has been divided into parcels. The barton of Horridge belongs to the Honourable Percy Wyndham; Tyranhayes to Aaron Moore, Esq. of Spreydon House, Broad Clist; Winham to John Hole, Gent.; and Combe to William Martin, Gent.

In the parish church are monuments of the Sainthill family.

Mrs. Margaret Pearse and Mrs. Jane Sainthill, spinster, are joint patrons of the vicarage, and impropiators of the great tithes under the church of Windsor. Mrs. Pearse resides in the old parsonage house, which was the seat of the Sainthills. There was a fraternity of St. John at Bradninch, endowed with lands valued, in 1547, at 19*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* per annum.

The Particular Baptists have a meeting at Bradninch.

BRADSTONE, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about four miles from Launceston in Cornwall and about eight from Tavistock.

The manor, which had been Earl Harold's and was afterwards in the

* The manor of Bradness was granted, in 1226, to Ralph de Trumbleville. (Cart. Rot. 11 Hen. III. No. 53.) It appears by the Hundred Rolls, that later in the reign of Henry III., William de la Londe was lord of Bradninch or Braneys, which escheated to the crown for want of heirs, and that King Edward I. gave it to his brother, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who was succeeded by his son, Edmund, Earl of Cornwall. (p. 95.) It appears also (p. 71.) that Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, had a park at Braneys.

* It appears, nevertheless, that Sir Philip Courtenay had a grant of this manor, 14 Ric. II. See Cleveland's History of the Courtenay family, p. 267.

* Peter Sainthill, Esq. 1648, and Samuel Sainthill, Esq. his son (the last heir male of the family), 1708. It is said, in his epitaph, that Peter Sainthill having served King Charles I. in honourable charges, both civil and military, withdrew to the continent in 1646, reserving himself for more successful service; he went to Italy (where his brother Robert was agent to the Grand Duke of Tuscany,) and died in 1648.

* Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office.

Norman kings, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Crewys, who possessed it for more than a century. Some time afterwards, it came to the Cloberrys, and was their property and residence for many generations. It now belongs to William Arundel Harris, Esq. whose ancestor purchased it of the Cloberry family about the year 1750. The old seat of that family near the church is occupied as a farm house by the tenant of the barton.

In the church yard is a memorial for John Doble, who died in 1604 at the age of 120. The bishop of Exeter is patron of the rectory.

BRADWORTHY or BROADWORTHY, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about eight miles from Holsworthy. Great Denworthy, Alfardisworthy, Kimsworthy, and Youlston are villages in this parish.

There was formerly a fair at Bradworthy at the festival of St. John the Baptist. ^w There is now a cattle fair on the 9th of September.

The manor was granted by King John ^x to William, Lord Brewer^y, from whose family it passed, by successive female heirs, to Mohun, Strange, and Stanley, Earl of Derby: it has been sold in severalties. The family of Langford had a manor in Bradworthy, which, in the reign of Henry III., was conveyed to Horton of Upcott. The manor of Blackborough or Blatchborough, in this parish, which belongs to Mrs. Calmady, has been some time in the Calmady family. Hermansworthy belonged to the family of De Bosco or Wood of Wood in this parish, who, by licence from the abbot of Tor, built a chapel here.

In the parish church is a memorial for Thomas Cholwill, 1681.

Lord Brewer gave the church of Bradworthy to the abbey of Tor. Lawrence Ashton, Esq. is now impropriator of the great tithes. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

BRAMPFORD-SPEKE, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about 4½ miles from Exeter. The village of Cowley is in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry II., and perhaps at an earlier period, to the family of Espek or Speke, and continued in their descend-

^w Risdon.

^x Cart. 1 John. pt. 2.

^y It was granted to William Brewer, the great baron, by King John, with other manors in 1199 or 1200. See Cart. Rot. 1 Joh.

ants, the Spekes of White Lackington in Somersetshire, in Sir William Pole's time, and probably much later. In 1752, it passed by marriage with the heiress of Pierce to the Taylors of Denbury, of whom it was purchased, in 1784, by Sir Robert Palk, Bart. It is now, by a late purchase (in 1815), the property of Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart. who has also the barton of Woodrow in this parish.

Cowley belonged, in the early part of the seventeenth century, to the family of Skinner. It was lately the property and residence of William Jackson, Esq., now of Mrs. Wells, widow of Joshua Wells, D.D. There are two bartons in Cowley, belonging to Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., and Mr. Edmund Roberts; and Stars barton, the property of the Rev. Daniel Sanders.

The lease of the rectory, which was formerly appropriated to the priory of St. Nicholas in Exeter, is vested in the daughters of the late Honourable Rose Herring May of the island of Jamaica, who hold it under the Bishop: it had been in the Trelawney family. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

BRANSCOMBE, in the hundred of Colyton and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about four miles from Sidmouth near the sea-coast. The village of Dean is in this parish.

The manor of Branscombe is reckoned in the survey of Domesday among the manors belonging to the see of Exeter, but it was then² appropriated to the maintenance of the canons, and has ever since the establishment of that body been vested in the dean and chapter, under whom it is held on lease by Barnaby John Stuckey Bartlett, Esq., Vincent Stuckey, Esq., and Mrs. Sarah Leigh. The two former hold ten parts out of twelve. The Stuckey family had been, for many generations, lessees of the dean and chapter. They resided at Weston-house in this parish, held under the same tenure, and now the seat of their representative, Mr. Stuckey Bartlett.

Edge or Edge, in this parish, was the seat of the Branscombes. Sir Richard Branscombe, sheriff of the county for five years in the reign of Edward III., resided there. Before the end of that reign, it had passed to Sir John Wadham, whose seat it was, as well as that of his son, Sir John Wadham, one of the justices of the King's Bench. After remaining in the Wadhams for eight generations, it passed with two of the co-heiresses of Nicholas Wadham³, founder of Wadham College, to the families of Strangways and Wyndham, and is now the joint property of the Earl of

² It had been given before the Conquest by Thomas de Branscombe.

³ He died in 1609.

Ilchester, (by inheritance,) and of B. J. Stuckey Bartlett, Esq. The former has seven-twelfths and the latter five-twelfths, purchased by the late John Stuckey, Esq. of the Honourable Percy Wyndham.

Hole was the ancient inheritance of the De la Holes, afterwards for seven descents of the Holcombs, who sold it to Bartlett about the year 1600. It is now the property of Barnaby John Stuckey Bartlett, Esq. Mr. Bartlett possesses also the manor of Littlecombe, which was purchased by the late Mr. Stuckey of Lord King: it was some time belonging to the Bonvilles, and afterwards to the Lords Petre.

In the parish church is an old monument of the Holcomb family, another without inscription or arms, and memorials of Joan, relict of John Wadham^b, 1581, the families of Bartlett^c, Stuckey^d, Bampfield of Beer, 1753, and George Woodward, Esq. 1741.

The great tithes are vested in the dean and chapter of Exeter, and they are patrons of the vicarage, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction. There was formerly a handsome chapel at Edge, which had been desecrated before 1772.^e

BRANTON^f or BRAUNTON, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Shirwell, lies about six miles from Barnstaple. The villages of Santon, North Lobb, South Lobb, Nethercott, Knoll, Higher and Lower Winsham, Halsinger, Bere-Charter, Pippacot, and Bood are in this parish. The village of Braunton is populous and the parish extensive; the total number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 1296; in 1811, 1390.

The manor of Braunton (now called Braunton Abbots) having been parcel of the ancient demesnes of the crown, was given by King Richard I. to Odo, ancestor of the Carews. King John, in 1200 or 1201, gave to Robert de Seckville the manor of Braunton, except the land of Odo de Carru.^g Three years afterwards, he granted him that land also, to be

^b She was a co-heiress of Tregarthin, and relict of John Holloway, Esq.

^c Ellis Bartlett, 1615; Ellis Bartlett, 1623; Margaret, wife of Ellis Bartlett the younger, heiress of Ellicot, 1640; Ellis Bartlett, æt. 76, 1691; Ellis Bartlett, 1711 Ellis Bartlett, 1744, &c.

^d Robert Stuckey, Esq. of Weston, 1768; William Stuckey, Esq. 1775; John Stuckey, Esq. (the last heir male) æt. 92, 1810, son of Robert by the heiress of William Bartlett of Hole.

^e Chapple's MSS.

^f Supposed to have been St. Brannock's town. The late Mr. Webber, in his answer to Mr. Chapple's queries, says that the church rate was, for upwards of 200 years, called St. Brannock's store.

^g Cart. Rot. 2 Joh. pt. 1. No. 4.

held during pleasure, paying an annual rent of 20*l*.^b King Henry III., on the day of his coronationⁱ, granted two-thirds of the manor of Branton, with the lordship of the hundred, to the abbot and convent of Clive in Somersetshire. This manor, which extends over part of the parishes of Marwood and Ilfracombe, was granted after the dissolution to the Earl of Westmorland, from whom it passed to Cheeke. In the reign of Charles the First, it belonged to Sir Richard Reynell, and has descended from him^k to the present proprietor, Lord Viscount Courtenay. The lands of some estates within this manor descend to the elder, of others, to the younger son; they are all divided equally between daughters: the lands above mentioned are distinguished as lands of the elder, and of the younger holding. Widows are entitled to a life-hold in the husband's inheritance, but forfeit upon marrying again, or being guilty of incontinence.^l

The manor of Branton Gorges belonged to the family of Gorges in the reign of Edward I., and they continued to possess it for more than three centuries. It was afterwards in the Bassets, and is now the property of Joseph Davie Basset, Esq. of Watermouth. Mr. Basset is proprietor also of the manor of Branton Arundell, which belonged anciently to the family of Arundell. Mrs. Deborah Keen, spinster, died seised of it in 1694.^m

The manor of Bere-Charters belonged to the family of Charteray from the reign of Henry II. to that of Edward II., from them it was inherited by the Bouchiers, and is now the property of their descendant, Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart. The manor-house is occupied by the tenant of the barton.

The manor of Buckland in this parish, with an estate called Incledon, belonged to the Incledon family from an early period till the year 1759. One of the co-heiresses of the late John Incledon, Esq. brought it to the late Philip Rogers Webber, Esq. whose son, Henry Webber, Esq., a general in the East India Company's service, is the present proprietor. Buckland house is the seat of General Webber. There was also a manor of Buckland Chailow in this parish, the inheritance of the Giffard family, who held it under the duchy of Cornwall in the reign of James I.ⁿ

^b Cart. Rot. 5 Joh. m. 6. The grant to Siccaville or Seckville is said, in the Hundred Roll, to have been one-third of the manor, and distinct from the two-thirds granted to the abbey of Clive. This third was, in the reign of Edward I., the property of John de Blakeford.

ⁱ Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I.

^k Sir Richard Reynell's heiress married Sir William Waller, the parliamentary general, whose daughter brought it to the Courtenays.

^l Customs of the manor in Chapple's Collections.

^m See her epitaph in the church yard.

ⁿ Extent of the duchy, 17 Jac. I.

The manor of Santon or Saunton at the time of the Domesday survey^o was held in demesne by Tetbald Fitz Berner : in the reign of Henry III., it belonged to the family of that name, whose heiress brought it to Stockhey, and, after four descents, the heiress of Stockhey to Beaumont. Having passed by marriage to Chichester, Arthur Lord Chichester sold it to a branch of the Lutterells, who some time resided there. It is now the property of Augustus Saltren Cleveland, (late Willett,) Esq. as devisee of John Cleveland, Esq. of Tapley, whose ancestor purchased it of the Lutterells. The manor-house is occupied by the tenant of the barton. Luscot, in this parish, was granted by the abbot of Clive in 1286 to Thomas de Luscot^p, the heiress of which family brought it to Arundel of Lanherne. It has since been successively in the families of Collamore and Incledon, and passed with a co-heiress of the latter to Philip Rogers Webber, Esq. : it is now the property of his son. The barton of Ash belonged, at an early period, to the Flemings, one of whose co-heiresses brought it to Bellew. It afterwards passed by successive sales to the families of Bere, Chichester, Bury, Lamley, and Basset, and is now the property of Joseph Davie Basset, Esq.

Lobb was, for several generations, in a family of that name, whose heiress brought it to a branch of the Berry family : it is now the property and residence of Mr. William Cory.

Fairlinch, formerly a seat of the Burgoynes, was purchased about fifty years ago by the Parminters. Mr. Richard Dyer, the present proprietor and occupier, bought it of that family about the year 1800.

In the parish church, which is a large structure, and remarkable for having no pillars, are monuments of the families of Shephard *alias* Hooper^q, Incledon^r, and others.^s

The rectorial manor and the advowson of Braunton were given to the church of Exeter by William the Conqueror. The dean has now the manor

^o A salt-work is described as having belonged to this manor.

^p Deed in the possession of the late Philip Rogers Webber, Esq.

^q Peter Shephard, of Fulbrook, 1558 John Shephard, 1591; Nicholas Hooper *alias* Shephard, 1675.

^r Richard Incledon, Gent., 1558; John Incledon, 1570; Lewis Incledon, 1614; John Incledon, Esq., 1661; Lewis Incledon, Esq., 1698; Henry Incledon, Esq., 1736; John Incledon, Esq., 1746.

^s Robert Hales descended from Hales of Kent, and grandson of Edward Lutterell, of Santon Court, 1737; Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Northcote, Bart., relict of John Incledon, Esq., and wife of the Rev. John Wright, 1758; George Berry, Gent., 1723; Peter Calverly the elder, 1700; Frances, wife of Thomas Baker, Esq., and daughter of P. R. Webber, Esq., 1782.

of Braunton-Dean, is appropriator of the great tithes[†], and patron of the vicarage, which is in his peculiar jurisdiction.

There were several chapels in this parish, of some of which there are remains. " There was formerly a cross in the church-yard, called the Palm Cross, said to have been kept up at a great expense till the year 1557.

The Presbyterians have a meeting-house at Braunton.

In the year 1667, the Rev. William Challoner gave 450*l.* towards the endowment of a free-school, laid out in land now producing 54*l.* per annum. Arthur Acland, in 1690, gave 10*l.* per annum to the boys' school, and land now producing 2*l.* per annum for teaching 12 girls. Nicholas Bere, who was curate of Braunton in 1673, gave 50*l.*, now producing 2*l.* per annum, for teaching 12 poor young children. A woman receives the two last-mentioned benefactions, and teaches 12 girls and as many young boys to read.

Near the sea is a large tract of land covered with sand and abounding with rabbits, called Braunton borough. Two light-houses have lately been erected on the borough for the security of mariners navigating the Bristol channel, and crossing Barnstaple bar.

BRATTON CLOVELLY, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Okehampton, lies about nine miles from Oakhampton, and about the same distance from Launceston in Cornwall. Burnaby, Burrow, and Brooks, are villages in this parish.

The manor of Bratton^u belonged, at an early period, to the family of Deaudon. The heiress of Sir Hamlyn Deaudon married Sir Baldwin Malet, whose widow conveyed this manor to the family of Gonmore, or, according to Sir William Pole, Tinmore. It was afterwards in the Somertons, and is now in litigation between the claimants of the estates of the late William Wimpey, Esq. The barton of Bratton belongs to Mr. John Phear and — Baker.

The manor of Burnaby was for many descents the property, and the

[†] The church of Braunton was appropriated to the Dean by Bishop Brewer in 1231. *Archæolog.* XVIII. 388.

^u On a hill called the Chapelhill, is the shell of a chapel said to have been that of St. Silvester; in a wood above Brampton is the shell of the chapel of St. Brannock; in the sands near the sea-side are the ruins of the chapel of St. Anne, near which was a village in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. At Ash is an ancient chapel still standing; at Buckland are the ruins of another. There was a chapel also, in the sanctuary grounds, of which there are some traces.

^w Anciently called Bracton. This place, or Bratton Fleming, is supposed to have been the birth-place of Henry de Bracton, the celebrated writer on the laws of England, who lived in the reign of Henry III.

barton the residence, of the ancient family of Burnaby, who continued to possess it in the early part of the seventeenth century. The barton now belongs to John Hawkes, Esq. who is also proprietor of the barton of Eastlake. The barton of Ellicott belongs to the Earl of Morley; that of Swaddledown to the heirs of the late William Wimpey, Esq.; and that of Wrixhill, or Wreekshill, to Mr. William Martyn.

The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the rectory.

BRATTON-FLEMING, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Shirwell, lies about eight miles from Barnstaple.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the family of Flandrensis or Fleming, one of whose co-heiresses brought it to the Dillons. Having been purchased of the Dillon family in the reign of James I. by Sir Robert Chichester, it is now the property of his descendant Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart. Chinwell in this parish, the ancient seat of the Flemings, and afterwards of the Dillons, is now a farm-house.

In the parish church is the monument of Bartholomew Worthy, rector, aged 97, 1749.

The patronage of the rectory is vested in Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge.

HIGH-BRAY, in the hundred and deanery of Shirwell, lies about nine miles from South Molton. The village of Brayford is in this parish.

The manor of High-Bray belonged to the Flemings, of whose co-heiresses it was purchased by Emanuel Davy, Esq. of Sandford. It was afterwards in the Oxenham family, by inheritance from which it is now the property of Thomas Palmer Acland, Esq. of Little-Bray, in the parish of Charles.

The manor of Whitfield is in severalties; a part of it belongs to the Rev. J. B. Karslake.

Mr. Acland is patron of the rectory.

Jacob Sloly, in 1703, gave 3*l.* per annum for teaching poor children of this parish.

BRENDON, in the hundred and deanery of Shirwell, lies about three miles from Linton, in the north-west corner of the county on the borders of Somersetshire. The village of Leeford is in this parish.

The manor was conveyed in the reign of Henry II. from Pomeroy to Beaple, and having passed by successive female heirs to Loringe, Harrington, Bonville, and Grey Duke of Suffolk, became vested in the crown by

forfeiture. It has been in the Chichester family more than a century, and is now the property of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart. who has a hunting-box at Brendon. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment. * Sir Arthur Chichester is patron of the rectory.

SOUTH BRENT, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Totton, is a small market-town about eight miles from Ashburton, and about 200 from London. The number of inhabitants was returned in 1801 at 1032, in 1812 at 1230. The market is on Friday for butchers' meat, &c. There are cattle-fairs on the last Tuesday in April and the last Tuesday in September.† They were altered to these days in 1778. The villages of Aish or Ash, Haburnford, and Wonton, are in this parish.

The manor of Brent belonged to the abbot and convent of Buckfastleigh. After the dissolution it was purchased by Sir William Petre, ancestor of the Right Hon. Lord Petre, who is the present proprietor. Most of the land has been sold off. The abbot of Buckfastleigh had the power of inflicting capital punishment.‡

In the parish church is the monument of John Peter, customer of Devon, 1570, (an ancestor of Lord Petre's.)

The Rev. George Baker is impropiator of the great tithes, and patron and incumbent of the vicarage.

The Rev. John Wilcocks, who died in 1715, gave 100*l.* for teaching poor children of Brent and the village of Ash; it was laid out in land, which now produces 8*l.* 10*s.* per annum. The Rev. Thomas Acland gave a field at Ash, now let at 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum, to the same purpose.

BRENT TOR, in the hundred and deanery of Tavistock, lies about four miles from Tavistock. The village of West Liddaton is in this parish. A fair at Brent Tor church, within the manor of Lamberton, was granted to the abbot of Tavistock in the year 1231.‡

The manor belonged to the Abbey of Tavistock^b, and was granted, together

* Hundred Roll.

† A fair on Brent Down was granted to the Abbey of Buckfast in or about the year, to be held for three days at Michaelmas. Cart. Rot. 25—27 Edw.¹ III., No. 17.

‡ Hundred Roll.

^a Cart. Rot. 16 Hen. III.

^b No manor of Brent is recorded among the estates of Tavistock Abbey in the Domesday survey. Two manors of this name are mentioned as having belonged to the Abbey of Buckfast; perhaps this came to Tavistock Abbey by purchase, or exchange with Buckfast. Liddaton, probably, is the Lidelstone of the survey enumerated among the manors of Tavistock Abbey.

with its other possessions, to John, Lord Russel, ancestor of the Duke of Bedford, who has two manors in this parish called Holeyat and West Liddaton; he is also impropriator of the tithes and patron of the curacy.

The parish church, called in ancient records the Church of St. Michael *de Rupe*, is situated on a tor or rocky hill, which, rising abruptly on an elevated down, is seen at a great distance. It is a small edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, its dimensions only 37 feet by 14 feet 6 inches. On a tablet opposite the door is inscribed the following passage from Scripture: "Upon this rock will I build my church."

BRIDFORD, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about nine miles from Exeter, seven from Chudleigh, and five from Moreton-Hampstead.

Joel de Totneis held the manor of Bridford in demesne when the survey of Domesday was taken. In the reign of Henry III. it belonged to the Valletorts, from whom it passed by successive marriages to Okeston and Champernowne. After many descents in the last-mentioned family, Sir Richard Champernowne sold it to Sir Simon Leach in the early part of the seventeenth century. At a later period it was successively in the families of Hill and Taylor. Having been purchased of the latter by Sir Robert Palk, Bart. it is now the property of his grandson Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, Bart. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment. The barton of Bridford belongs to Mr. William Northcote, who occupies it as a farm. Lapflode in this parish belongs to Sir L. V. Palk, having been purchased by his grandfather of the family of Coxe. This estate was in ancient times the property and residence of the Lapflodes, whose co-heiresses, after many descents, married Hals, Stavely, and Lippencot. There was formerly a chapel at Lapflode of which there are now no remains. The manor of Beaconton in this parish is the property of John Gullett, Esq: in 1809 it belonged to Mr. William Cooke.

In the parish church are memorials of the family of Hall, 1703, &c. Sir L. V. Palk is patron of the rectory. In the parish register, which commences in 1538, notice is taken of the insurrections in Devon and Cornwall in 1549.

BRIDESTOWE, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about six miles from Oakhampton.

There are cattle-fairs at Bridestowe on the second Wednesday in June, and on the 29th of July, unless it happens on a Saturday or Sunday, in which cases it is held on the Monday following.*

At the time of the Domesday survey the manor of Bridestowe was held by Ralph de Pomerai under Baldwin the Sheriff. It belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Bolhay, from whom it passed by inheritance to Cobham. The heiress of Cobham married Charlton, and the co-heiresses of the latter brought it to Hill and Bampfylde. This manor, by the name of Cobham Wick, has lately been purchased of William Arundel Harris, Esq. by Albany Saville, Esq. M.P. Leawood, an old mansion, the inheritance of the Calmady family, is now the property and residence of Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, Esq. Milliton, formerly belonging to the Millitons, is now the property of John Newton, Esq. The family of Bidlake had an estate here for many generations, till the death of Miss Phillippa Bidlake in 1792.

In the parish church are monuments of John Wrey, Esq., 1576; and Lady Honor Calmady; 1663: in the church-yard, that of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Wollocombe, 1814.

The manor of Bridestowe Sanctuary is annexed to the rectory, the advowson of which belongs to the Rev. Coryndon-Luxmoore, the present incumbent.

BRIDGERULE, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies five miles and a half from Holsworthy on the borders of Cornwall, in which county two-thirds of the parish are situated. The Tamar divides the counties, and has a bridge over it, on the road from Holsworthy to Stratton. The church and church town, and two small villages, Tines and Dux, are in Devonshire.

Risdon says that this place was anciently called Bridge-Reginald or Rennell, from Reginald Adobed, who possessed it in the time of William the Conqueror.^d In the reign of Henry III. it belonged to the family of Donne, whose co-heiresses, after several descents, brought it to Ledred and Holcombe. It long continued in moieties: the late Mr. Kingdon, in his answer to Mr. Chapple's Queries in 1772, speaks of it as having been then (some time since) in moieties between Sir John Rolle and Sir John Prideaux. John Arscott, Esq. died seised of a moiety of this manor in 1621.^e The

^d The survey of Domesday calls him Ruald Adobed; he held the manor of Brige in demesne:

^e Esch. 17 Jac.

whole is now the property of his descendant Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, Bart.

The manor of Tatson in this parish and county having been some time in the family of Pyper, was purchased in 1760 of William Troyte, Esq. by Roger Kingdon, Esq. It is now the property of the Rev. John Kingdon. The rectory of Bridgerule is in severalties. The Rev. Thomas Hockin Kingdon, the present incumbent, is patron of the vicarage.

BRIXHAM, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies at the southern extremity of Torbay, 25 miles from Exeter, 8 from Totnes, 18 from Newton Abbot, and about 200 from London. A market is held at this place on Saturday under an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1799; and there is a fair for three days, commencing on Whit Tuesday. The pier was constructed under the powers of this Act in the years 1803 and 1804. An extensive fishery is carried on at Brixham for turbot, soles, whiting, mackerel, &c. &c. The Bath and Exeter markets are supplied from this place, and great quantities sent to London, being conveyed by water to Portsmouth, and thence forwarded by land-carriage. About 100 trawlers are employed in the Brixham fishery, 60 of which are usually occupied on the southern coast; the others go out into the Bristol and Irish channels. About 40 smaller boats are employed also in the fishery during the summer season. There is a considerable coasting trade at Brixham for coals and culm.

The manor of Brixham belonged at an early period to the Novants, from whom it passed by conveyance to the Valletorts^f; the co-heiresses of the last-mentioned family brought it to Pomeroy and Corbet. The Bonvilles afterwards became possessed of it; from them it descended to Grey Duke of Suffolk, and by his attainder became vested in the crown. It is now divided into quarters, one of which belongs to the heirs of the late Duke of Bolton; another to Charles Hayne, Esq. and John Seale, Esq.; a third to Charles Hayne, Esq. and the family of Gillard; the fourth, which formerly belonged to Pomeroy Gilbert, Esq., of Sandridge, was purchased by twelve fishermen of Brixham Quay. Some of these shares have been much subdivided; but all the proprietors, be their shares ever so small, call themselves Quay lords. Nethway or Nithway, in Brixham, belonged to the Coles, whose heiress brought it to Sir John Hody, chief justice of the King's

^f Rot. Originalia, and Dugdale's Baronage.

Bench : his descendant John Hody, Esq., about the year 1696, sold it to John Fownes, Esq., ancestor of John Fownes Luttrell, Esq., the present proprietor. The house is at present uninhabited. Luckton or Lupton belonged to the ancient family of Peniles ; the heiress of Peniles, in the reign of Henry VI., brought it to Upton, in whose family it continued for several generations. The house was rebuilt by Charles Hayne, Esq., who was sheriff in 1772.^s About the year 1788 Mr. Hayne sold it to Sir Francis Buller, late one of the justices of the King's-Bench, who made it his country seat. It is now the property and residence of his grandson John Buller Yarde Halliday Buller, Esq.

The manor of Upton, the property and residence of George Cutler, Esq., was purchased about 1768 of — Fortye by Montague Booth, Esq., by whom the house was in great part built.^h

In the parish church is a cenotaph for the late Mr. Justice Bullerⁱ ; and monuments of the families of Yarde^k, Upton^l, and Fownes.^m

The King is patron of the vicarage. There were formerly chapels at Nethway and Upton, of which there are no remains. A chapel of ease at Brixham (the town being a mile distant from the parish church) was begun about the year 1815. The subscription for the building was set on foot by the present vicar, Mr. Holdsworth ; and the sum of 1050*l.* was collected. Applications are now making to the Commissioners acting under the 58th of George III. for building additional churches and chapels in populous parishes, for a grant of money to complete the chapel, and to get it endowed and consecrated.

Richard Kelly, Esq., in 1634, gave a rent-charge of 15*l.* per annum for a charity-school at Brixham. John Kelland, Esq., in 1692, further-endowed it with an estate called Combe, in the parish of Ashburton, now let at 40*l.* per annum. The master of the school receives also 15*l.* per annum from

^s Chapple's MSS.

^h Chapple's MSS.

ⁱ Inscription : " M. S. Francisci Buller, Baronetti, per plusquam septendecim annos Banci Regis, deinde sex annos Banci Communis justiciarii. Vir memorabilis, qui in causis discendis acumine et diligentia, in indagando jure industriâ, et in interpretando solertiâ, nemini cessit. Natus in parochia Crediensi, 28 die Martis 1746, ob. Londini, 4 die Junii, 1800, et sepultus est in cimiterio Divi Andreæ prope hospitium Grayense, juxta reliquias Edwardi Buller, primo-geniti."

^k Edward, eldest son of Edw. Yarde, ob. at Eton school in 1710.

^l Anthony Upton, Esq., 1669 ; John Upton, Esq., of Lupton, 1687 ; John Upton, Esq., 1690.

^m John Fownes, Esq. of Nethway, 1733.

the trustees, being the interest of money arising from the sale of timber cut down some years ago on the estate. A new school-room has been lately built by subscription, aided by two grants from the National Society, capable of containing 400 children, to be educated on Dr. Bell's system. There is also a good house for the master.

There is a meeting-house of the Particular Baptists at Brixham ; and another of the Wesleyan Methodists.

BRIXTON, anciently **BRITRICHESTON**, in the hundred and deanery of Plympton, lies about two miles from Plympton, and four from Plymouth.

The manor belonged anciently to a family which took its name from the place. The husband of the elder co-heiress of William de Britricheston, who died in the reign of Henry III., took the name of Britricheston ; and his posterity continued to possess this manor for seven generations. Vincent Calmady, Esq., purchased it of the representatives of this family about the middle of the sixteenth century, and fixed his residence here ; his descendant, Sir Skilston Calmady, was succeeded in the possession of this estate, in the reign of Charles I., by George Keinsham. It was sold by the latter, in 1652, to Sampson Sandys, of whose descendant it was purchased in 1747 by Thomas Veale, Esq. of Coffleet in this parish. It is now, together with Coffleet, the property of the Rev. Richard Lane, whose father was nephew of Mr. Veale.

Brixton English belonged anciently to the family of English, and afterwards successively to the Blomvilles and Coplestons of Bowdon. It was purchased, after the decease of Thomas Copleston, Esq., in 1753, by Mr. Veale, and is now the property of the Rev. Richard Lane.

Brixton Reigny belonged to the family of Reigny, whose co-heiresses married Crabb, Prous, and Horcy. It was afterwards in the Heles of Wollaton, and was bequeathed, in 1635, by Elizæus Hele, to charitable uses.

Spridleston belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to William Spriddle, whose family possessed it for six generations ; it was afterwards in the Fortescues ; and became, in the reign of Henry VI., the seat of John, third son of John Fortescue, Esq., of Wimpston ; with the heiress of this branch it passed to the Fortescues of Buckland Filleigh. The late Richard Inglett, Esq., (who inherited Spridlestone, and took the name of Fortescue,) sold this estate, in 1785, to Mr. Lane, of Coffleet, and it is now the property of his son. The old mansion of the Fortescues is inhabited by a farmer.

Harston, at an early period, was successively in the families of Reynald, Harston, and Silverlock; afterwards in the Carslakes, whose heiress brought it to Wood. The Woods resided here for several generations; it is now the property of their representative, John Wood Winter, Esq., who resides at Lower Harston; the old mansion of the Woods, built in the reign of Henry VII., was in part destroyed by an accidental fire, in the beginning of the last century; the remaining part, including the hall and chapel, is inhabited by a farmer.

Sherford was the ancient inheritance of the Maynards: it belonged afterwards to the Drakes of Buckland Monachorum, and having passed with that estate, is now the property of Thomas Trayton Fuller Elliott Drake, Esq.

Wollaton was a seat of the Heles, and so continued till the death of Elizæus Hele in 1635: it passed afterwards to the Pollexfens, and is now the property of their descendant, Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. M. P. Mr. Bastard possesses also the manor of Halwell in this parish, which belonged, at an early period, for eight generations, to the family of Britt. The heiress of Britt brought it to the Wises. In 1667 it was sold by Sir Edward Wise to Sir William Morice; one of the co-heiresses of Sir Nicholas Morice brought it to Sir John Molesworth, Bart., of whose descendant, Sir William Molesworth, Bart., it was purchased about 1789 by the late Mr. Bastard.

In the parish church, (which is a daughter-church to Plympton^a), are memorials of the families of Wood^o and Lane^p, and the tomb of Walter Hele, father of Elizæus Hele, the inscription on which is obliterated: he died about the year 1613.

The tithes of Brixton were appropriated to the monastery of Plympton, afterwards to the dean and chapter of Windsor: in 1800 they were sold under the powers of the land-tax redemption act to Thomas Splatt, Esq., the present proprietor. The dean and chapter are still patrons of the perpetual curacy. Elizæus Hele, before mentioned, bequeathed the sum of 415*l*.

^a The right of sepulture in what was then called the Chapel and Chapel-yard at Brixton, was granted by the prior and convent of Plympton in 1478. Deed among the parish papers.

^o James Wood, Esq., 1698; Richard, son of Samuel, 1704; John Wood, Esq., 1724; John Wood, Esq., (son of John,) 1743; Elizabeth Wood, sister and co-heiress of the last John, (who died without issue,) 1786.

^p John Templer Lane, Esq. of the Royal Navy, fell a sacrifice to the climate of St. Domingo, and ob. 1796. Lt. Thomas Lane died in 1792 at Xerez, in Spain, and buried at Gibraltar;

• Penelope Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Lane, Esq., 1803; Thomas Lane, Esq., 1817.

for a preaching minister at Brixton; this sum was laid out in the purchase of lands in the parish of Modbury, which now produce 33*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* per annum. The benefice has been augmented by a parliamentary grant, and the perpetual curate has 20*l.* per annum out of the tithes. John Quick, an eminent non-conformist divine, author of a History of the Reformation in France, and other works, was ejected from the living of Brixton in 1662.

Near the church-yard is a fine grove of elms planted in the year 1677 by Mr. Fortescue, of Spridleston, and other parishioners, for the expressed purpose of being sold, when at a proper growth, to raise a fund for the benefit of the poor, as appears by an inscribed stone^a: a singular instance of prudent foresight, and well worthy of imitation, there being many parishes in which small wastes might most beneficially be thus planted. Several of these trees have from time to time been blown down by the wind and sold; sixteen of them were cut down pursuant to the intention of the benevolent planters during the winter of 1819. They produced the sum of 92*l.* 2*s.*, which is funded for the poor, as land cannot legally be purchased: it is intended to supply their places with young trees.

There is no endowed school in this parish, but a Sunday school has lately been established by subscription.

BROADWOOD KELLY, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Okehampton, lies about 5½ miles from Hatherleigh. The village of Splats is in this parish.

The manor appears to have been part of the demesne of Joel de Totneis; when the survey of Domesday was taken, in the reign of King John, it belonged to the family of Kelly; afterwards successively to the Belstons

^a "This colony of elms, regularly disposed into walks, was planted in November, 1677, by Edward Fortescue, of Spridleston, Esq., churchwarden, with the approbation and contribution of the majority of estated parishioners, to the intent that, when perfect in growth and sold, lands may be purchased with the money for relief of the poor of this parish, and that posterity, reaping the advantage of our benefaction, may be encouraged to provide for more succession, by substituting others in the room of these."

"Cyrus ad Lysand. Multæ etiam istarum arborum mea manu sunt satæ.
Cic. Nemo sibi solum natus, nilq. libero dignius."

"May Mithridates' spirit still affright
Such as our living galleries despite;
Clomenes and Agamemnon's fate
Seize such as think not sacred what is sate,
And en'mies deemed to poor, to church, and state."

and Gilberts. In the reign of Charles I. it was the property of Francis Weeks: in the early part of the last century it was in the Northmores, and is now the property of Benjamin Cleave, Esq., by whose father, John Cleave, Esq., it was purchased about 1785.

The manor of Brixton is the property of Sir John Davie, Bart., in whose family it has been a considerable time.

The Rev. John Hole is patron and incumbent of the rectory. In the parish church are monuments of the Webber family, patrons and incumbents of the rectory, (1652—1754.)

BROADWOOD WIGER, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about 13 miles from Oakhampton, and about 6 from Launceston in Cornwall.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the ancient family of Wiger, afterwards to the priory of Frithelstock. It was granted, after the dissolution, to Arthur Plantagenet, a natural son of King Edward IV. The manor now belongs to William Arundel Harris, Esq., of Castle Park in Lifton. The principal estate is the property of Charles Luxmoore, Esq., who is impropriator of the great tithes under the dean and chapter of Bristol.

The manor of More Malherbe was given by the Fitz Stephen family to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and by the prior of that house conveyed to the abbey of Buckland in Somersetshire. After the reformation it was in the Rolles, from whom it passed, by successive sales, to the families of Kingdon and Luxmoore: it is now the property of the Rev. Charles Thomas Coryndon Luxmoore.

The manor of Norden Bason in this parish belongs to the Right Hon. Lord Clinton; the manor of Deanacary, which belonged to the family of Morice, has lately been sold to the several tenants.

The barton of Upcott belonged to the late Mrs. Mackenzie as devisee of Miss Harris of Pickwell, heiress of a branch of the Hayne family; More is the property of Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, Bart.; and Witherdon of the Rev. C. T. C. Luxmoore: the latter was purchased in 1689, by Mr. Luxmoore's ancestor, of Thomas Hiern, Esq.

In the parish church are memorials for John Moore, Gent., 1602; and John Dynham, Esq., of Wortham, 1624.

The dean and chapter of Bristol are patrons of the vicarage.

BRUSHFORD, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, lies about five miles from Chulmleigh.

The manor of Abbotsham with the tithes, which had been given to the abbey of Hartland by Robert D'Espek and Margaret his wife^r, belong to the Rev. John Luxton, in whose family they have been ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth.^s Mr. Luxton is patron and incumbent of the curacy.

BUCKERELL, in the hundred of Hemiock and deanery of Plymtree, lies about three miles from Honiton.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the Pomeroyes, afterwards to the Beauchamps of Rime, whose heiress brought it to Bonville, and the co-heiresses of Bonville to Fulford and Gwynn. It was held by these families in moieties. Fulford's moiety was sold to Richard Cross, Esq.; but both of them have been long ago divided into parcels.

Warrinston or Werrington was, in the reign of Edward I., the seat of Sir Robert Toliro. This manor belonged afterwards to the abbey of Dunkeswell: after the dissolution it was granted, in 1544, to the Drakes; and was afterwards successively in the families of Raymond, May, and Henley. Henry Henley, Esq., the descendant of the latter, dismembered the manor, and conveyed the royalty to Thomas Courtenay, Gent., from whom it passed to Robert Gidley, Gent., grandfather of Courtenay Gidley, Esq., now of Honiton.

Cockenhayes belonged to the Prodhames, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to Whiting and Ashford. This estate was purchased by the late Admiral Graves, who resided at a mansion called, from its having been built near the site of an ancient fortress, Hembury Fort. It is now the property of Rear-Admiral Richard Graves: the house is at present occupied only by a servant.

Deer Park, in this parish, was the seat of a branch of the ancient family of Fry. After the death of the widow of Henry Fry, Esq. the last heir male, (which Henry died in 1772,) it was purchased by Mr. Hunt, who built the present house. It is now the seat of A. L. Shulldham, Esq. who bought the estate of Mr. Hunt.

In the parish church are the monuments of Samuel Graves, Esq. admiral

^r Dugdale's Mon. II. 286.

^s The manor was purchased by Mr. Bernard Luxton of Sir Amias Pawlet in or about 1567; the rectory of Swayne and Tyse in or about 1591.

of the white, who died in 1787, and that of Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Sedgwick, Esq. of Staindrop in the county of Durham, 1767.

The dean and chapter of Exeter have the great tithes of this parish, and are patrons of the vicarage.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Totton, lies about three miles from Ashburton on the road to Plymouth.

A market on Tuesday was granted to the abbot of Buckfastleigh about the year 1352. The market, which has been long discontinued, was attempted to be revived, but without success, in 1801; the market-house, which is standing, has been converted to other purposes. There are now two fairs for cattle, &c., held on the third Thursday in June and the second Thursday in September.

The principal villages in this parish, besides Buckfastleigh, are Buckfast, Scorraton, and the Combe. The number of inhabitants in the parish was in 1801, 1525; and in 1811, 1836, according to the returns made to Parliament at those periods.

The abbey of Buckfastleigh was founded in 1137, for monks of the Cistercian order, by Ethelwerd, son of William de Pomeroy. The revenues were estimated, at the time of its dissolution, at 466*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* clear yearly income. The site was granted to Sir Thomas Dennis. It appears that the manor of Buckfast belonged to Sir Richard Baker about the year 1629; it afterwards became the property of the Doyleys, and was sold off in parcels. There is another manor of Buckfast, the property of which has been some time in litigation. The immediate site of the abbey belongs to William Searle Bentall, Esq., and others. Most of the ruins were taken down about the year 1806; one tower is, or was lately, still remaining. A modern house, in the Gothic style, was built over the vaults of the abbey. The abbots of Buckfastleigh had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment in their manor. "

The manor of Brooke Mainbow, with Buckfastleigh and Button, belongs to the Earl of Macclesfield. This estate was in the Labells, from whom it passed by a female heir, to Fownes, of Dorsetshire. It was purchased of the last-mentioned family, in 1758, by Sir Thomas Clarke, Master of the Rolls, and by him given to the late Earl of Macclesfield. It is now, by

[†] Cart. Rot. 25—27 Edw. III.

[″] Hundred Roll.

[‡] Chapple's Collections.

purchase from his brother, who inherited it under his father's will, the property of the present Earl.

The manor of Kilbenland belonged to the late Walter Palk, Esq., and is now, in right of his wife, (Mr. Palk's sole heiress,) the property of Sir Henry Carew, Bart. Rill was, for some time, the property and residence of the Ilbert family; it now belongs to Jeffery Edwards, a minor.

The parish church, which contains no monuments of note, stands detached from the village on a high rock commanding a view of Buckfast Abbey, woods, &c. At the east end are the ruins of a more ancient building with narrow windows.

The Earl of Macclesfield is impropriator of the great tithes which belonged to Buckfast Abbey. The Rev. Matthew Lowndes is patron and incumbent of the vicarage.

BUCKLAND IN THE MOOR, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the deanery of Moreton, is a daughter-church to Ashburton, from which town it is about four miles distant.

The manor belonged anciently to the family of Buckland, afterwards to that of Archdekne. Of late years it has been in the Bastards. The late John Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. M. P. had a seat here, situated among the most beautiful and picturesque scenery in the county. It is now for life the property of his widow.

BUCKLAND BREWER, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Hartland, lies about five miles from Bideford, and about the same distance from Torrington. Tithacot or Tithecot, Bilsford, and Galsworthy, are the principal villages in this parish. A weekly market at Buckland Brewer on Wednesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, were granted to the abbot of Dunkeswell in or about 1290.* The market has been long disused; there are now two annual fairs, Whit Monday and November 2.

The manor belonged to the baronial family of Briwere or Brewer. William Lord Brewer appears to have given a part of it to Tor Abbey, and part to the abbey of Dunkeswell, since both those monasteries had manors in Buckland Brewer. The manor of Buckland Brewer is now the property of Lord Rolle.

Orleigh was the property and residence of the Dennis family (originally

* Cart. Rot. 18 Edw. I. No. 13.

Dacus) from a very early period, till the extinction of the elder branch about the year 1700. After this it was, for some descents, in the Davies. The late Edward Lee, Esq. purchased it of Joseph Davie Basset, Esq., and has bequeathed it to his nephew John Hanning, a minor.

The manor of Vielston, which belonged to a branch of the Risdons, was afterwards in the Clevlands, and is now, under the will of John Cleveland, Esq. M. P. who died in 1817, the property of Thomas Stevens, Esq. of Cross, near Great Torrington.

• In the parish church are memorials of the families of Dennis and Davie.†

Mr. Stevens is impropiator of the great tithes, which had been given by Lord Brewer to Tor Abbey. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown. • It appears by the chantry roll at the Augmentation Office, that there was a fraternity in this church dedicated to St. Michael, the lands of which were valued in 1547 at 8*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* per annum. Buckland Brewer is in that record called a borough town.

EAST-BUCKLAND, in the hundred and deanery of Shirwell, lies about five miles from South Molton.

The manor has passed with that of Filleigh to Earl Fortescue, and the rectory is annexed to that of Filleigh in his lordship's patronage.

EGG-BUCKLAND, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Tamerton, lies about three miles from Plymouth.

The villages of Knocker's Knowle, commonly called Nacker's Hole, Crabtree, and Thornbury, are in this parish. There is a cattle-fair at Egg-Buckland on the second Wednesday in June.

Egg-Buckland was one of the quarters of Prince Maurice's army when he besieged Plymouth, from the beginning of October till Christmas 1643. The Prince was at Widey.‡

The manor of Egg-Buckland was, at an early period, in the Giffards, who were succeeded by the Beaudins. The heiress of Beaudin married Whitlegh, of Efford, in this parish, by which match the estates became united. Efford had been the original seat of the ancient family of Bastard. Robert Bastard possessed it in the reign of William the Conqueror.

† Anthony Dennis, 164...; John and Maria Davie, 1709—1710; Juliana, wife of Joseph Davie, 1720.

‡ Narrative of the Siege, printed in 1644.

The family continued here for several generations, certainly as late as the year 1315. How it passed to the Whitleghs does not appear; but they were possessed of it in 1346, and continued to possess it for seven generations. The co-heiresses of Richard Whitlegh, the last of the family, married Grenville and Hals. This estate fell to the share of the latter, and Efford continued to be the seat of the family of Hals till the reign of Charles II. One of the co-heiresses of Matthew Hals brought Efford to Harry Trelawney, great grandfather of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawney, Bart., by whom it was sold to the late William Clarke, Esq. of Plymouth. The manor of Egg-Buckland is now the property of Henry Tolcher, Esq. of Colwell, in this parish. The manor of Efford is in the possession of Irwin Clarke, Esq. The manor-house of Great Efford is occupied by a farmer; an adjoining cottage has occasionally been inhabited by Mr. Clarke's family. Little Efford is the property of Mrs. Culme, and in the occupation of Edward Williams, Esq.

The manor, or reputed manor, of Leigham is the property, and the manor-house the residence of Addis Archer, Esq. It was some years ago the property and residence of the brave Admiral Macbride, who died in 1800.

Widey, now the property and seat of Henry Anderson Morshead, Esq., was the head-quarters of Prince Maurice as before mentioned, and for a short time of King Charles I. whilst his army lay before Plymouth, from the 9th to the 14th of September, 1644. ^a

Derriford was in 1682 the property of Thomas Pyne, of Dunsbeare, M. D. The heiress of Pyne married John Bidlake Herring, Esq., by whose family Derriford was sold in 1795 to Philip Langmead, Esq. of Plymouth, together with the barton of Looseleigh or Buckland-down. Derriford-house, which has been built within a few years, is now the seat of John C. Langmead, Esq.

In the parish church are the monuments of Edmund Hals ^b, second son of Matthew Hals, Esq., of Efford, 1679; and Georgina, wife of Humphrey Julian, vicar, 1788. In the church-yard are tombs of the Culmes of Little Efford, (1729—1775;) Richard Collins, Esq., captain, R.N., (son of Admiral Collins;) Louisa Anne, wife of John Clarke Langmead, Esq., 1809; and Elizabeth, wife of George Byng, Esq., a captain in the Royal Navy, and daughter of Philip Langmead, Esq., 1810.

^a Walker's Historical Discourses, p. 86.

^b Sir Harry Trelawney, Bart., aide-de-camp to the Duke of Marlborough, was buried in the vault of the Hals family, in 1762.

Mrs. Julian, widow of the late vicar, is impropiator of the great tithes, which belonged to the priory of Plympton. The King is patron of the vicarage.

Mr. Peter Culme, in 1778, gave 3*l.* per annum to the charity-school. In 1806, Vincent Warren, minister of Plymstock, father of Georgina Julian, gave 800*l.* 3 per cent. Bank Stock, to clothe 5 poor boys and 5 girls; he directed a sermon to be preached on the anniversary of her death; the clerk, with the children, to sing the hundreth Psalm, on or near the vault in which she was interred. The funds of the charity-school being very inadequate for its support, are aided by a voluntary subscription.

BUCKLAND-FILLEIGH, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about six miles from Hatherleigh.

The manor, having been part of the ancient inheritance of the Filleighs, was settled, by their representative, the heiress of Denzell, on William Fortescue, the second son of her first husband. Buckland-Filleigh continued to be the property and residence of this branch of the family till the death of John Fortescue, Esq., in 1777, when it passed to his sister Rebecca, the wife of Caleb Inglett, Esq.; her son, Richard Inglett, Esq., took the name of Fortescue, and was father of John Inglett Fortescue, Esq., of Buckland-Filleigh, the present proprietor.

The manor and barton of Hartleigh, in this parish, belong to the Right Hon. Lord Clinton, by inheritance from the Rolles; it includes part of Heanton deer-park.

In the parish church, which stands close to Mr. Fortescue's seat, are monuments of the Fortescue family; and that of Henry Hearn, Esq., of Awshead, 1813.

The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the rectory.

BUCKLAND-MONACHORUM, sometimes called BUCKLAND-DRAKE, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Tamerton, lies about four miles from Tavistock. A market at this place on Tuesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, were granted, in 1317, to Buckland Abbey.^a This market has been long discontinued,

^a John Fortescue, Esq., 1655; John Fortescue, 1659; Henry Fortescue, Esq., 1691; Mary, wife of John Spooner, Esq., of Beachworth; and daughter of the Right Hon. William Fortescue, Master of the Rolls, 1752.

^a Cart. Rot. 11 Edw. II. No. 38,

but there is now a cattle-market lately established, held at irregular periods. The ancient fair is still held on Trinity Monday, for cattle, &c. The village of Milton, in this parish, is situated amongst singular and very romantic scenery.

An abbey of the Cistercian order was founded at this place, in 1278, by Amicia, relict of Baldwin Earl of Devonshire. Its yearly revenues were estimated, in the reign of Henry VIII., at 24*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* The site was granted to Richard Grenville, who built on it, as Risdon says, a fair new house, which afterwards became, by purchase, the seat of the celebrated circumnavigator, Sir Francis Drake. Having no issue, Sir Francis bequeathed it to his nephew of the same name, who was created a baronet in 1622. The late baronet, Sir Francis Henry Drake, left it to his sister's son, the late Lord Heathfield. Upon his death, in 1813, it passed, pursuant to an entail, to a younger son of his sister, Mrs. Fuller, of Sussex, Thomas Trayton Fuller Elliott Drake, Esq., who is the present proprietor. Buckland Abbey was rented, some time since, by Vice-Admiral Stopford; now by Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Bart., a captain in the Royal Navy. Sir Francis Drake, then possessor of Buckland, having been engaged on the side of the Parliament in the civil war, his estates were sequestered, and Buckland given to Sir Richard Grenville, who made Buckland his occasional residence during the blockade of Plymouth. ^e The house, which had been garrisoned by Sir Richard, was quitted after the capture of Dartmouth. ^f The abbey appears to have been a castellated building ^g; some remains of the church have been incorporated into the present mansion. ^h In the drawing-room is a fine portrait of Sir Francis Drake, by Cornelius Jansen, inscribed, *ætat. suæ 53, anno 1594.*

The manor of Buckland, which had belonged to the abbey, was granted, after its dissolution, to the family of Crymesⁱ; a great part of the estate was sold by this family in 1620; and in 1660 they sold the manor to Slanning. It has since passed with Maristow to Sir Manasseh Masseh Lopes, Bart., who is the present proprietor.

^e Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, 8vo. ii. 673.

^f Whitelock.

^g The Abbot of Buckland had the royal license for making it a castellated building, in 1337. Pat. Rot. 11 Edw. III. pt. 3. 33.

^h In a garret are the four great arches of the tower, 26 feet square. In the drawing-room is a large gothic window.

ⁱ William Crymes, Esq., who died in 1621, was seized of this manor, and that of East Whetley, alias Hannyknoll. Esch. 19 Jac., in Chapple's Collections.

Crapstone, the residence of the Crymes family, was sold by the late Rev. Amos Crymes to John Elford, Esq., the present proprietor. It is now a farm-house. •

Bickham, in this parish, has been, for several generations, in the Elford family. It is now the seat of Sir William Elford, who was created a baronet in 1800.

Pound, in this parish, lately rebuilt, is the property and residence of Sir Herbert Sawyer, K.C.B. It was some time ago the property of John Lloyd, Esq., Lady Sawyer's father.

In the parish church is the monument of the gallant Sir Gilbert Elliott, created Lord Heathfield, in 1787, for his brave defence of the important garrison of Gibraltar. It is executed, by Bacon, of statuary marble, with his medallion, and a bas relief, representing the memorable destruction of the gun-boats. The monument has the following inscription:

“ Sacred to the memory of George Augustus Elliott, Baron Heathfield of Gibraltar, K. B. general of his Majesty's forces, and governor of Gibraltar. He was the seventh son of Sir Gilbert Elliott, Bart., of Stobbs, in the county of Roxburgh, in Scotland. The university of Leyden enriched his mind with science, and formed his taste for literature and the polite arts. The bias of his genius soon inclined him to the profession of arms, in which he rose, by regular gradations, to the highest eminence, and at length closed a brilliant career with immortal glory. Germany beheld him, in the war of seven years, discharging all the duties of a gallant officer. The British cavalry owed to him a system of discipline that made them the pride of their country. The Havannah, the metropolis of the Isle of Cuba, saw him among the officers who levelled her boasted fortifications, and conquered by their valour. Gibraltar was reserved to crown him with unfading laurels. Though closely pressed during a siege that lasted three years without intermission, he remained invincible. The spectacle which he there exhibited to the eye of France and Spain, and to an amphitheatre of princes who beheld the glorious scene, will be an eternal memorial of British courage and British humanity. General Elliott derived no hereditary honours from his ancestors; his titles were earned by services to his country. He married Anne Pollexfen, daughter of Sir Francis Drake, Bart., who lies interred near this spot; and by her left a daughter, who was married to John Trayton Fuller, Esq., and one only son, now Lord Heathfield, who has erected this monument to the virtue which he admired. History will tell the rest. He died July 6th, 1790, aged 72 years.”

There

There is a monument also for Sir Francis Henry Drake, Bart., clerk comptroller of the Board of Green Cloth for more than 20 years, and afterwards master of the Household; ob. 1794. There are some tombs of the family of Crymes; (Elizæus Crymes, 1584, &c.)

A part of the great tithes, which belonged to Buckland Abbey, remain in the Crymes family, and are now vested in Amos Crymes, Esq., who is patron of the vicarage.

Lady Modyford, in 1724, gave 7*l.* 10*s.* per annum to a school-master, and 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum for clothing four poor scholars. The Elford family have, at sundry times, given about 170*l.*, now producing 5*l.* 3*s.* per annum, for the same purpose.

BUCKLAND-TOUTSAINTS, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about 2½ miles from Kingsbridge.

The manor belonged as early as the reign of Richard I., to the family of Toutsaints, who possessed it for six descents. It was afterwards in the Hills, from whom it passed by successive female heirs to Cole and Southcote. Buckland-Toutsaints, which was for several generations the seat of a principal and the only surviving branch of this ancient family, was sold by John Henry Southcote, Esq., in 1793, to the late William Clarke, Esq., of Plymouth, and is now the property of his grandson, of the same name.

The barton of Bearscombe *alias* Woodmason, belongs to Edward Torr, Esq.

Francis Freke Gunston, Esq. is impropiator of the great tithes which belong to the college of Slapton in this county, and patron of the benefice which is annexed to Loddiswell.

The parish church or chapel was rebuilt at the sole expence of Henry Southcote, Esq., and consecrated by Bishop Ross.*

WEST-BUCKLAND, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Shirwell, lies about six miles from South Molton, and about the same distance from Barnstaple.

Robert de Hokesham conveyed this manor to Sir William Punchardon, whose heiress brought it to the Raleghs. Some time since this manor belonged to the family of Butterfield, by descent from Pratt. It is now the property of George Thorne, Esq., of Clifton, near Bristol.

* He was Bishop of Exeter, from 1778 to 1792.

In the parish church are memorials for William Butterfield, Esq., 1777, and Jane his wife, daughter of Pratt (1771).

Lord de Dunstanville is patron of the rectory.

EAST-BUDLEIGH, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about five miles from Sidmouth. Sir William Pole calls East-Budleigh a small market-town; and says, that the market, which had been anciently held on Sunday¹, was in his time on Monday. There has been no market in the memory of any person living. There is a holiday fair on Easter Tuesday, which was formerly held on Good Friday. Leland says, that a hundred years before his time (in the fifteenth century) Budleigh haven was "used by ships; but now, (says he,) it is clene barred."

Budleigh-Salterton, in this parish, on the sea-coast, is a bathing-place, which of late years has greatly increased in buildings, and is now much frequented in the summer season, having hot and cold baths, and other conveniences of a modern watering-place.

The manor of Budleigh Sion, which had belonged to the monastery of St. Michael, in Normandy, was given, upon the suppression of alien priories, to Sion Abbey. After the reformation it belonged to the Dukes of Otterton.

The priory of Polsloe had a manor in East-Budleigh (now called Budleigh-Polstow) which after the dissolution was granted to St. Clere, and passed by successive sales to Ford and Popham: Both these manors are the property of the Right Honourable Lord Rolle.

Sir William Pole speaks of a small manor in this parish, which belonged to the Courtenays; perhaps this is the manor of Dalditch, now the property of — Hürder, of Newton-Bushell, who inherited from his uncle, the late Mr. Sleep.

Tidwell, in this parish, sometimes written Todwell and Tudwell, passed by marriage from Tidwell to St. Clere, and was the seat of that family. The last male heir of the St. Cleres is said to have pulled down the old mansion, which was rebuilt by a younger son of the Arscott family, who married his heiress. In Sir William Pole's time it was the residence of their son. About the year 1730, the Arscotts sold Tidwell to Mr. Walrond, a barrister, who built a new house on the estate. Tidwell is now the property of Mrs. Edye, widow of the late John Edye, Esq.

¹ I have not been able to find the charter for this market.

Poer-Hayes, in this parish, since called Duke's-Hayes, was the property and residence of the ancient family of Poer, whose heiress brought it to Duke. The old mansion at this place is celebrated as having been the birth-place of Sir Walter Raleigh, whose father had a long lease of it under the Dukes: he was born in 1552. Sir Walter Raleigh, in a letter dated from the court, July 26. 1584, addressed to one of the Duke family, expresses his wish to purchase this place, observing, that for the natural disposition he had to it, having been born in that house, he would rather seat himself there than any where else. His offer it appears was refused. The letter is said to have been preserved in the Duke family, pasted on board.^m Poer-Hayes is now the property of Lord Rolle, having been purchased with other estates of the Dukes.

The great tithes of East-Budleigh, formerly appropriated to the priory of Polsloe, are now vested in Mrs. Hobbs and others. Lord Rolle is patron of the vicarage.

The vicar of East-Budleigh has 10*l.* per annum, payable out of the estates given by the Drakes to pious and charitable uses. There is a chapel of ease at Budleigh-Salterton, built by Lord Rolle. There was formerly a chapel at Poer-Hayes, dedicated to St. James.ⁿ

At Budleigh, is a meeting-house of the Independents, built in 1719, and at Salterton, a meeting-house of the Wesleyan Methodists, built by James Lackington, the bookseller.

ST. BUDOCK or BUDEAUX, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Plympton, lies about four miles from Plymouth, on the banks of the Tamar. Honieknowle, Kings-Tamerton, West-Whitlegh, and part of Knackers-Hole, are in this parish.

Sir Richard Grenville, who was at that time blockading the garrison of Plymouth, was defeated in the month of April 1644, at St. Budeaux, by Colonel Martin, governor of the garrison, and two companies, who had been driven into the church, were there taken prisoners.^o St. Budeaux church and church-yard, having been strongly fortified by the royalists blockading Plymouth, were taken by the garrison of that fort in the month of January 1646; when Major Stucley, with twenty other officers and above 100 soldiers, were taken prisoners in the church.^p

The manor of Bucheside, afterwards called Budockshed and Budockside,

^m Polwhele.

ⁿ Ancient lease, in Chapple's Collections.

^o Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, vol. iii. p. 215, 216.

^p Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 162; Vicars, vol. iv. p. 340, 341.

was held in demesne by Alured Brito at the time of the Domesday survey; an ancient family called from this the place of their residence, De Budockshed or Budockside, usually written and called Butshed or Budshed, afterwards possessed this manor, and continued here from the reign of King John, for fourteen generations. A co-heiress of this family brought it to Gorges, about the middle of the sixteenth century. In the reign of Charles I., it was sold by Sir Arthur Gorges to the Trevilles. A co-heiress of Treville married Brigadier General Harry Trelawney, who possessed and resided at this place; as did his son Sir Harry Trelawney, Bart. aide-de-camp to the great Duke of Marlborough. The last-mentioned Sir Harry, led for many years a retired life at Budshed, where he amused himself with planting and gardening; having been the first person who brought ornamental gardening to any perfection in the West of England. His gardens, which abounded with American and other exotic plants and shrubs, were much resorted to by the curious.^a The sole heiress of Sir Harry Trelawney, married her first cousin Sir William Trelawney, the excellent and much respected Governor of Jamaica, who died in that island in 1772. The present Sir Harry Trelawney, Bart., son of Sir William, sold the manor of Agaton, and part of the barton of Butshed, to Alcock, by whom this estate was conveyed to the late Lord Graves: it now belongs to his son the present lord. The remainder of the barton, on which was the manor-house, was sold to George Leach, Esq., by whom it was conveyed to Richard Hall Clarke, Esq., of Bridwell, the present proprietor. An ivyed tower is now all that remains of the spacious old mansion, which was taken down a few years ago.

Whitlegh^r, in this parish, which belonged to the Doctons, is now the property and residence of Edward Henn Gennys, Esq.

Barne was some time the property and residence of the Beeles, the co-heiresses of which family sold it to their uncle, Edward Trelawney, dean of Exeter. It is now the property of Charles Trelawney, of Coldrinneck, in Cornwall.

Kinterbury, which had for several generations been in the Corham family, was sold a few years ago by Francis Corham, Esq., to — Andrews, yeoman. It now belongs to — Elliot.

Mount Tamar, in this parish, was the seat of Sir Thomas Byard, now of

^a Chapple's Collections.

^r The family of Crymes had in the reign of James I. the manor of East Whitley *alias* Hannyknoll in this parish. See p. 83.

Captain H. F. Senhouse, R. N. Woodland, formerly in the family of Fownes, and lately the property and residence of the Rev. F. Luce, now belongs to George Collins, Esq., of Ham.

In the parish church, which in 1563 was removed from the sea-side to its present site, is a monument of Tristram Gorges, Esq., about the time of Elizabeth or James I.; the inscription nearly obliterated; some memorials of the Trevilles^{*}, and the monument of Sir Thomas Byard, with the following inscription:—“To perpetuate the memory of Sir Thomas Byard, Knight, late of Mount-Tamar, in this parish, who in the service of his king and country devoted the greatest part of his life, this marble is erected by the grateful affection of his surviving family. It is not for them to record those actions which gained their beloved friend so much honour; they are chronicled in the naval annals of his time[†], and engraven in the hearts of all those who had the good fortune to serve under his auspicious command. He died at sea, captain of his Majesty's ship *Foudroyant*, on the 30th day of October, 1798, aged 55 years; and his mortal remains lie interred in this church.” There is a monument also for Cordelia, wife of Captain John Chambers, R. N., and daughter of Robert Fanshaw; ob. 1809.

The church is a chapel or daughter-church to St. Andrew, Plymouth, but the parishes are separate.

The Rev. Thomas Alcock, more than sixty years the resident minister of this parish, and said to have been a very eccentric character, published the life of his brother Dr. Nathan Alcock, an eminent physician, who died at Runcorn in Cheshire in 1779.

I have not been able to learn the particulars of the foundation of the charity school at this place, but am informed that it was founded by the Doctons of Whitlegh. Mrs. Joanna Knighton in 1771 gave lands to this school: its endowment now consists of lands let at 71*l.* per annum, and 375*l.* 3 per cent. consols. Twelve boys and the same number of girls are clothed and educated by this charity. A Sunday school for about 50 children has been lately established.

BULKWORTHY, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Hert-

^{*} Richard Treville, Esq., 1648; Richard Treville, his nephew, 1662.

[†] He particularly distinguished himself in the action with the Dutch fleet, October 11. 1797. being then captain of the *Bedford*.

land, lies nearly eight miles from Great Torrington. The village of Heytown is in this parish. The barton of Hankford gave name to an ancient family, of which was Sir William Hankford, chief justice of the King's Bench, who died in 1422. This barton is now the property of Thomas Stevens, Esq., of Cross, by bequest from the late J. Cleveland, Esq. Chief Justice Hankford built the chapel, as appears by an inscription in the window. Bulkworthy is a chapel or daughter-church to Buckland Brewer.

BUNDLEIGH or BUNDLELEY, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, lies about seven miles from Chulmleigh. The manor was given by William the Conqueror to William Poilgi, and was afterwards in the family of Campbell. It has been more than two centuries in the Wyndhams, (by inheritance probably from Wadham,) and is now the property of the Honourable Percy Wyndham, who is patron of the rectory.

BURLESCOMBE or BURLISCOMBE, in the hundred of Bampton and in the deanery of Tiverton, lies on the borders of Somersetshire, five miles from Wellington. The parish is divided into four tithings; Town tithing, South-Appledore, Ayshford, and Westleigh. Ayshford and Westleigh are the principal villages.

The manor belonged to the family of Claville or Clavell, from the Conquest till the extinction of the elder branch about the year 1370; the inheritance having been for some time litigated, it was in 1398 allotted to Richard Warre, as one of the heirs of Sir Henry Percehay, baron of the Exchequer.^{*} About the year 1600 it was sold by Richard Warre, Esq., of Hestercombe, to Henry Ayshford, Esq., from whom it has descended to William Ayshford Sandford, Esq., the present proprietor. The lords of this manor had in ancient times the power of inflicting capital punishment.^u

At Canonleigh in this parish was a monastery founded in the reign of Henry II., by Walter Claville, for a prior and Austin canons, who were changed in the reign of Edward I., by Maud de Clare Countess of Gloucester, for an abbess and nuns or canonesses of the same order. Its revenues were estimated at the time of the dissolution at 197*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* clear yearly income. The site was granted in exchange for other lands to Sir

^{*} So appointed in 1376.

^u Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I.

George St. Leger^v, whose son sold it to Hugh Columb, Esq. It continued to be the seat of that family till 1658, since which time the abbey estate has passed by successive purchasers^w to the families of Smith, Breton, and Browne. The late Mr. Browne much improved the house and grounds. It is now the property of his son Thomas Browne, Esq. There are some small remains of the abbey in Mr. Browne's pleasure grounds.

A market at Canonleigh was granted to the abbess and convent in 1286, to be held on Wednesdays.^x

Ashford or Ayshford in this parish is situated in the hundred of Halberton. The manor was in the family of Esseford or Ashford, of late years written Ayshford, as early as the reign of Henry II. The heiress of Ayshford brought it in the seventeenth century to the ancestors of William Ayshford Sandford, Esq., of Ninehead, in Somersetshire, the present proprietor. The manor-house, said to have been one of the best in the west of England, is now inhabited as a farm-house. The manor of Westleigh has passed with Ayshford.

In the parish church of Burlescombe are several ancient monuments of the Ayshfords. In the chapel at Ayshford, in which divine service is performed only nine times in the year, is that of John Ayshford, Esq., the last heir male of the family, who died in 1688. William Ayshford Sandford, Esq., is impropiator of the great tithes which belonged formerly to the abbey of Canonleigh, and patron of the vicarage.

BURRINGTON in the hundred of North-Tawton, and in the deanery of Chulmleigh; lies about four miles from Chulmleigh, on the road to Barnstaple.

The manor^y belonged to Tavistock Abbey, and was granted, with the rest of its possessions, to John Lord Russell. It was many years in the family of Melhuish, and is now, by marriage with one of the co-heiresses, the property of the Rev. Mr. Thomas of Wellington.

The manor of Halsbury was in the family of Hidon, whose heiress

^v It had been previously leased for 21 years by King Henry VIII., to Thomas de Soulemont Gent. Mr. Oliver's Historical Collections relating to Devonshire monasteries.

^w James Smith, Esq., Sir William Breton, Knight, and John Browne, Esq.

^x Cart. and Pat. Rot. fact. in partibus transmarinis, 14 Edw. I. No. 5.

^y In the survey of Domesday called Bernintone.

brought it to Thomas. It is no longer considered to be a manor; the barton is now the property of Mr. John Blagdon, of Poughill, yeoman.

The Marwoods had a manor in this parish, which passed to the Chichesters, and is now the property of the Hon. Newton Fellowes.

Callard was the ancient property and residence of a family of that name, which continued to possess it till the time of Queen Elizabeth: it is now the property of Mr. George Webber of Chulmleigh. Northcote, which passed by marriage from the Hankfords to Pollard, is now the property of Mr. Richard Babbage.

Mr. Thomas is impropriator of the great tithes which belonged to the abbey of Tavistock. The Rev. James Buckingham is patron of the vicarage.

BUTTERLEIGH, in the hundred of Cliston, and in the deanery of Plymtree, lies about three miles from Tiverton.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Pulleyn, in which it continued for several descents: it was afterwards in the Courtenay family. Sir William Courtenay, who died in 1535, settled it upon his third son James, in whose family it continued four descents; having reverted to the Powderham family, it was sold about the year 1600, by Sir William Courtenay, to Sir Simon Leach. It seems to have been since dismembered; I do not find that any manerial rights are now exercised or claimed.

Not long before the sale of the manor, the parish church had been enlarged by Dr. Peter Muden, a Hollander, who married one of the Courtenays. She died in 1624, and has a monument in the church. The rectory is in the gift of the crown.

CADBURY, in the deanery of that name, and in the hundred of Hayridge, lies about six miles from Crediton; about the same distance from Tiverton, and about eight from Exeter. There is a small hamlet in this parish called Chapel-Town.

The manor passed by marriage from Champernowne to Bottreaux. The latter were succeeded by the Luttrells. It has been for a considerable time in the family of Fursdon, of Fursdon in this parish, now the seat of George Sydenham Fursdon, Esq., whose ancestors have been settled there ever since the reign of Henry III., and probably from an earlier period.

Mr. Fursdon is impropriator of the great tithes which belonged to the priory

priory of St. Nicholas, in Exeter. The vicarage, which is in the gift of the crown; is endowed with a portion of the great tithes.

One of the almsmen in Burrough's alms-house at Broadclist, founded in 1603, is to be a parishioner of Cadbury.

An ancient earthwork, called Cadbury Castle, is in this parish. This was the place of rendezvous of Sir Thomas Fairfax's army on the 26th of December, 1645.^a

CADELEIGH or CADLEIGH, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about four miles and a half from Tiverton, and about eight from Crediton; Welltown and Little Silver are villages in this parish.

The manor at an early period was in the family of Chievre^a, afterwards in the Mohuns of Dunster, as parcel of the barony of Dunster; from them it passed to Courtenay Earl of Devon. Sir Anthony Kingston, the Provost Marshal, who defeated the rebels in the reign of Edward VI., having married the widow of Sir William Courtenay, who had this manor in dower held it in her right, and resided at Cadleigh. Sir William Courtenay of Powderham, great grandson of the last mentioned Sir William, sold it to Sir John Horton, of whom it was purchased by Sir Simon Leach, about the year 1600. It continued in the family of Leach till the death of Sir Simon Leach, K. B., in 1708, when it passed, in consequence of a reversionary sale made by him, to John Doble, Esq. Mr. Doble bequeathed it to a cousin of the name of Hartnoll. The heiress of John Hartnoll, Esq., married John Russell Moore, Esq., father of John Hartnoll Moore, Esq., the present proprietor, who is patron also of the rectory. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^b

In the parish church are monuments of the family of Leach^c, and James Battie, Gent. 1669.

^a Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 161.

^a William Chievre held it in demesne at the time of the Domesday survey.

^b Hundred Roll.

^c A costly monument of Sir Simon Leach (son of Simon Leach of Crediton, blacksmith,) and Catherine his wife, daughter of Nicholas Turbeville, Esq., of Crediton, (no date,) with the effigies of the deceased in armour, and his lady with ruffs, &c.; Sir Walter Leach, his son (no date); Simon Leach his son, a royalist, 1660; Bridget his wife, daughter of Sir Beville Grenville, afterwards married to Sir Thomas Higgons, 1691; and Sir Simon Leach, K. B. (ob. 1708.)

CALVERLEIGH, in the hundred and deanery of Tiverton, lies a little more than two miles from Tiverton, on the road to South Molton.

The manor, anciently called Calodelie, Kawoodly, or Kalwoodley, sometimes Calwoodleigh, was in a family of that name^d in the reign of Henry II. After a continuance of fourteen generations, the heiress married Roger Arundell, younger brother of Sir John Arundell, who succeeded to the Lanherne estate in 1494; the issue of this marriage appears to have been an only daughter, married to Pether. Calverleigh was afterwards in a younger branch of the Southcotes of Indiho. In 1711 it was the property of Elizabeth, relict of Sir Henry Fane, and heiress of Thomas Southcote, Esq. of Exeter. After the death of her grandson, Charles Viscount Fane, of the kingdom of Ireland, it was sold to Joseph Nagle, Esq., under whose will it is the property of Charles Chichester, Esq., now of Calverleigh, who is patron of the rectory.

In the parish church are monuments of Mary, daughter of Southcote, widow of William Colman, Esq., of Tiverton, 1636; Ann, daughter of George Throckmorton, Esq., of Weston Underwood, in Buckinghamshire, 1783; David Nagle, Esq., 1800; and Joseph Nagle, Esq., 1813.

ABBÔTS CARSWELL or KERSWELL, in the hundred of Haytor, and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies about two miles from Newton Abbot.

The manor, which belonged formerly to the abbot of Tor, was afterwards in the Stawell family. It was purchased of Sir William Stawell by Mr. Wotton; three-fourths of this manor now belong to George Ley, Esq., of Cockington; the remaining fourth to Mr. William Codnor.

The manor of Aller, formerly called Over Aller or Branscombes Aller, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Bagtor. At a later period it was successively in the families of Branscombe, Scobhull, and Speccot. The last mentioned family possessed it in the reign of Charles I. After this it was about 150 years in the family of Bealy, of whom it was purchased, about 1790, by George Baker, Esq., father of the Rev. George Baker, to whom it will devolve after the death of his mother, as well as the court barton, which was purchased of Mr. Tucket, a Quaker. Mr. Tucket reserved out of this property a burying-ground for the people of his persuasion. The great tithes are appropriated to the vicar of Cornworthy; the vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

^d Probably the descendants of Godric, who possessed it at the time of the Domesday survey.

KING'S CARSWELL, in the hundred of Haytor, and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies about three miles from Newton Abbot. North and South Whilborough are villages in this parish.

The manor was in the crown at the time of taking the Domesday survey. Soon afterwards it was the property of John Le Droun, who was succeeded by his son Hamelin de Draiford; on the death of the latter it escheated to the crown, and was granted, by King Henry II., to the Countess Dionisia, who died at Egg-Buckland, in the reign of King John, without issue. The King granted it to Henry Fitz Count^e; and on his death, also without issue, King Henry III. granted it to Nicholas Lord Mules^f, from whose family it passed, by successive heirs female, to Courtenay and Dinham. It remained for some time in severalties among the representatives of the latter: in Sir William Pole's time, one-fourth belonged to Mr. Smyth, whose great grandfather, Sir George Smyth, had acquired it by purchase. Sir Thomas Putt, Bart., died seised of a moiety of the manor in 1686. In 1710, the whole was vested in Sir Henry Langford, and passed by his devise to Thomas Brown, Esq., grandfather of the late Henry Langford Brown, Esq. It is now for life the property of his widow, and the reversion is vested in his brother Thomas Langford Brown, Esq.

The manor of South Whilborough belongs to the Rev. Jacob Ley, rector of Ashprington, whose father purchased it, in 1773, of John Henry Southcote, Esq. The barton of North Whilborough belongs to Sir Walter Yea of Somersetshire: it was purchased, about 1770, of the Narramores of Payngton.

The barton of Odicknoll belonged to a family of the name of Lethbridge, by whom it was sold to Sir John Duntze, Bart. It is now the property of Mr. Thomas Wills, whose father purchased it of Sir John Duntze. The manor of Edginswell is partly in this parish and partly in St. Mary-Church.

In the parish church are some ancient monuments of the Dinhams without inscriptions.

The dean and chapter of Exeter are appropriators of the tithes, and patrons of the benefice, King's Carswell being a daughter-church to St. Mary-Church. The Presbyterians have a meeting-house at King's Carswell. The Rev. Aaron Neck has built a school-house in this parish, in which 60 children are clothed and educated. Mrs. Brown allows 20*l.* per annum towards the expenses, the remainder of which is defrayed chiefly by Mr. Neck.

^e The early descent of this manor is given from the Hundred Roll.

^f Cart. Rot. 14 Henry III.

CHAGFORD, in the hundred of Wonford, and in the deanery of Dunsford, is a small market-town, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Moreton Hampstead, $15\frac{1}{2}$ from Exeter, and 189 from London. I find no record of the charter for a market at this place. There is still a market on Saturday for butchers' meat, vegetables, and earthen ware; and there are cattle-fairs on the last Thursday in March, the first Thursday in May, the last Thursday in September, and the last Thursday in October.^s In 1801, the number of inhabitants in this parish was 1115; in 1811, 1197. Chagford was made one of the Stannary towns in 1328.^h In 1618, the steward and nine other persons were killed by the falling of the court-house. Easton, Great Week, Westcot, Teigncombe, Stinial, and Middlecote, are villages in this parish.

In the month of February, 1643, Sir John Berkeley attacked and dispersed some forces of the parliament, then quartered at Chagford; and in the action fell the accomplished Sidney Godolphin, esteemed one of the most eminent poets of his time, leaving the misfortune of his death, as Lord Clarendon observes, upon a place which could never otherwise have had a mention in the world: he was buried at Oakhampton.

The manor of Chagford belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to Sir Hugh de Chagford. Simon de Wibbery succeeded the grandson of Sir Hugh. The family of Wibbery possessed this manor for seven generations; after which it passed, by successive female heirs, to Gorges, Bonville, and Coplestone. Sir John Whyddon, one of the justices of the King's Bench, purchased it of the latter in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Whyddons possessed this manor for several descents; after which it was in the Northmores. From the Seymours, who purchased it of Northmore, it passed by marriage to Bayley. Two-thirds of this manor are now the property of John Coniam, Esq.; the remaining third, of John Rowe Southmead, Esq. Whyddon-house is occupied by Edward Seymour Bayley, Esq., captain in the Royal Navy. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.ⁱ Whyddon park, in which was formerly the seat of the Whyddons, is in the parish of Moreton Hampstead. It abounds in beautiful scenery. The manor of Cotterew, in this parish, is held in like proportions by Mr. Coniam and Mr. Southmead.

^s The fairs were formerly held on March 25., April 23., September 29., and October 18.

^h Pat. 2 Edw. III. pt. 2.

ⁱ His "Passion of Dido for Æneas," translated from Virgil, was published by Waller.

^j Hundred Roll.

In this parish, also, are Prince's manor, belonging to the duchy of Cornwall; and the manor of Shapleigh*, some time in the Northmores, lately in Warren, and now belonging to Mr. Maunder of Exeter. The manor of Rushford, partly in Chagford, belonged, a century ago, to the Northmores, now to Mr. John Hooper of South Teign. Rushford, the ancient seat of the Hoares, was sold by that family to the late Mr. Fellowes, and is now the property of the Hon. Newton Fellowes.

Holy Street, in this parish, belonged to the Rowes, from whom it passed, by marriage, to Southmead. It is now the property and residence of John Rowe Southmead, Esq. A branch of the ancient family of Prous or Prouz had, for many generations, a seat in this parish called Way, now the property and residence of John Coniam, Esq.

In the parish church are the monuments of Sir John Whyddon before mentioned, who died in 1575, and John Prouz, Esq., the last of that family, who died in 1664. The Rev. George Garrard Hayter is patron of the rectory.

There are remains of ancient chapels at Great Weeke or Wyke St. Mary, and at Teigncombe. There was formerly a chapel at Rushford.

In 1790, John Weekes, mariner, gave 200*l.* 4 per cents. for teaching poor children of this parish: there is no other endowment for a school.

CHALLACOMBE OF CHOLLACOMBE, in the hundred and deanery of Shirwell, lies near the forest of Exmoor, on the borders of Somersetshire, about eleven miles from Barnstaple.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the family of Ralegh, whose heiress brought it to the Chichesters. Having been purchased of that family by Hugh Fortescue, Lord Clinton, it is now the property of his descendant, Earl Fortescue, who is patron of the rectory.

William Partridge, in 1758, gave 50*l.*, half for teaching poor children, and half for the poor. A part of this benefaction having been lost, it now produces only 12*s.* per annum for each purpose.

CHARLES, in the hundred and deanery of Shirwell, anciently called Charneys, lies about six miles from South Molton.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the Punchardons, and passed, by marriage, to Ralegh, a branch of which family some time resided here.

* Probably the ancient property and residence of the family of Shapleigh.

The lords of the manor had the power of life and death.¹ We cannot learn that there is now any manor in this parish. The barton, which had been in the family of Gould, is now the property of Mr. George Gould Moggridge.

In the parish church are memorials of the Gregory family, patrons of the rectory, 1669—1719. The Rev. John Blackmore is the present patron and incumbent.

Little Bray, the seat of Thomas Palmer Acland, Esq., is in this parish.

CHARLETON, in the hundred of Coleridge, and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about two miles from Kingsbridge. The villages of Goveton and Lidstone are in this parish, and part of Frogmore. Charleton is divided into East and West Charleton.

The manor belonged, in ancient times, successively to the families of Seymour, Breceley, and Bickley. The Earl of Morley is the present proprietor and patron of the rectory. The manor of Goveton, which belonged to the family of Southcote, is now the property of Mr. Edward Ashweek Valentine; the manor of Frogmore belongs to Sir Edward Bayntun Sandys, Bart., of Miserden park, in Gloucestershire.

CHAWLEIGH, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, lies about two miles from Chulmleigh. There are cattle-fairs at Chawleigh on the 6th of May and the 11th of December. Risdon says that Chawleigh was inherited from the barons of Oakhampton by the Courtenays, Earls of Devon.^m It was afterwards in the Irish branch of the Chichesters, and has passed with Eggesford to the Hon. Newton Fellowes, who is the present proprietor, and patron of the rectory. Mr. Fellowes possesses also Cheinstone, in this parish, for many descents the property and residence of the Radfords, for some of whom there are memorials in the parish church.ⁿ There was formerly a chapel at Chienstone. There is no endowed charity-school in this parish : a school is supported by an annual benefaction from the Hon. Newton Fellowes, and by subscription.

¹ Hundred Roll.

^m The manor and borough of Chalveleigh, in Devon, which had escheated to the crown by the attainder of Thomas Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, were granted to Sir H. Stafford in 1464. Pat. 4 Edward IV. pt. 1.

ⁿ George Radford, 1666; Ambrose Radford, Esq., the last of the family, 1703.

CHELDON, in the hundred of Witheredge, and in the deanery of South Molton; lies about four miles from Chulmleigh.

The manor belonged, for several descents, to the family of Kaleway. Sir William Kaleway sold it to the Stucleys before 1600 : it was afterwards in the Chichesters. About the year 1718 Cheldon was purchased of Arthur St. Leger, Viscount Doneraile, (who had inherited from Arthur Chichester, Earl of Donegal,) by William Fellowes, Esq., and is now the property of the Hon. Newton Fellowes.

East Cheldon was held under the Kaleways by the family of De Cheldon for several descents; it was afterwards a seat of the Southcombes. In the reign of James I. it belonged to the family of Chase: it is now, by a late purchase, the property of the Hon. Newton Fellowes, who is patron of the rectory.

CHERITON BISHOP, or SOUTH CHERITON, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about six miles from Crediton, and about the same distance from Moreton Hampstead. Part of Crockernwell, on the road from Oakhampton to Exeter, is in this parish, the remainder in that of Drew's Teignton.

The manor belonged anciently to the bishops of Exeter, who had considerable landed property in the parish, till alienated by Bishop Voysey, in the reign of Henry VIII. The bishop is still patron of the rectory.

The manor of Eggbeare belonged, in the reign of Edward I., to the family of Kelly^o, afterwards to the Fulford family, and is now the property of Baldwin Fulford, Esq.

The manor of Lampford, which is said by Risdon to have been the chief manor, belonged, in the reign of Edward I., to the Speccots^p, afterwards to the Fulfords; it has since been dismembered. The lord of this manor had the power of inflicting capital punishment.^q

The manor of Medland was held, in 1274, by Henry de Stanewe, under the abbey of Tewkesbury.^r After the Reformation, it was for several generations the property and seat of a younger branch of the family of Davie, who spelt their names Davy. Andrew Davy, Esq., the last of this branch, who died in 1722, bequeathed Medland to the family of Foulkes. The house was rebuilt, and the place much improved, by the late John Davy Foulkes, Esq., since whose death the estate has been sold in parcels.

^o Hundred Roll.

^p Ibid.

^q Ibid.

^r Ibid.

The manor-house, and a considerable part of the land, were purchased by the present proprietor, Mr. Charles Lambert Gorwin. Coxland, formerly the seat of a younger branch of Delves * of Cheshire, is now the property of John Newcombe, Esq.

In the parish church are monuments of the Davy family. † There were formerly chapels at Crokernwell and Eggbeare, of which there are no remains.

CHERITON-FITZPAINE, in the hundred of West-Budleigh and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about eight miles from Tiverton, and about nine from Exeter. Stockleigh is the principal village in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Stanton, from which it passed, by successive female heirs, to those of Fitzpaine, Anstill, and Kelly. After this it was divided into moieties, and passed, by purchase, to the Harris's of Hayne; and the family of Hayes. The whole manor now belongs to William Arundell Harris, Esq., and the barton of Cheriton to the Rev. John Hole.

The manor of Stockleigh Lucombe, in this parish, belonged to the ancient family of Lucombe, and afterwards successively to St. Amand and Arundell of Trerice. After the death of the last Lord Arundell of that place, this estate passed, by settlement, to the Wentworth family; it is now the property of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.

The manor of Upcott belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the Upcotts, afterwards to the Radfords: in the reign of Henry VIII. it was in the Courtenays. A younger branch of that family settled at Upcott, which passed with its heiress to Moore of Tavistock. The Upcott estate is now the property of G. S. Fursdon, Esq., by purchase from Basset. The barton of Coombes is the property of Mr. — Norrish.

In the parish church is the monument of John Moore, Esq., 1700. Mr. Harris is patron of the rectory. Andrew Scutt founded an alms-house at this place, in 1594, for six poor people, and endowed it with a house in Exeter, now let at 22*l.* per annum. There is no endowment for a school in this parish, except the sum of 6*l.* given in 1736, the interest of which being inadequate to its intended purpose, has of late years been suffered to accumulate.

* Mark Delves, Esq., of Coxland, was buried at Cheriton Bishop in 1706.

† Lawrence Davy, Esq., 1680; John Davy, Esq., 1685.

CHETTLEHAMPTON, or CHITTLEHAMPTON, in the hundred of South Molton, and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies about four miles from South Molton, and about nine from Barnstaple. The small hamlets of Ambow, Bidicot, Stowford, Newton, Head, and Chittleham Holt, are in this parish. There is some beautiful scenery on the banks of the Taw, particularly at Head Wood.

The manor, which had been parcel of the ancient demesnes of the crown, is said to have been given by William the Conqueror to Robert Fitzhamon, whose heiress married the first Earl of Gloucester: from him it "passed through the Spencers to the Earls of Warwick. It was afterwards successively in the families of Daubeney, Earl of Bridgwater, Pollard, and Venner. It now belongs to the Right Honourable Lord Rolle, in whose family it has been for nearly a century. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment."

Brightley in this parish belonged to a younger branch of the Fitzwarrens, which, settling here in the reign of Henry II., took the name of Brightley. After eight descents, the heiress of Brightley married John Cobleigh, whose grand-daughter brought Brightley to a younger branch of the Giffards of Halsbury. It was for several descents the seat of this family. Lord Rolle is the present proprietor of this estate, and of the barton of Head in this parish, which belonged to the family of Atkins. Brightley park has been converted into tillage: what remains of the old mansion has been converted into a farm-house; the walls of the ancient chapel are still standing.

Hudscot, formerly belonging to the Venners, is supposed to have passed by marriage to Lovering, whose heiress brought it to Samuel Rolle, Esq. His son, of the same name, and the last of this branch, who died in March, 1746-7, left his estates in Chittlehampton to his cousin Dennis Rolle, Esq., father of the present Lord Rolle. His Lordship's sisters reside at Hudscot, in which they have a life-interest under their father's will.

The manor of Chittleham-holt, which formerly belonged to the Pollards, was afterwards in the family of Bridges, whose heiress brought it to Hughes. The late Bridges Hughes, Esq., barrister at law, sold it to John Wilcocks, Esq.; it is now, by purchase, the property of Mr. John Brown.

* In the reign of Edward II., after the death of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, the custody was granted to Richard de Clare. Rot. Originalia, 8 Edward II.

† Hundred Roll.

Hawkridge, in this parish, belonged to a family of that name, whose heiress brought it to Acland. It was for many years the seat of a younger branch of the Aclands: John Acland, the representative of this branch, was a merchant at Exeter. Hawkridge was afterwards in moieties between the families of Yeo and Chichester: the moiety which belonged to the latter was purchased about 1785 by the Yeos, of Charles Chichester, Esq. of Bath. This estate has lately been sold by Mrs. Yeo of Clifton, near Bristol, to Mr. — Owen of Dolton.

In the parish church, which is a handsome Gothic structure, with a fine tower, are some ancient memorials of the Cobleigh family^x, and monuments of the families of Giffard^y Rolle^z, and Yeo.^a The church is dedicated to St. Hieritha, who is said to have been here interred. Lord Rolle is impropiator of the great tithes which had been given by Robert Fitz-Hamon to Tewksbury Abbey, and is patron of the vicarage.

There is no endowed school in the parish; but there are large Sunday-schools, and two daily schools, one for boys, and the other for girls, at Chittlehampton, supported by subscription, besides others in the hamlets.

CHIVELSTONE in the hundred of Coleridge, and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about five miles from Kingsbridge. South-Allington, and Ford; and South Prawle, on the sea-coast, are villages in this parish.

The manor was anciently in the Scobhulls, and passed by marriage to Speccot. It is now the property of Lydstone Newman, Esq., by purchase from Peter Ilbert, Esq. The manor of Kellaton, which had been some time in the family of Savery, is now the property of Mrs. Dorothy Savery

^x Henry Cobleigh, 1470, and his wife Anne (parents of John Cobleigh, who married the heiress of Brightley); Isabella, wife of John Cobleigh, 1476; Johanna, his second wife, 1480.

^y A monument, with the medallion of the grandfather, and recumbent effigies of the father, John Giffard, who married Honor Earl, and John Giffard, who married Joan Wyndham (no dates). John Giffard and his wife Joan were living when Sir William Pole made his collections. This monument commemorates also Sir Roger Giffard, who married the heiress of Cobleigh; his son, who married Grenville; and Arthur, who married Leigh. There are memorials also for Grace Giffard, 1667; John Giffard, Esq., 1712; Cæsar Giffard, Esq., 1715; John Giffard, 1738 and Martha, relict of Henry Giffard.

^z A marble monument by Scheemakers, of Samuel Rolle, Esq., 1734; Dorothy, his wife, 1735; Samuel, his son, 1746; there is a grave-stone also for Joachim, son of John Rolle of Stevenstone, 1638.

^a Edmund Yeo, of North Petherwin, 1636.

Webster, wife of the Rev. James Webster of Meppershall in Bedfordshire, niece of the late Samuel Savery, Esq.

Chivelstone is a daughter-church to Stokenham, and included in the same presentation. At Ford is, or was lately, an ancient meeting-house of the Dissenters.

CHRISTOW in the hundred of Wonford, and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about seven miles from Exeter, and about five from Chudleigh.

The manor belonged to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy.^b After the dissolution it was granted to John Lord Russell, in whose family it continued some descents. It has long been held with that of Canon-Teign.

The manor of Canon-Teign belonged to the abbot and convent of de la Valle, in the diocese of Evreux, in Normandy, by whom it was conveyed, in or about the year 1268, to the prior and convent of Merton, in Surrey. After the Reformation, it was granted to John Lord Russell, and was alienated by him to John Berry, Esq., who, having been engaged in the rebellion of 1549, was taken prisoner, carried to London, and executed for treason.^c This estate was granted to William Gibbs, ^d Esq. In the following century it was in the family of Gibbon, whose heiress is supposed to have brought it to Davy. Dr. Davy, the last of the Canon-Teign branch, died in 1692. This estate passed by the foreclosure of a mortgage to the Helyar family, who some time resided at Canon-Teign. The manors of Canon-Teign and Christow were sold in 1812 by the late William Helyar, Esq., of East Coker, in Somersetshire, to Sir Edward Pellew, now Lord Viscount Exmouth. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^e

During the civil war, Canon-Teign was garisoned for the King, and was esteemed a strong fort. In the month of December, 1645, it was taken by Sir Thomas Fairfax, and the command given to the parliamentary colonel, Okey, who afterwards suffered as one of the regicides.^f

The barton of Kennich belonged to the Helyars: having passed by sale to Seymour, it was alienated by that family to Mr. Joseph Loveis, the present proprietor. Pope-house belonged formerly to the priory of Cowick,

^b Hundred Roll.

^c He was executed at Tyburn, on the 27th of January, 1549-50.

^d Hoker's History of Exeter.

^e Hundred Roll.

^f See Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, vol. iv. p. 336.

near Exeter, and is said to have been held by some Grey Friars under that monastery.

In the parish church are monuments of the families of Gibbon^f and Davy^g of Canon-Teign. The church of Christow belonged to the abbey of Bec, and having been seized by the crown as the property of an alien priory, was granted to the abbey of Tavistock, and became appropriated to that monastery. Upon the sale of Mr. Helyar's estates, the tithes were purchased by the several landholders. Lord Exmouth is now patron of the vicarage. There was formerly a chapel at Canon-Teign, and another at Kennick.

CHUDLEIGH, in the hundred of Exminster, and in the deanery of Kenne, is a market-town, ten miles from Exeter, and 182 from London.

A market on Mondays was granted to Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, in the year 1309, together with a fair for three days at the festival of St. Barnabas.^h The market is now held on Saturday for corn, butchers' meat, and other provisions; and there are three fairs; Easter Tuesday for horses, bullocks and sheep; the third Tuesday in June for sheep and bullocks; and the following day for horses; the second day was noted also for the sale of scythes, reaping-hooks, and other implements of husbandry; but the sale of these hath of late been discontinued; the third fair, called St. Matthew's, is held on the second of October, unless when that day happens on a Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, in which cases the fair is kept on the Tuesday following. This fair is chiefly for bullocks and sheep.

There was formerly a considerable woollen manufactory at Chudleigh, but since the introduction of machinery, it has been almost disused; a small woollen factory has been established of late near the town, but it employs very few hands.

The principal hamlets or villages in this parish are Waddon and Harcombe. About half a mile from the town are some limestone rocks, celebrated for their picturesque beauty.

In the year 1801 there were 360 houses in the parish of Chudleigh, and 1786 inhabitants. On the 22d of May, 1807, a terrible fire broke out, by which 166 houses were destroyed: the loss was estimated at 60,000*l*. The sum of 21,000*l*. was promptly collected by subscription, for the

^f Elizabeth Gibbon, 1660; Thomas Gibbon (no date).

^g Edmund Davye, 1632; Martha Davye, 1675; John Davye, 1682.

^h Cart. Rot. 3 Edw. II., No. 21.

benefit of the poorer class of inhabitants. In the month of June, 1808, an act of parliament passed for the better and more easy rebuilding the town of Chudleigh, &c., and for determining differences touching houses burnt down or demolished by the late dreadful fire there, and for preventing future damages. It was not long before the town was rebuilt. In 1811, there were 370 houses in the parish, and 1832 inhabitants.

Sir Thomas Fairfax was quartered with his army at Chudleigh, the latter end of January, 1646. They arrived there on the 25th.¹

The manor belonged from an early period to the see of Exeter²; and the bishops had a palace here about a quarter of a mile from the town, of which there are still some remains. Bishop Lacy died at this palace in 1455. Bishop Veysey alienated the manor in 1550 to Thomas Brydges, Esq., by whom, or probably a son of the same name, it was conveyed, in 1598, to Thomas Hunt, Esq. Hugh Lord Clifford purchased it of John Hunt, Esq., in 1695: it is now the property of his descendant the Right Hon. Lord Clifford, whose chief country-seat is at Ugbrooke, in this parish.

Ugbrooke was formerly the residence of the precentors of Exeter cathedral.¹ It is probable that it was alienated in the reign of Edward VI., to Sir Peter Courtenay, whose daughter and co-heiress Anne brought it to Anthony Clifford, Esq., of Borscombe, in Wilts, descended from Sir Lewis Clifford, K.G., third son of Roger de Clifford, ancestor of the Earls of Cumberland. This Anthony died in 1580. Thomas his third son became possessed of Ugbrooke by his father's gift. This gentleman, after an active life spent in military and diplomatic occupations, when upwards of fifty years of age, turned his attention to divinity; distinguished himself by his theological attainments at the University; took the degree of D. D., and exercised the ecclesiastical functions till his death in 1634, without accepting of any preferment except that of a prebend of Exeter cathedral, to which he was collated by Bishop Carey in 1625. His grandson, in the early part of his life, distinguished himself as a naval officer. He became a favourite with King Charles II., and having filled some inferior offices, was in 1672 made Lord Treasurer, being one of the five persons who composed the ministry called from the initials of their names the CABAL. The

¹ Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 178.

² This manor furnished the bishop's table with twelve woodcocks, or in lieu thereof 12*d.* for the election dinner. Communicated by the Rev. Mr. Oliver, from Bishop Stapeldon's Register.

¹ *Archæologia*, XVIII. p. 389. Paper by John Jones, Esq., who found frequent mention of it in the bishop's registers, as belonging to the precentor.

same year he was created Baron Clifford of Chudleigh. Ugbrooke is now the seat of his descendant, Charles the sixth Lord Clifford. In the house are some good pictures by the old masters, particularly a very fine Titian, "The Woman taken in Adultery," and several family-portraits; among which are two of the Lord Treasurer, by Sir Peter Lely: one of them was taken when he was Comptroller of the Household; the other has been engraved for "Lodge's Portraits of eminent Statesmen."

In the chapel, which has been the burial-place of the family are the monuments of the Lord Treasurer Clifford, who died October 17. 1673^m, and Hugh Lord Clifford, who died in 1783. The park, which has great natural beauties, has been much enlarged and improved by the late and present Lord Clifford.

Ugbrooke has been the subject of a poem by the Rev. Joseph Reece, many years chaplain to Lord Clifford's family.ⁿ

The Chudleighs who took their name from this place appear to have had an estate here in the reign of James and Charles I. Sir William Pole was mistaken in supposing that they possessed the manor. He mentions their having sold their estate in this parish, reserving only the mansion which had formerly been the residence of the family.

Lawell, in this parish, was the property and residence of the family of Eastchurch; some years ago, of James Shepherd, Esq. It was purchased by the late Lord Clifford after Mr. Shepherd's death, and is now the property of the present lord. The house is inhabited by his steward.

Whiteway, in this parish, was built by the late Lord Boringdon: it is now the property and seat of Montagu Parker, Esq., first-cousin of the present Earl of Morley. Hams was some time the property and residence of the family of Hunt; afterwards of the Ingletts: it passed successively by sale to Beach and Palk, and is now, by purchase from Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, Bart., the property of Lord Clifford, being occupied as a farm. Lord Clifford has purchased also Waddon, which belonged to the Rennells.

The parish church of Chudleigh was dedicated by Bishop Bronscombe in

^m In the interesting, *Memoirs of John Evelyn, Esq.*, mention is made of a rumour that this noble lord died by suicide. It is mentioned as a rumour, and, doubtless, was never intended by the amiable writer to have met the public eye. The improbability of this rumour, indeed the impossibility of some of the circumstances there related, has been recently shown by the Rev. George Oliver in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

ⁿ. This gentleman, who died in 1820, published an edition of the Bible; a *History of the Church*, in 3 vols.; and 2 vols. of *Practical Discourses*.

1259ⁿ; but the architecture of the present fabric is of a later date: in this church are monuments, or inscribed grave-stones, for the families of Courtenay^o, Clifford^p, Woollcombe^q, Eastchurch^r, Inglett^s, Bennet^t, Hunt^u, Cholwich^w, Coysh^x, Rennell^y, Hellyer^z, and Burrington.^a At Place, formerly the palace of the bishops, was a chapel dedicated to St. Michael. The rectory of this parish is appropriated to the precentor of Exeter cathedral, under whom it is held on lease by Lord Clifford.^b The vicar is elected by such of the freeholders of the parish as possess a freehold of 5*l.* per annum, and are rated 1*s.* 3*d.* per rate to the poor. Chudleigh is a peculiar of the bishop's.

The Presbyterians have long had a meeting-house in this town.

The grammar-school at Chudleigh was founded in 1668 by John Pynsent, Esq., and endowed with 30*l.* per annum, issuing out of an estate at Croydon in Surrey.

Richard Eastchurch in 1692 gave 5*l.* per annum to this parish; one half of which was to be expended in the purchase of Bibles for the poor, and the other to be given to a person or persons to instruct poor children in

ⁿ Mr. Oliver's notes, from Bishop Bronscombe's Register.

^o Sir Piers Courtenay, 1552, (married the heiress of Shilston).

^p Thomas Clifford, D.D. 1634, (married a co-heiress of Staplehill); Amy his daughter, 1634; Hugh Clifford, Esq., 1639.

^q John Woollcombe, 1666; John, son of Robert, 1696; Philippa, wife of Robert Woollcombe, vicar, aged 96, 1664; Robert Woollcombe, vicar, 63 years, 1654; John Woollcombe, 1675; Robert Woollcombe, vicar, 1692.

^r Robert Eastchurch, 1592; James Eastchurch, of Lawell, 1631; James Eastchurch, 1662.

^s John Inglett, 1682; Giles Inglett, 1732; Caleb Inglett, Esq., 1752.

^t John Bennett, Gent., of Whiteway, 1629; John Bennett, 1670; Henry Bennett, 1683.

^u Thomas Hunt, 1602; Bennet Hunt, 1643; Nicholas Hunt, 1639; Frances, wife of John Hunt, Esq., 1672.

^w Andrew Cholwich, Gent., 1667; Joan, wife of Andrew, daughter of Coysh.

^x John Coysh, Gent., 1661; John Coysh, Esq., 1691.

^y Elizabeth Rennell, 1773; James Rennell, of King's Teignton, 1790. Major James Rennell, so well known by his geographical works, was of this family: he was born at Chudleigh in 1742.

^z Christopher Hellyer, 1732; Christopher Hellyer, 1794.

^a Thomas Burrington, Esq., 1783; Rev. Gilbert Burrington, 1786; Robert Burrington, Esq., 1791.

^b It was held by the first Lord Clifford for three lives, subject to a yearly payment of 21*l.*, at the time of the Restoration. In 1661 an act of parliament passed, by which, with the consent of the Precentor, the Bishop of Exeter, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, it was vested in Lord Clifford and his heirs male; and in default thereof, in his heirs general, subject to a rent of 42*l.* per annum, with a power to Lord Clifford to charge the premises with 8*l.* per annum for a chapel, then lately erected on part of the premises.

reading the Scriptures. The land-tax being deducted, the parish receives *4l. 12s. 6d.* per annum from this charity.

An Act of parliament, passed in 1813, for enclosing that part of Haldon (1500 acres) which is in the parish of Chudleigh: a considerable part has been planted with fir and larch.

CHULMLEIGH, in the hundred of Witheridge, and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, is a market town, 22 miles from Exeter, and 194½ miles from London. Chulmleigh is described as a borough in ancient records^b, but it does not appear that it ever sent burgesses to parliament.

A market on Mondays, and a fair at the festival of St. Mary Magdalen, were granted to John de Courtenay in or about the year 1253.^c Friday is the present market-day: the corn-market is almost disused. There are now three cattle fairs: the third Friday in March, Wednesday in the Easter week, and the last Wednesday in July.

There was a destructive fire at Chulmleigh in the month of August, 1803; by which 95 houses were consumed. The damage of uninsured property was estimated at 11,000*l.* The village of Elston is in this parish.

Whitelock speaks of Colonel Okey's having had a successful skirmish with some of the king's forces near Chulmleigh in December, 1645.

The manor of Chulmleigh passed to the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, as parcel of the barony of Oakhampton. After the attainder of Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, it was granted to John Lord Russell. Risdon says that it was bestowed by one of the Russell family on his wife's daughter, widow of the Lord Grey. It was afterwards in the Duke of Beaufort's family; from whom it passed by successive sales to Wimpey and Wolfe. It is now, by purchase from Sir Jacob Wolfe, the property of the Rev. John Tossell Johnson of Ash-Reigny, who is proprietor also of the large barton of Cadbury in this parish. The lands of this manor were sold off in parcels, and are mostly the property of Richard Preston, Esq., M.P. The lords had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment within this manor.^d

The Courtenay family had a castle at Chulmleigh, of which there are no remains; and a park, which has been converted into tillage more than 200 years.

The manor of Stone having passed by the same title as that of Eggesford, is now the property of the Honourable Newton Fellowes.

The manor of Newnham or Elston in this parish having been succes-

^b Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria*.

^c Vasc. Rot. 37, 38 Hen. III.

^d Hundred Roll.

sively in the families of Glanville and Boscawen, passed by marriage to that of Fortescue, and is now the property of Hugh Earl Fortescue.

The manor of Coleton belonged from an early period to the family of Cole, whose heiress, in the reign of Richard II., married Bury. Thomas Bury, Esq., the last of this family, died in 1804; his widow gave this estate to Captain Richard Incedon, of the navy, who took the name of Bury, and is the present proprietor, having the rank of Vice Admiral of the White.

An estate called Garland in this parish gave name to an ancient family, and Prince supposes it to have been the birth-place of John de Garland, a poet of the eleventh century. This estate continued in the Garland family till nearly the year 1700, when it belonged to John Rowcliffe. By this person it was sold in moieties; one moiety to the ancestor of John Buller, Esq., who now possesses it; and the other to Anthony Reed, from whom it has passed to Mr. Roger Wensley, the present proprietor.

In the parish church are some memorials of the Bury family^e, and the Pollards.^f

In 1772 there were chapels at Cadbury and Ladywell in this parish, both desecrated, and some remains of chapels at Coleton and Stone.^g

The advowson of the rectory, which had, till within a century, been attached to the manor, is now vested in the representatives of the late Rev. Humphrey Aram Hole. It is probable that Chulmleigh was formerly a collegiate church, for there are still in this parish five prebends, the advowsons of which are also in the representatives of Mr. Hole. The institution to these prebends is separate from that of the rectory, and they had been held by different persons till of late years. The present rector holds them all as did his predecessor. They are called the prebends of Higher Hayne, or Higher Line; Lower Hayne, or Lower Line; Pennels, or Pendles; Dennis, or Denes; and Brokeland. It appears by the Chantry Roll of 1547^h, that these prebends were founded by certain persons then unknown, "for the better ministry of God's service within the quire;" but it seems that some of them had been diverted to other uses. The prebends of Dennis and Pennels were then applied to the maintenance of two children who had no other means of support; and that of Higher Hayne was held by one Whithalf, an old serving-man in London. Lower Hayne was held

^e Inscribed grave-stones for Humphrey Bury, Esq., 1605; Mary, wife of Arthur Bury, 167.. There is a monument for three children of Humphrey Bury, 1695, 1701, and 1701.

Robert Pollard, great nephew of Sir Lewis Pollard the Judge, 1619.

^g Chapple's MSS.

^h In the Augmentation-office.

by the parson of Kenne. The endowment of Higher Hayne was then valued at 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum. Lower Hayne at 5*l.*; Pennels at 5*l.* Denys, or Dennis, at 4*l.* 6*s.* and 8*d.*; and Brokeland at 4*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

There is an old-established meeting-house of the Presbyterians at Chulmleigh.

Mrs. Pyncombe gave 10*l.* per annum for the endowment of a charity-school.

CHURCHSTOW or CHURSTOW, in the hundred of Stanborough, and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about two miles from Kingsbridge, of which it is the mother-church.

The manor, which had belonged to the abbey of Buckfastleigh, was purchased after the dissolution by Sir William Petre. It was sold by his descendant, Robert Edward, the ninth Lord Petre, about 1790, to Peter Tonkin, Esq., and Christopher Savery, Esq., in whom it is still vested. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.¹

The barton of Ley belonged to Treby Hele Hayes, Esq., and has passed by successive sales to Aldham and Bickford. Mr. Stephen Bickford is the present proprietor.

Norton, in this parish, is the seat of John Hawkins, Esq. The barton of Osborn-Newton belongs to Abraham Hawkins, Esq., of Alston, in this parish. It belonged formerly to the Osbornes, a branch of the Duke of Leeds's family, which became extinct in 1707. Mr. Hawkins is great grandson of the last of the Osbornes (through the Gilberts). The barton of Elston belonged also to the Osbornes, one of whose coheiresses brought it to Buckley. Mrs. Buckley dying in 1735, bequeathed it to her husband. The son of John Lyde, Esq., his nephew and devisee, sold it to his brother-in-law, the late Walker Palk, Esq., who purchased also a freehold estate called North Parks, which had belonged to the Osbornes. These estates are now the property of Sir Henry Carew, Bart., in right of his wife, the sole heiress of Mr. Palk.

In the parish church are monuments of the families of Ryder², and Hawkins.¹

The great tithes which had been appropriated to the Abbey of Buckfastleigh, are now vested in the dean and chapter of Exeter. The Hawkins

¹ Hundred Roll.

² Martin Ryder, Esq., 1723; Samuel Ryder, Esq., 1727.

¹ John Hawkins, Esq., 1764, &c.

family had been lessees under the church of Exeter from the reign of Charles II. till the year 1782. The tithes have since been let to several persons as joint lessees. The king is patron of the vicarage.

CHURSTON-FERRERS, in the hundred of Haytor, and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies on the Torbay coast, about a mile and a half from Brixham. The village of Galnton is in this parish.

This place takes its name from the ancient family of Ferrers, to whom it some time belonged. It was afterwards, for many descents, the property and residence of the Yardes, whose heiress married the late Sir Francis Buller, Bart., late one of the Justices of the King's Bench. It is now held by the trustees of his grandson. The old mansion at Churston is or was lately occupied by the Honourable George Vernon, son of Lord Vernon. The offices have been fitted up as a farm-house for the tenant of the barton.

The manor of Greenway, which had been given by William the Conqueror to Walter de Douay, was for many descents in the family of Gilbert. Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the celebrated navigator, second son of Otho Gilbert, Esq., was a native of this place. Sir Henry's eldest son eventually inherited both Greenway and Compton Castle, the ancient seat of the family. This manor was afterwards in the Roopes. It is now the joint property of James Marwood Elton, Esq.; the trustees of the Buller family; and the representatives of the late Rev. George Taylor. Greenway-house is the seat of James Marwood Elton, Esq.

Churston-Ferrers is a daughter-church to Brixham, and served by the vicar of Brixham or his curate.

CLANNABOROUGH, in the hundred of North-Tawton, and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, lies about five miles from Crediton.

The manor, in the reign of Henry III., belonged to the family of Holsworthy; afterwards to that of Dennis. I understand that no manerial rights are claimed or exercised in the parish. In the parish church is a memorial for Richard Freke, who died in 1800 at the age of 90. The King is patron of the rectory.

CLAWTON, in the hundred of Black Torrington, and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about three miles from Holsworthy.

When the survey of Domesday was taken, the manor of Clawton was held
in

in demesne by Joel de Totneis. Upon his banishment it was given to Roger Novant: from the Novants it passed by sale to Chudleigh, and from that family to Sir John Hele, Serjeant at law. John Allyn was lord of the manor of Clawton in 1620.^m

The only manor now known in the parish is that of Affaland, which belongs to Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, Bart., by inheritance from the Arscotts.

Blagdon gave name to a family who possessed it at an early period; this small estate is now the property of William Cann, yeoman. Kempthorne belonged to the family of Le Pedlear, from the reign of Richard I. to that of Edward III. They were succeeded by a younger branch of the Leys, who were called *Ley alias* Kempthorne. Both these estates have long been alienated from the families of their original possessors.

The impropriate tithes which belonged to the priory of Cornworthy, were purchased, together with the advowson of the curacy in 1788, by the Rev. Thomas Melhuish. They are now vested in the Rev. Thomas Melhuish, jun. There is neither glebe nor house belonging to the benefice.

CLAYHANGER, or CLEYHANGER, in the hundred of Bampton, and in the deanery of Tiverton, lies about six miles from Tiverton, and about four from Bampton, on the borders of Somersetshire.

At the time of the Norman survey, the manor of Clayhanger was held by Robert, under William de Moion or Mohun. It was afterwards given by Hubert de Perepont to the Knights Templarsⁿ, who had a hospital there, and were patrons of the church. After the abolition of the order, the manor did not pass with most of the estates of the Templars to the Knights Hospitallers, but remained in the crown in the reign of Edward II.^p Sir William Pole does not give the descent of this manor, nor have I found any thing relating to it, except that some years ago it was a divided property, and that the whole became vested in the Rev. Nutcombe Nutcombe, late chancellor of the church of Exeter. Some part of it is supposed to have belonged to the Nutcombe family by inheritance; part of it was purchased by the chancellor, and one-fourth was bequeathed to him by Buckland Bluett, Esq., who died in 1786. This fourth had been purchased by Mr. Bluett. This

^m Esch. 17 Jac. in Chapple's Collection, under the name of Giste.

ⁿ Dugdale's Monast. II. 551.

^o Tanner.

^p Ibid.

estate, with the barton of Nutcombe, and the manor of Doningston, or Dunston, which had long been in the family of Nutcombe, are now vested in the chancellor's three daughters and coheiresses. In consequence of his having inherited the estates of Richard Nutcombe, Esq., the last heir male of the family, in 1792, being then the Rev. Nutcombe Quick, he took the name of Nutcombe.

In the parish church are several memorials of the family of Nutcombe.^a

The church of Clayhanger, which had belonged to the Templars, appears to have been the property of the Knights Hospitallers in the reign of Edw. III.^r

Richard Harrison, Esq., is patron of the rectory.

Mrs. Bluett (who had been relict of Nutcombe) founded a charity school in this parish in the year 1747, and endowed it with 5*l.* per annum. Mr. John Norman, in 1749, gave the interest of 50*l.* to this school.

CLAY-HIDON, or CLEYHEYDON, in the hundred of Hemiock, and in the deanery of Dunkeswell, lies on the borders of Somersetshire, four miles from Wellington, and seven from Taunton.

The manor belonged, as early as the reign of Henry II., to the ancient family of Hidon, whose heiress brought it to Dinham about the beginning of the fourteenth century. Sir John Popham, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, purchased it of the coheirs of Lord Dinham, or their representatives. Alexander Popham, Esq., his descendant, was possessed of it about the middle of the last century: it was afterwards by purchase in Sanxey, who sold it to Gifford, and is now the property of George Gifford, Esq., of Exeter.

The manor of Columb Pyne in this parish, which belonged in early times to the family of Pyne, was afterwards successively in the families of Courtenay, Calmady, Chase, Baker, Gill, and Edgell. It was purchased of the latter by Mr. William Quick, who devised it to his nephew Mark Farrant: this estate, which is surrounded by the parish of Hemiock, is now the property of Mr. Robert Farrant.

Middleton, some time belonging to the priory of Taunton, was for several generations in the family of Colles: it is now the property of Mr. Shapleigh. Newcourt belonged to the family of Rogus, and passed to the Wyndhams as coheirs of Wadham. It is now the property of Mr. William Farrant. Bolham belonged to the abbey of Dunkeswell, and was after-

^a Dr. Nicholas Nutcombe, 1650; Dr. John Nutcombe, 1657; Richard Nutcombe, Esq., 1680; Richard Nutcombe, Esq., the last of the family, 1736; he had been sheriff of the county in 1716.

^r Mr. Oliver's notes from Bishop Grandison's Register.

wards in the Bouchiers, Earls of Bath; it is now the property of Mr. William Leman, of Chard.

The Rev. William Clarke is patron and incumbent of the rectory.

Mary Waldron, in 1749, gave land for teaching poor children of this parish, Hemiock and Church-Stanton; it produces now 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum, to each parish.

BROAD CLIST or CLYST, in the hundred of Cliston and deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about five miles from Exeter. The villages of Burraton, Lower Budlake, Beer, and Westwood, are in this parish.

There are cattle fairs at Broad-Clist on the first Monday in April, and the first Monday in September.

Broad Clist was burnt by the Danes in 1001.

The manor of Broad Clist, or as it was anciently called Cliston, had belonged to Ordulf, Earl of Devon, and was in the crown at the time of taking the Domesday survey. It was granted to the family of Novant by King Henry I. Sir Roger Novant, the last heir male, conveyed the manor of Clist Novant, in or about 1343, to John de Chudleigh, by whose descendant of the same name it was alienated before the year 1600 to Sir Matthew Arundell. The Chudleighs were some time resident at Broad-Clist. At a later period the manor was in the family of Morice; it is now the property of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., who purchased it in the year 1808 of Mrs. Levina Luther, and her sister Miss Elizabeth Bull, devisees of the Right Honourable Humphrey Morice, who died in 1784. The lord of this manor had formerly the power of life and death.*

Columbjohn, which takes its name from the river, and from John de Culme, who possessed it in 1233, was inherited by this John from his grandfather Walter. It was afterwards in the family of Clifford, whose heiress brought it to Prideaux. Sir John, son of Sir Roger Prideaux, conveyed it to Courtenay, Earl of Devon; after the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, it came into the possession of the Bassets. Having been previously conveyed to Rowsewell; it was purchased by Sir John Acland, who built a new mansion on a foundation said to have been begun by the earls of Devon. This mansion was garrisoned during the civil war by its loyal owner; and it is said by Clarendon to have been at one time the only force which the king had in the county of Devon to control the power of the parliamentary army, then under the command of the Earl of Stamford, at Exeter.† In

* Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I.

† Clarendon, vol. ii. p. 281. 8vo.

the month of March 1646, we find Columbjohn to have been the head quarters of Sir Thomas Fairfax, his army being then stationed at Silverton.¹ The old mansion at Columbjohn, which had been built by Sir John Acland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, has been pulled down.

Killerton, the present seat of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., was for several descents in the family of Killerton, one of whose coheiresses married Sir John Vere. After passing through several hands, this estate was purchased, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Edward Drewe, Esq., Serjeant at law, who built a mansion on it for his own residence. His son sold this estate to Sir Arthur Acland, father of Sir John, who was created a baronet by King Charles in 1644, for his loyal services. The letters patent having been destroyed during the civil war, they were renewed to his son Sir Hugh, in 1677, with precedence from the former date. Killerton is now the seat of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, the present and tenth baronet. It was built as a temporary residence by Sir Thomas Acland, who died in 1788, and has been enlarged and improved by his grandson, the present baronet.

The manor of Clist Gerald belonged, in the reign of King John, to Gerald de Clist, and was divided among his coheiresses, two of whom married Valletort and Frankcheney. The greater part came eventually to the Frankcheneys, who possessed it till the reign of Henry VIII., when the heiress of that family brought it to Strode. It afterwards passed by successive sales to Elliot and Dennis. This manor belongs to the corporation of Exeter, as trustees of St. John's Hospital, having been settled upon that hospital by Sir John Maynard as one of the estates left for charitable uses by Elizæus Hele, who died in 1635.

The manor of Southbrooke was formerly in the Dinhams; a few years ago it belonged to John Pyne Heath, Esq., and is now the property of Edward Gattey, Esq. The manor of Langacre was anciently parcel of the barony of Barnstaple, and passed with it to the Lords Martin, and with their coheiress to Lord Audley. Having become vested in the crown by virtue of an entail, it passed by successive grants to the Duke of Exeter, Margaret Countess of Richmond, and the Throckmortons. Sir Arthur Throckmorton sold this manor in 1596 to Mr. John Davy, a merchant of Exeter: it is now the property of his descendant, Sir John Davie, Bart. The ancient family of Langacre formerly held this manor under the barons of Barnstaple.

¹ Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 233.

Franceis Court, in this parish, is said to have been anciently called Killerington or Killerton. In the reign of Edward I. it belonged to the Raleghs, who were succeeded by Franceis. Sir William Franceis of this place was slain by the rebels in 1549, in an engagement at St. Mary Clist; his descendant, William Franceis, Esq., possessed it in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Franceis Court, and the manor of Killerton Franceis, are now the property of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., having been purchased of John Franceis Gwynn, Esq., of Ford Abbey, the representative of the Franceis family. There is a farm-house on the estate, but no remains of the old mansion which belonged to the family of Franceis.

Eveleigh, anciently Yeveleigh, was, at an early period, in the family of Clifford, from whom it passed by successive heirs female to Valletort, Speke, Fishacre, Ufflete, and Walrond. The farm of this name now belongs to Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. Eveleigh gave name to a family, of whom Dr. Eveleigh, the late provost of Oriel College, in Oxford, was a descendant.

Ash Clist, and Cliston Hayes, in this parish, formed the corps of two of the prebends in the ancient collegiate chapel of the castle of Exeter. The manor of Ash Clist was alienated from the chapel by Robert de Courtenay, in 1242, and given to Tor Abbey. After the dissolution of monasteries, it was granted (in 1563), with the prebend of Cliston Hayes, to John Peter, Esq. Ash Clist is now the property of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. I cannot learn who is the proprietor of Cliston Hayes.

Brockhill belonged successively to the families of Sachville, Neville, Norton, Chelvedon, and Bere. It was purchased of the latter in the sixteenth century by Mr. William Chapple, of Exeter, in whose family it continued many years. It is now the property and residence of Lieutenant General Thomas.

Blue Hayes is the property and residence of Lieutenant Colonel Lang, who possesses also the barton of South Whimble, in this parish, formerly belonging to the priory of St. Nicholas, in Exeter. Spreydon House is the property and residence of Aaron Moore, Esq.

In the parish church is a handsome monument for Sir John Acland, who died in 1613, with recumbent effigies of himself in armour, and his two wives. There are the monuments also of Edward Drewe, Esq., Serjeant at Law to Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1600.^a Henry Burrough, Gent., 1605; and Thomas Theophilus Cock, Esq., 1811.

^a There is no date on the monument, but it appears by the parish books that he was buried in that year.

Sir Thomas Dyke Acland is patron of the vicarage, which is endowed with one-third of the great tithes. Sir Thomas is impropiator of the remainder, which belonged formerly to the priory of Totnes.

At Columbjohn is a domestic chapel endowed by Sir John Acland, with an estate in the parish of Bickleigh. Sir T. D. Acland presents the minister. There were formerly, as appears by ancient records, chapels in this parish dedicated to St. David, St. Catherine, and St. Leonard. The latter, which was at Clist-Gerald, has been converted into a barn.

Henry Burrough, Gent., who died in 1605, founded an alms-house for twelve poor persons at Broad Clist, and endowed it with 23*l.* 11*s.* per annum, allotting 1*s.* a week to be paid to five poor persons of this parish inhabiting in his alms-house; 2*d.* a week to six other poor persons in his alms-house; and 1*s.* 6*d.* a week to one person, to be appointed to the remaining apartment, alternately from Cadbury and Netherex. The remainder was to be appropriated to repairs; and 2*l.* for sermons to be preached to the poor.

Thomas Weare, in 1691, gave 4*l.* 10*s.* per annum for teaching poor children of this parish. George Leach, in 1684, gave the sum of 100*l.* for the same purpose: this had by some means accumulated, in 1786, to 320*l.* 11*s.*, and produced 9*l.* 10*s.* per annum. A house, with a large school-room for boys, and another for girls, has been built at the expense of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. The average number of scholars in this school, which is supported by subscription, (Sir Thomas Dyke Acland being the chief contributor,) is 130. There is another school for about 30 female children, supported by Lady Acland.

CLIST, or CLYST ST. GEORGE, in the deanery of Aylesbeare, and in the hundred of East Budleigh, lies about five miles from Exeter.

The manor of St. George's Clist, anciently called Clist Champernowne, belonged to the ancient family of Champernowne, or De Campo Arnulphi, whose original residence in Devonshire appears to have been at this place. From Champernowne this manor passed by successive heirs female to Polglass and Herle. Sir John Herle conveyed it to William Lord Bonville. After the attainder of Henry Duke of Suffolk, it was purchased by Prideaux, but had been alienated by that family before 1600. In the last century it was a considerable time in the family of Trosse, and afterwards in the Fortescues of Fallopit. It was purchased by the late J. Dupré Porcher, Esq., and is now the property of his son.

In

In this parish is a small freehold estate, which, till within a few years, had been for several centuries in the family of Sukespic or Sokespitch: it has been said from before the time of the Conquest; but the deeds from which such tradition originated show that it was conveyed by Henry de la Pomerei in the reign of Henry II.^v, to William Sukespic of Exeter: it was to be held by the annual render of an ivory bow. This estate is now, by purchase, the property of Alexander Hamilton Hamilton, Esq. The son of Mr. John Sokespitch, the last of the family who resided at Clist, is now in the East Indies. Some relations of the same name still remain in this parish.

In the parish church are memorials of the families of Osborne^w, and Gibbs^x, and Richard Pidgley, Esq., 1802.

The Rev. William Rous Ellicombe is the present patron and incumbent of the rectory,

Mr. Thomas Weare in 1691 gave 3*l.* per annum for teaching poor children of this parish. Sir Edward Seaward, Knight, and dame Hannah his widow, in 1705 gave a house and lands at Woodbury, now producing nearly 40*l.* per annum, for the education of poor children of this parish. Mr. George Gibbs, who died in 1723, charged the manor of Ashmore in Clist St. Mary, given by him for charitable uses, with the purchase of hats and Bibles for boys at the charity-school, and an exhibition of 4*l.* per annum for one boy going from Clist school to the university.

CLIST HYDON, or HEYDON, in the hundred of Cliston, and in the deanery of Plymtree, lies about four miles from Collumpton, about ten from Honiton, and about the same distance from Exeter.

The manor was, from a very early period, in the ancient family of Hidon, a younger branch of which was settled here for several descents:

^v The deed has no date, but it may be collected from the name of the grantee, and that of one of the witnesses, that it was in the reign of Henry II. Henry de la Pomerei appears then to have possessed a manor called Clist Wick, of which I have found no other mention. It is expressed in the deed, that William Sukespic, at the time of the conveyance, gave to Henry de la Pomerei a cask of wine, and to his son Henry an ivory bow.

^w Julian Osborne 1614;

“ Bonifant a virgin; Osborne a loyal wife

For thirty years; a widow was forty and more:

A hundred years almost she led her life,” &c. &c.

Richard Osborne, Esq. 1706.

^x Mr. John Gibbs, 1652; George Gibbs, 1685; George Gibbs, 1723.

the heiress married St. Clere. Gabriel St. Clere, Esq., conveyed it to his brother-in-law Edmund Parker, Esq., by whom it was sold to John Periam, Esq., of Exeter. The heiress of Periam brought it to Richard Reynell, Esq., one of whose coheiresses married Huyshe of Sand. The whole of the manor eventually became vested in the last-mentioned family, and is now the property of their descendant, the Rev. Francis Huyshe, who is patron also, and incumbent of the rectory.

Anke in this parish was given by King Henry I. to William, his steward; the heiress of this William married Robert de Hiford, whose posterity took the name of Anke: a coheiress of Anke brought it to Dagville. It afterwards passed by sale to Tantifer, and by successive heirs female to Chiseldon and Wadham; by the latter it was sold to Borough, who conveyed it to Reynell. This estate was afterwards in the family of Pole, and was sold by the late Sir John Pole, Bart., to the father of John Matthew, the present owner, who possesses also Ferrant Hayes, which had been for many generations in the family of Ferrant.

Yard, in this parish, was the ancient property and residence of the family of that name, from whom it passed by inheritance to Newhall and Coliford. It now belongs to Mr. John Carnal.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Hall in 1667 gave a rent-charge of 15*l.*^y, payable by the dean and chapter of Exeter, towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster in this parish, and 5*l.* per annum for apprenticing children. The Rev. Francis Huyshe in 1751 gave land, now let at 4*l.* per annum, for the schoolmaster and poor labourers.^z

HONITON CLIST, in the hundred of East Budleigh, and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about four miles and a half from Exeter.

The manor belongs to the dean and chapter of Exeter. The barton of Holbrook, which was for many descents in the family of Holbrook, is now the property of the Right Honourable Lord Graves: that of Higher Holbrook, which belonged to the late Edward Lee, Esq., Major in the East Devon regiment of militia, is now the property of John Hanning, his nephew, who, upon his coming of age, is to take the name of Lee.

In the parish church are memorials of John Yarde, Esq., of Treasurer's Bere, 1575; Edward Yarde (no date); and John Short, Esq., 1657.

^y Out of an estate in Broadwood Kelly.

^z In such proportions as "the stock-money" of the parish is paid and applied.

The tithes are vested in the dean and chapter of Exeter, and they are patrons of the curacy, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction.

Thomas Weare, in 1691, gave a rent-charge of 4*l.* 10*s.* per annum for teaching poor children of this parish.

CLIST, or CLYST ST. LAWRENCE, in the deanery of Plymtree, and in the hundred of Cliston, lies about eight miles from Exeter.

The manor ^a belonged as early as the reign of Henry II. to the Valletorts, a branch of which ancient family had a seat here, and continued to possess the manor till the reign of Henry VIII. The heiress of this family brought it to Sir Hugh Pollard, whose grandson sold it to Walter Hele. Elizabeth Hele, who died in 1635, bequeathed this, among other estates, to charitable uses; and this manor was subsequently allotted by Sir John Maynard, one of his trustees, to St. John's Hospital at Exeter: it is vested in trust for that hospital, in the corporation of Exeter, who, as lords of the manor, present to the rectory.

ST. MARY CLYST, or CLIST, in the hundred of Aylesbeare, and in the deanery of East Budleigh, lies about four miles from Exeter. Part of Bishop's Clist is in this parish.

St. Mary Clist was one of the chief scenes of the rebellion which happened in 1549, on account of the reformation in religion. An ancestor and namesake of Sir Walter Raleigh having observed an old woman going towards the church with a string of beads in her hand, advised her to comply with the laws, and renounce her superstitious usages: going into the church, the old woman so inflamed the minds of her neighbours by her representation of what had passed, that they broke out into open insurrection. Mr. Raleigh narrowly escaped with his life, and was afterwards taken prisoner, and kept some time in durance. The disaffected of the neighbouring country having joined the rebels, they laid siege to Exeter. The bridge, at the end of the village towards that city, was fortified with cannon, which they procured from Topsham. This was in the month of June: the rebels remained intrenched here till the beginning of August, when Lord Russell having relieved Exeter, the King's army attacked them in their quarters. By a stratagem of Sir Thomas Pomeroy's, one of their chief captains, they ob-

^a Either this or Clist St. Mary must have been the manor of Clyst which was one of the five held in demesne by the Bishop of Constance at the taking of the Domesday survey.

tained a temporary victory, and the waggons belonging to the King's army, laden with ammunition, treasure, &c., fell into their hands; but Lord Russell having rallied his troops, returned to the attack, in which Sir William Franceis lost his life, but the rebels were defeated with great slaughter, and the village of Bishop's Clist was burned: the fortified bridge was taken; and the rebels, who had rallied from all quarters on Clist heath, sustained another and a total defeat.^s

The manor of St. Mary Clist belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Le Blund, afterwards successively to Tantifer and Chiseldon. From the latter it passed by marriage to Wadham. Of late years it has been successively in Tanner, Jackson, and Cotsford. It is now the property of J. Dupré Porcher, Esq. Winslade-house, the seat of Mr. Porcher, was some years in the family of Spicer.

The manor of Ashmore, in this parish, was given by Mr. George Gibbs, who died in 1723, in trust for charitable uses.

In the church-yard at St. Mary Clist is the monument of Edward Cotsford, Esq. M.P. for Midhurst, who filled many important offices in the East Indies, and died in 1810.

The Rev. Thomas Strong is patron and incumbent of the rectory.

Thomas Weare, in 1691, gave 3*l.* per annum for teaching poor children of this parish.

CLOVELLY, or CLAVELLEIGH, in the hundred and deanery of Hartland, lies on the sea-coast, about four miles from Hartland, and about eleven from Bideford. The village stands in a most singular and picturesque situation, on the side of a steep rock adjoining the sea.

There was formerly a considerable herring fishery here, but it has much declined: there are now between sixty and seventy boats employed during the fishing season, which lasts about two months.

The manor was ancient demesne of the crown, and had been settled by the Conqueror on his consort Matilda: it belonged at an early period to the Giffards, and is said to have been purchased in the reign of Richard II. by Sir John Cary. It appears by a pedigree of the ancient family of Cary, in the possession of George Cary, Esq. of Torr Abbey, that Sir William Cary, father of Sir John, married the heiress of Boson, or Bosum, of Clovelly: it is probable, therefore, that the Bosons possessed the manor, but this I have not

^s Hoker's History of Exeter.

been able to ascertain. Sir John Cary, who had been appointed chief baron of the Exchequer in 1387, held that situation but a short time. He rendered himself obnoxious to the Duke of Gloucester and his party by having joined the Chief Justice Tresilian, Belknap, and others of his brethren, in the opinion and declaration which pronounced their proceedings treasonable. One of the first acts of the Duke, when he, and the lords of his party, came to London, with a power which his weak monarch was unable to resist, was to bring his enemies before Parliament: among others, the judges were condemned to death in the month of March, 1388-9; but their sentence was changed to banishment. Sir John Cary's place of destination was Waterford, where he ended his days. This branch of the Cary family nevertheless inherited Clovelly, and continued to possess it till it became extinct, in 1724. Soon afterwards Zachary Hamlyn, Esq., who had been connected with the family by marriage, purchased the manor. Dying without issue, he bequeathed the Clovelly estate to his great nephew, James Hammett, Esq., who took the name of Hamlyn, and was created a baronet in 1795. It is now the property of his son and successor, who has taken the name of Williams, in consequence of his father's marriage with the heiress of Williams of Edwinstord, in Carmarthenshire.

The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^a

Clovelly Court, the seat of Sir James Hamlyn Williams, Bart., is situated within a park, and commands a fine view of the Irish Channel. Some of the scenery in the grounds is singularly picturesque.

In the parish church are monuments of the families of Cary¹, and Hamlyn.^k

Sir William Cary made the parish church of Clovelly collegiate in the year 1387; settling therein a warden and six chaplains, to whom he gave the advowson, and appropriated the tithes.¹ Sir James Hamlyn Williams is patron of the rectory.

^a Hundred Roll.

¹ An old monument, without inscription, with the arms of Cary impaling Pawlet; George Cary, Esq., 1601; William Cary, Esq., 1652; Sir Robert Cary, 1671; Elizabeth, wife of George Cary, Esq., and daughter of Jenkins, of Trekening, Cornwall, 1677; Dr. George Cary, Dean of Exeter, Chaplain to King Charles II., who is said in his epitaph to have twice refused a bishopric, ob. 1680; Sir George Cary, son and heir of Dean Cary, 1685; Joan, wife of William Cary, Esq., and daughter of Wyndham, 1687; Robert Cary, Esq., 1724.

^k Zachary Hamlyn, Esq., 1759; Sir James Hamlyn, Bart., 1811; and his lady, the heiress of Williams. There is a memorial also for Gertrude, wife of William Cook, and daughter of Richard Granville of Poughill, Cornwall, 1703.

¹ Dug. Monast. vol. iii. p. 100.

The rent of the seats in a gallery of the church, amounting now to about 3*l.* 1*s.*, are appropriated to the support of a charity-school.

COCKINGTON, in the hundred of Haytor, and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies near the sea-side, on the Torbay coast, about three miles from Torquay, and about six from Newton Abbot. The village of Chelston is in this parish. There was in ancient times a market on Mondays at Cockington, granted in or about the year 1297, to Walter de Woodland, together with a fair for three days, at the festival of the Holy Trinity.^m There has not been any trace of either within the memory of any person living.

The manor of Cockington belonged, when the survey of Domesday was taken, to William de Falesiaⁿ; not long afterwards, all the lands of this William were vested in Robert, son of Martin Tours, Lord of Carnois, in Wales. This manor was given by the said Robert, who was baron of Dartington, to Roger, his younger son, afterwards called Roger de Cockington. Sir James Cockington, the last heir male of this family, died in the beginning of Edward the Third's reign, and was succeeded in the possession of this estate by Sir Walter de Woodland, usher of the chamber to the Black Prince: his widow had this manor for her jointure. Sir John Cary, chief baron of the Exchequer, possessed Cockington in the reign of Richard II., most probably by purchase.^o Sir George Cary, who died in 1615, was lord-deputy of Ireland, where his only son, Sir George, lost his life in the wars. Sir Henry Cary, son of his nephew and adopted heir, George Cary, Esq., having been ruined in the civil war, sold it in 1654 to Roger Mallock, Esq., ancestor of the Rev. Roger Mallock, of Cockington Court, who is the present proprietor of this manor, and of the manor of Chelston, which has passed by the same title. The lords of the manor of Cockington had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^p

At Livermead, in this parish, is a villa beautifully situated on the sea-coast, belonging to Mr. Mallock, and now in the occupation of Sir John Colborne, K. C. B.

^m Cart. Rot. 25-27 Edw. I.

ⁿ William de Falesia held another manor or berwick, as an appendage of Cockington, called Depdon. No estate of this name is now known.

^o After the attainder of Sir William Cary, the manor of Cockington was granted to Sir William Bourchier, but was afterwards restored to the family. See Pat. 7 Edward IV. pt. 1.

^p Hundred Roll.

Queen Elizabeth leased the rectory of Torr Mohun, with the chapel of Cockington, for life^a, to George Cary, Secretary of War, in the year 1601. In 1607 it was granted to Sir Oliver Cromwell in fee. This estate is now the property of Mr. Mallock, who is patron of Torr Mohun and Cockington, and has the power of proving wills within the manor of Cockington.

Cockington is a donative and a separate benefice, having been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, and by parliamentary grant.

Sir George Cary, in the year 1609, founded seven alms-houses at Cockington for poor men or women, and endowed them with a rent-charge of 80*l.* per annum, out of the manors of Cockington and Chelston, or Chilson. The pensioners are to be nominated by the owner of Cockington Court, and to receive 1*s.* each weekly, with an allowance of clothes out of the residue of the endowment. The alms-houses have been taken down and rebuilt on a new site.

Dr. Robert Cary, a younger brother of Sir Henry Cary before-mentioned, was author of a chronological work in folio, entitled "*Palæologia Chronica.*" He was many years rector of Portlemouth, where he died in 1688.

COFFINSWELL, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies about three miles from Newton Abbot. The village of Dacombe is in this parish.

The manor of Well belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to Sampson Foliot, afterwards to Robert Coffin. After the death of the son of this Robert, it was divided among four coheiresses. Two shares were purchased by the abbot and convent of Tor. One of the other coheiresses having died without issue, a moiety of the manor became vested in the Scobhull family, and passed by successive female heirs to Holbeme, Marwood, Cole, and Prideaux.

The manor of Coffinswell now belongs to Sir Henry Carew, Bart.; the barton, &c. to James Buller, Esq.

The manor of Dacombe was the ancient inheritance of a family of that name, who removed into Dorsetshire, and appears to have become extinct about the middle of the seventeenth century. Jordan de Dacombe gave

^a In the deed of conveyance he is called "*late knight.*" It is probable that he had been degraded by the then ruling power for his loyalty, since he had been an active officer for the King, and commanded Kingswear fort, at the siege of Dartmouth. He is said to have been reduced to such great poverty, as to have subsisted on charity for some years previous to his death, which happened about the year 1660.

it to the abbey of Torr. A moiety of this manor now belongs to Mr. John Eastley of Paignton; the other moiety is in severalties.

Coffinswell is a daughter-church to Mary-Church. It is in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Exeter, who are the patrons.

COLEBROOKE or COLBROOKE, in the hundred of Crediton and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about five miles from Crediton, and thirteen from Exeter. The village of Coleford is in this parish.

The manor was held under the Bishop of Exeter successively by the families of Colebrook, St. Vedast, Bathe, Metsted, and Walleis. It continued in that of Walleis from the reign of Edward III. to that of Henry VII., when it passed with its heiress to Digby. It was afterwards in the family of Mills, and having passed by marriage to Coryton, is now the property of John Tillie Coryton, Esq.

Coplestone, in this parish, was the ancient property and residence of the family of that name. The coheiresses of the elder branch of that family sold it, about 1659, to the ancestor of its late proprietor, Sir George Yonge, Bart. and K. B. It is now the property and residence of Mr. John Madge.

Wootton belonged to a family of that name, under a grant from St. Vedast, Lord of Colebrooke. This estate became Sir William Periam's, and passed to Reynell. Great Wootton belongs to the Rev. S. Pidsley, of Uplozman, whose family have possessed it for two centuries. Upper Wootton has lately been purchased by R. H. Tuckfield, Esq.

Horwell was for many generations a seat of the Pryes. It was afterwards in the Bruttons, and passed, by successive alienations, to the families of Tuckfield, Yarde, Gatchiffe, and Rowe. It is now the property and residence of Mr. Samuel Norrish.

The manor of Painston, in this parish, belongs to John Newcombe, Esq., of Starcross.

Wolmerstone, or Wolmston, passed at an early period from Peverell to Hungerford by marriage. It was some time in the Fortescue family, and afterwards successively in Northleigh and Helyar; by the latter it was sold to the Hamlyns of Paschoe.

Paschoe became the property and residence of the Hamlyn family about the year 1611. It now belongs to Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, Esq., of Bridestowe.

Hooke, the property and residence of Samuel Hooke, yeoman, has been
many

many generations in his family: the tradition of the place refers their possession to a very remote period; and it is most probable that it has been at least from the reign of Henry III., when surnames came into general use, and were chiefly taken by families from the place of their abode.

Landsend, which had been for many generations in the family of Yonge, now belongs to John Sillifant, Esq., of Combe Lancells, in this parish.

In the parish church are memorials of the Burringtons^r of West Wonford, and the monument of Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Coryton, Bart., 1677.

There were formerly chapels at Coplestone, Landsend, Horwell, Hooke, and Wolmerstone, of which there are now no remains. Three of these^r were standing in 1772, and the ruins of that at Coplestone.

The great tithes of Colebrooke are vested in the dean and chapter of Exeter, and they are patrons of the vicarage, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction.

COLERIDGE or COLERUDGE, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, lies about five miles from Chulmleigh, and about twelve from Crediton. The village of Leigh is in this parish.

The manor was sold by Sir Ralph de Siccavilla or Sackville, in the reign of Henry III., to the Champernownes, from whom it passed by successive heirs female to Polglass and Herle. It was sold by Herle to Bonville, and by the attainder of Henry Duke of Suffolk fell to the crown. This manor is now the property of Montagu Parker, Esq., in whose family it has been a considerable time. Sir John Hamlyn Williams, Bart., is the proprietor of Coleridge barton. Birch barton belongs to the Rev. Arundel Radford.

The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the rectory, which was formerly appropriated to the college of Crediton.

There is no endowed school in this parish, but a school is supported by the Honourable Newton Fellowes and others.

COLUMPTON, COLLUMPTON, or CULLOMPTON, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Plymtree, is an ancient market-town, twelve miles from Exeter, and 172 from London.

The market at this place was originally granted, in 1278, to Baldwin de

^r 1659. 1666.

^r Landsend, Horwell, and Hooke. Chapple's MSS.

Insula Earl of Devon[†], to be held on Thursday; together with a fair for three days at the festival of St. John the Baptist: in 1317, the abbot and convent of Buckland had a grant of a market, to be held on Tuesday, together with a fair for three days at the festival of St. George.[‡] The market is now held on Saturday, for butchers' meat, vegetables, &c.: corn is only sold occasionally. There are two fairs for cattle, cloth, &c., on the first Wednesday in May, and the first Wednesday in November.[¶]

The principal villages in the parish are Poundsford, Westcott, Langford, Mutterton, Weaver, East-Butterleigh, and Colebrooke.

The manor of Collumpton was bequeathed by King Alfred to his son Ethelward. It was granted by King Richard I. to Richard de Clifford; and by King John, in 1199 or 1200, to his brother, Walter de Clifford.^{*} It was afterwards in the Earls of Devon: Isabel de Fortibus, Countess of Devon, being possessed of this manor in her own right as the sole heiress, gave it to the abbot and convent of Buckland. After the dissolution it was granted to Sir George St. Leger: his son sold it to Thomas Risdon, Esq. It was afterwards in the Hillersdons. The late Francis Colman, Esq., some time of Hillersdon, sold this manor to David Sweet, Esq., and it is now the property of John Laxon Sweet, Esq. No courts are held for it; but the lord appoints the town-crier, and exercises some other manerial rights. The lord of this manor had formerly the power of life and death.[†]

The manor of Langford belonged to an ancient family of that name, who had a charter for a market in 1334 on Thursday, at this their manor of Langford, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. James.[‡]

John Langford, Esq., the last of this family, after seven descents, gave the manor of Langford to Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, to which it still belongs. The manor of Bole Aller belongs to the dean and chapter of Exeter: the greater part of the manor of Bradfield, the property of W. H. Walrond, Esq., is in this parish. The manor of Aller Peverell in this parish belonged to the family of Peverell; afterwards to Sir William Ashthorp, who conveyed it to Margaret Duchess of Clarence; having, in consequence, become vested in the crown, King Henry VIII. granted it to Richard Moore. Sir William

[†] Cart. Rot. 7 Edw. I. No. 33.

[‡] Cart. Rot. 11 Edw. II. No. 38.

[¶] This fair had been held annually on the 8th of November till the year 1777. Chapple's Collections.

^{*} Cart. Rot. 1 Joh. No. 162.

[†] Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I.

[‡] Cart. Rot. 7 Edw. III. No. 14.

Periam having purchased it of Loosemoore, to whom it had been conveyed by Moore, gave it with his daughter to Sir William Pole. This estate was dismembered about the year 1790; the royalty was purchased by Mr. John Hole, of Peverstone, to whom it still belongs. The manor of Moorehayes had been for sixteen generations the property and residence of the ancient family of Moore, when Sir William Pole made his collections in the early part of the seventeenth century. George Moore, Esq., the last heir male, died in 1711, leaving an only daughter, married to John Blackmore, grandfather of Mr. William Blackmore, the present proprietor.

Hillersdon, the ancient property and seat of the Hillersdons, was sold by them about the middle of the sixteenth century, when they removed out of the county. It was then for some descents in the family of Cockeram; afterwards in that of Cruwys. It was lately the property and residence of Francis Colman, Esq.; now of John Laxon Sweet, Esq.

Chalvedon or Chaldon, was the property and seat of a family of that name, whose heiress brought it to Bere. About the year 1600, it was sold by John Bere, Esq. of Huntsham, to Collyns, who conveyed it to Fly: it is now the property of Mr. Elias Baker.

Luttockshele, in this parish, which in the reign of Edward III. was the property and residence of Sir Salvin Souththorpes, belonged afterwards successively to the families of Ralegh, Dinham, Hidon, and Whiting. From the latter it passed by inheritance to Walrond. No estate of this name is now known; but it is supposed to have been at Colebrooke, where there was standing, a few years ago, an ancient mansion with a chapel attached to it.

Kingsmill, formerly the residence of Lord Chief Justice Pratt, is now the property of Mr. Richard Mortimore: the barton of Hackland belongs to Mr. Elias Baker; that of Rull, to Henry Blackmore Baker, Esq.; Upton, to Mr. Philip Martin; Peverstone, to Mr. John Hole; and Court, to Mr. Samuel Farrant.

The parish church is a handsome Gothic structure: on the south side, is a rich chapel, built by John Lane, merchant, 1528.

King William the Conqueror gave the collegiate church of Collumpton, with its five prebends, Colebrooke, Hineland, Waevre, Esse, and Upton, to the abbot and convent of Battle, in Sussex.* The members of the collegiate church were then removed: this church and its prebends were afterwards bestowed on the priory of St. Nicholas, in Exeter, founded in

* Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. 1. p. 315.

the same reign. There was a gild in the church of Collumpton, dedicated to St. Nicholas, the lands of which were valued in 1547 at 5*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* per annum.^b The great tithes of this parish, were formerly appropriated to the priory of St. Nicholas. Queen Elizabeth in 1565 granted the rectory and church of Collumpton, with the advowson of the vicarage and parish church of Upton Wever, *alias* Collumpton, to Robert Freke and John Walker. It passed some time in moieties through various hands: the great tithes have lately been purchased by the land-owners.

The Rev. Walker Gray, the present incumbent, is patron of the vicarage. There was formerly a chapel at Langford.

There are meeting-houses at Collumpton for the Quakers, Unitarians, Particular Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists.

John Trott founded an alms-house in this town in the year 1523, for six poor men, and endowed it with lands then valued at 8*l.* 11*s.* per annum. The house remains and belongs to the parish, but has been diverted from its intended purpose: the lands, which would now have been of considerable value, have been appropriated to other uses.

Mr. George Spicer, in 1624, gave lands now let at 80*l.* per annum, for apprenticing poor children.

There is no endowed school, but a free-school has lately been established by subscription on Dr. Bell's plan: the present number of children educated is 170.

COLYTON, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Honiton, is a small market-town not far from the sea-coast, seven miles from Honiton, and about 153 from London.

The market was granted in or about the year 1342, to Peter de Brewose, to be held on Wednesday within his manor of Wytteford (Whitford^c), together with a fair for four days at the festival of St. Peter, *ad vincula*.^d King John had before (in or about the year 1208) granted a fair at Culin-ton, to Thomas Basset, to be held for seven days, beginning on the octave of St. Michael.^e A fair at Whitford for five days, at the festival of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, was granted to the said Peter in 1346.^f

There are now two market days at Colyton; Thursday and Saturday. There was formerly a considerable market on Thursdays for corn, poultry,

^b Chantry Roll. ^c Whitford is now deemed to be in the adjoining parish of Shute.

^d Cart. Rot. 16 Edw. III. 11.

^e Cart. Rot. 9 John. No. 67.

^f Cart. Rot. 20 Edw. III. 11.

vegetables, &c.; but there is now little sold, except butchers' meat, on either day; and beef only on Thursday. The present fair days are May 1. and October 14. for cattle, &c. There is a large cattle fair at Colyford, a considerable village in this parish, on the first Wednesday after March 11. The borough of Colyford^f enjoys certain privileges, and is governed by a mayor, annually elected, who has the profits of the fair. This village was the birth-place of Sir Thomas Gates, Governor of Virginia, and the discoverer of Bermudas or Somers Island.

During the early part of the civil war, Colyton was held for the king by Lord Henry Percy, who in July 1644 was dispossessed by the parliamentary garrison at Lyme.^g

The manor of Colyton was in the crown at the time that the survey of Domesday was taken. King Henry II., granted it to Sir Alan de Dunstanville. His son, Walter, gave it to Sir Thomas Basset his nephew, together with that of Whitford.^h One of the co-heiresses of Thomas Basset brought a moiety of the manor of Colyton to Sir William Courtenay; and in the reign of Edward II., his descendant, the Earl of Devonshire, purchased the remaining moiety of the representatives of the other co-heiress. Whitford passed by marriage to the Sandfords, whose heiress married Foliot, and afterwards Brewose. The manor of Whitford, with a moiety of the hundred of Colyton, was confirmed to Peter Brewose and Joan his wife (heiress of Sandford) in 1346.ⁱ This manor, which was held by the annual render of an ounce of silk, afterward became re-united to Colyton, in the possession of the earls of Devonshire; and having been forfeited and restored, continued in the Courtenay family till the extinction of the elder branch, when they were divided among the co-heiresses. Sir William Pole, when he made his collections for a history of this county, possessed the fourth share, which belonged to the Arundells, and had been purchased by his father. Lord Petre then possessed two-fourths, purchased of Trelawney and the heirs of Trethurfe; and Sir John Drake the remaining fourth, by purchase from Mohun. The late Sir John de la Pole, who had inherited the fourth share above mentioned, purchased, in 1787, Lord Petre's two shares, and soon afterwards the remaining fourth which had belonged to the Drakes. The whole is now the property of his son, Sir William Templer Pole, Bart.

^f It was made a borough by Thomas Basset, before the reign of Edw. I. See the Hundred Roll.

^g Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, III. 296. ^h This was also part of the royal demesne.

ⁱ Pat. 20 Edw. III. pt. 2.

Colcombe Castle was a seat of the earls of Devonshire. One of the last earls had begun to rebuild it on a magnificent scale, but it was left unfinished, and was in ruins when it came into the possession of Sir William Pole. Sir William rebuilt it and made it the place of his residence; his son Sir John, created a baronet during his father's lifetime, in 1628, then resided at Shute, which his successors have made their chief seat. Colcombe Castle has been deserted, and is now in a state of dilapidation: part of it has been fitted up as a farm-house.

The manor of Whitwell belonged anciently to the Lutterells; afterwards to the earls of Devonshire. It does not appear to have been restored with the manor of Colyton after the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter. In Sir William Pole's time it belonged to John Willoughby, Esq., whose grandfather had purchased it of the Fryes. The late Sir John de la Pole purchased it of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., representative of the Willoughbys; and it is now the property of his son, Sir William Templer Pole, Bart.

The manor of Tudhayes, or Minchenhome, is said to have belonged to the prioress and nuns of St. Katherine at Polsloe, near Exeter. This manor now belongs to the dean and chapter of Exeter. The nuns of St. Katherine had a charter of privileges for their lands in Colyton in the year 1228.*

The manor of Farwood, in this parish, was given by Henry Tracy, Baron of Barnstaple, to the Abbey of Quarrer, in the Isle of Wight. After the Reformation it was purchased by the Haydons, who possessed it in Sir William Pole's time. At a later period, it was in the family of Davie¹, and is now the property of Mrs. Hunt.

The manor of Gatcombe belonged anciently to the family of Hillion, afterwards to that of Prouz^m; from the latter it passed by successive heirs female to Stowford and Wise. Sir Thomas Wise sold this estate in parcels, and it has since been divided into six tenements.

Yardbury belonged, soon after the Conquest, to the ancient family of Bauceyn, whose heiress married Sir Richard Hiwis. From Hiwis it passed by successive female heirs to Hawley and Coplestone. Sir William Pole purchased this estate of the Coplestones, and sold it to William Westofer, Esq., who died in 1622: his heiress married William Drake, Esq.,

* Cart. Rot. 13 Hen. III. m. 3.

¹ It belonged to Sir John Davie, Bart., in 1772. Chapple's MSS.

^m At the time of the Domesday survey, it was held in demesne by Ansgar, a servant of the king's.

younger son of the Drakes of Ash, whose descendant, Francis Horatio Nelson Drake, Esq., of Wells, is the present proprietor. Yardbury, now a farm-house, was for some generations the seat of this branch of the Drakes. Stowford was the property and residence of a family of that name, whose heiress married Walrond in the reign of Edward I. Sir William Pole's father purchased it of the Walronds. At a later period it was in the Marwoods, and is now the property of James Marwood Elton, Esq., of Greenway, whose mother was one of the co-heiresses of that family. Nore was, for several descents, in the family of Sticklinch, from which it passed to Keleway. It was purchased of the heirs of the latter by the Poles, who had purchased also Hedhayne, which belonged to the Frankcheneyes. Both these estates belong to Sir W. T. Pole, Bart. A large house in Colyton, which had been some time a seat of the family of Yonge, was conveyed by the late Sir George Yonge, to Sir John De la Pole, in exchange for lands in Tallaton. It was some time the residence of Sir W. T. Pole: the greater part of it has since been taken down.

In the parish church, which has lately been enlarged by subscription, (aided by the Society for enlarging and building parish churches,) are several monuments worthy of notice: the tomb of a grand-daughter of King Edward IV. (daughter of William, Earl of Devonshire,) has been already described.^a There are monuments for William Westofer, Esq., 1622; William Drake, Esq., 1680; and several of the family of Samson.^o At the east end of the south aisle is a small chapel, the burial-place of the Poles. Here lies Sir William Pole, the antiquary, whose collections for this county have been so often quoted: the inscription on his grave-stone is obliterated. There is a monument for his father, William Pole, Esq., (descended from the Poles of Poole, in the hundred of Wirrall in Cheshire,) who died in 1587; for Anne^p, first wife of Sir William, (one of the co-heiresses of Sir William Periam, Chief Baron of the Exchequer,) who died in 1605; and his son, Sir John Pole, Bart., 1628, with his effigies in armour, and that of his wife. There is the monument also of Sir William Pole, Bart., Master of the Household to Queen Anne, who

^a See the account of ancient monuments.

^o George Samson, Gent., 1610; John Samson, Esq., 1696; Thomas Samson, Esq., 1700.

^p She was married at fifteen, and died at thirty-eight years of age, having had nine children, of whom three sons were at a birth.

died

died in 1741.^a On the outside of this chapel is the monument of John Paumier, Esq., 1798.

The dean and chapter of Exeter are patrons of the vicarage, and appropriators of the great tithes, which have lately been leased in three portions. The church is in their peculiar jurisdiction.

The vicarage-house is an ancient structure, built by Thomas Brerewood, vicar, in 1529: the arms of Bishop Veysey, with this date, are over the door. Over a window is this inscription "Peditatio totum, meditatio totum;" and in the window the arms of Bishop Veysey, the initials T. B., and several briar-trees bound together as the device of Brerewood.

Thomas Manton, a learned divine of the seventeenth century, was some time vicar of Colyton.

The Chantry-roll^r of 1547 records a free chapel at Colcombe, at which Divine service was performed on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, founded by an Earl of Devon, and endowed with lands, then valued at 6*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* per annum; a chapel of St. Edmund, in the borough of Colyford, in which was a chantry, founded by an Earl of Devon, and endowed with lands then valued at 8*l.* 3*s.* per annum; and a chapel within the manor of Whitford, a mile from the parish church, in which was a chantry, founded by the Marquis of Exeter, and endowed with lands, then valued at 5*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* per annum. An estate consisting of chantry lands, being the whole or a part of those above mentioned, was, after the Reformation, purchased by Erle. Sir Walter Erle sold this estate in 1616 to the Samson family, and it is now the property of their descendant, Samuel Samson, Esq. There were formerly chapels also at Gatcombe and Leigh in this parish.^s

The parish registers at Colyton commence in 1538, being the date of their first institution. The original volumes^t have been preserved, and they appear to have been kept with great accuracy.

^a Mr. Incledon, in his Church-notes, mentions Katherine, daughter of Chief Justice Popham, and wife of William Pole, Esq., 1588; Elizabeth, wife of John Pole, Esq., 162.; and Grace, daughter of Sir Thomas Trenchard, wife of William Pole, Esq., 1639; and in the church Daniel Marwood, Gent., 1692.

^r In the Augmentation-office.

^s Liber Regis.

^t Each volume is thus inscribed, "The Register of — took his bigynnyng the 18 daye of October in the yere of our Lord God 1538, geven and comaunded by the injuncion of our moste soveraigne Lorde, Henry the Eygth, and in the thirtye yere of his most noble raygne."

The Presbyterians have had, for more than a century, a meeting-house at this place, which has a small endowment in lands. There is a meeting-house also for the Particular Baptists.

Some valuable estates in Colyton were given for charitable purposes, in the reign of Henry VIII., and vested in a corporation of feoffees, called the Chamber, or twenty men, consisting of such persons as have, or whose fathers had, an estate in the parish. There are now only four feoffees. "The trust must be filled up when they are reduced to three. The lands were part of the forfeited estates of the Marquis of Exeter. The profits of the tolls, at the markets and fairs, now not above 5*l.* per annum, and some lands called Lovehayne and Buddlehayes, said to be now about 80*l.* per annum, were purchased of the crown by Stowbridge, and given by that family to charitable uses. An estate at Colyford, said to be about 25*l.* per annum, was given for the purpose of paying poor persons' rents. Lands at Hampton, in the parish of Shute, said to produce a net rent of about 20*l.* per annum, were given for the purpose of paying 5*l.* per annum to a schoolmaster, the residue to be bestowed at the discretion of the feoffees. The clear rental of the whole of the estate held in trust by the feoffees is 148*l.* per annum. The feoffees now pay the schoolmaster a salary of 30*l.* per annum, for which he teaches 20 boys. This school appears to be an old establishment: the date on the school-house is 1612.

A Sunday-school was founded in 1817 by the Rev. James How, who gave 200*l.*, 5 per cent., towards its support.

COLYTON RALEIGH, in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about eleven miles from Honiton, and about the same distance from Exeter. Bystock, Kingston, Stoneyford, Stoford, and Hawkerlane, are villages in this parish.

The manor came into the possession of the Raleigh family in the reign of Henry III., by marriage with the heiress of Chilton. It continued in the Raleigh family till Sir Walter Raleigh's time, if not later, and was afterwards in the Dukes. It is now the property of the Right Hon. Lord Rolle.

The Abbot of Dunkeswell had a manor in this parish, which, after the Reformation, was in the family of Blount, and passed by sale to Petre. This manor also belongs to Lord Rolle.

* The Right Hon. John Lord Rolle; Clement Drake, of Taunton, Gent.; Richard Nossiter Barnard, of Crewkerne, Gent.; and Samuel Panuer, Gent.; residing in the county of Kent.

At Bystock is the seat of Edward Divett, Esq., which belonged formerly to a branch of the Drakes*, and was in 1773 the property and residence of William Jackson, Esq.

• The dean of Exeter has the rectory and the rectorial manor of Colyton Raleigh, and is patron of the vicarage. The ancient rectory-house, which has the remains of a chapel, stands near the church: it is inhabited by cottagers.

The *Liber Regis* mentions a chapel of St. Theobald in this parish, which had been demolished.

COMB-IN-TEIGNHEAD, or COMB-IN-TINHEAD, in the hundred of Wonford, and in the deanery of Kenne, lies nearly three miles from Newton Abbot. Netherton and Rocomb are villages in this parish.

The manor of Comb-in-Teignhead belonged, in the reign of Henry III. to the family of De Albo Monasterio or Blanchminster. It was afterwards in the Cliffords', whose heiress brought it to Prideaux; and at a later period in the Bouchiers, earls of Bath; by whose representative, Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., it was sold, not many years ago, in severalties, and is now divided between ten or twelve proprietors.

The manor of Netherton, in this parish, belongs to Henry Reynolds, Esq. Buckland Baron belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the family of Baron or De Baronia, in which it continued for eight generations. It was afterwards in the family of Folkeray, whose heiress brought it to Hockmore, or Hockmore, and the heiress of Hockmore to Gould of Sharpham-park in Somersetshire. It is now the property of Lord Viscount Kilcourcy in right of his mother, the Countess of Cavan, who was daughter and heiress of the late Mr. Justice Gould. The remnant of the old mansion of Buckland Baron is occupied by labourers.

In the parish church are some memorials of the family of Hockmore.²

In this church there was, in ancient times, a priest called Folkeray's Stipendiary, whose duty it was to officiate on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. The stipend given by Gregory Folkeray in 1547 was 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Sir Bouchier Wrey is patron of the rectory.³

* It was sold in 1742 by the grandfather of George Drake, Esq., of Ipplepen, the representative of this branch of the Drake family.

† Reginald de Clifford held it in 1274 of the Earl of Cornwall. Hundred Roll. The Cliffords had also the manor of Middle Rocombe: this estate now belongs to Mr. Henry Hearder. See Rot. Originalia, 10 Edw. II.

² Gregory Hockmore, Esq., 1613; William Hockmore, Esq. (married the heiress of Mitchell of Somersetshire,) 1626; Gregory Hockmore, Esq., 1653.

³ Chantry Roll, Augmentation-office.

Mrs. Margaret Burgoyne, about the middle of the last century, gave the interest of 100*l.*, 3 per cent., for instructing poor children of this parish.

The manor of Haccombe is chiefly in this parish.^b

COMB MARTIN, a decayed market-town in the hundred of Braunton, and in the deanery of Shirwell, lies on the north coast, about five miles from Ilfracombe, and about nine from Barnstaple.

The market was granted, in or about the year 1264, to Nicholas Fitz-Martin, to be held on Thursday, together with a fair for four days, beginning on Whitsun-Eve.^c In 1759 the market was held on Tuesday^d: but it has been discontinued beyond the memory of any person now living: a small covered space in front of the poor-house is still called the market. There is a fair on Whit-Monday. In 1801 the number of inhabitants in this parish was 819, in 1811 only 732.

Westcote says, that in his time the inhabitants of Comb Martin were chiefly employed in making shoemakers' thread, with which they furnished the greater part of the county. Brice observes, that the lands about Comb Martin were noted (1759) for producing the best hemp in the county, and that in great abundance. The thread is no longer made here, nor the hemp cultivated. The trade of Comb Martin is inconsiderable: coals are imported from Wales, and there is a small exportation of corn and bark. A considerable quantity of lime is burnt here.

In the reign of Edward I., 337 men were brought out of Derbyshire to work the silver mines at this place. They are said to have been at that period very productive, and to have furnished money for the wars, in the reign of Edward III. They were again worked with success in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir Beavis Bulmer. About twenty years ago, an unsuccessful attempt was made to work these mines: they were again opened in 1817, and worked to some extent; but the produce was not such as to reward the adventurers for their exertions, and the work has been abandoned.

The manor of Comb was given by William the Conqueror to Martin de Tours, ancestor of the Lords Martin, from whom it passed by inheritance to the Lords Audley. It was granted, with Dartington, &c., to the Hollands, and to Margaret Countess of Richmond. After having reverted to the crown, it was granted to the Pollards. Sir John Pollard dismembered the manor. A considerable estate, formerly the demesnes of the

^b See Haccombe.

^c Cart. Rot. 49 Hen. III. m. 6.

^d Brice.

manor,

manor, is called the Four Lords' Lands, is now in severalties, in consequence of having been divided between the four daughters of R. Roberts, Esq., who possessed it in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The present proprietors are G. S. Fursdon, Esq., T. D. Tregonwell, Esq., Mr. John Pyke, and Mrs. Gill. The manor and barton-house were sold to Hancock; and having been afterwards in the Buller family, passed by marriage to the late Admiral Watson, and are now the property of his son Sir Charles Watson, Bart. The manor-house is occupied by a labourer.

In the parish church are memorials of the families of Hancock^e, Ley^f, and Harding.^g The Rev. William Toms is patron and incumbent of the rectory.

Dr. Harding, the zealous advocate for popery, and opponent of Bishop Jewell, was of the Buzzacot family, and a native of this parish.^h

Mr. George Ley, in 1718, gave land, now let at 25*l.* per annum, (but supposed to be of much greater value,) for the endowment of a free school, and a house for the master.

COMB-PYNE, in the hundred of Axminster, and in the deanery of Honiton, lies on the borders of Dorsetshire, about three miles from Lyme-Regis, about four from Axminster, and about the same distance from Colyton.

This manor, anciently called Comb-Coffin, passed, at an early period, by marriage, from the family of Coffin to that of Pyne: the co-heiresses of the latter married Umphraville and Bonville. The manor became eventually wholly vested in Bonville; and having passed to Grey Duke of Suffolk, was forfeited by attainder. It was afterwards, for several generations, in the family of Petre: it is now in severalties. William Knight, Esq., has a moiety; and Mrs. Edwards of Chard, and Mr. Joshua Cuff, a fourth each. The advowson of the rectory is divided in like manner.

COMB-RALEGH, in the hundred of Axminster and in the deanery of Dunkeswell, lies about a mile from Honiton.

* William Hancock, Gent., 1587; Judith, wife of William Hancock, Esq., lord of the manor, and afterwards of Thomas Ivatt, Esq., 1634.

^f John Ley, 1701; George Ley, 1716; Grace, his wife, 1712.

^g John Harding, of Buzzacot, 1735; Richard Harding, his son, 1757.

^h Prince.

The manor of Comb-Ralegh was anciently called Comb-Baunton, and afterwards Comb-Matthew, from its owners of those names. Sir John Ralegh became possessed of it before the year 1350; his daughter Alice brought it to St. Aubyn, and the heiress of St. Aubyn to Dennis. The daughter of Sir Gilbert Dennis brought this manor to an illegitimate son of Lord Bonville. After this it was, for some generations, in the descendants of Maurice Moore, Esq., who married a co-heiress of Bonville. Serjeant Drewe purchased it of the Moores in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This manor was, a few years ago, in moieties between the families of Drewe and Luttrell: it is now the sole property of the Rev. James Bernard of Shaugh, in the parish of Luppit, having been purchased by the late James Bernard, Esq., of Crowcombe Court, in Somersetshire.

Ellis Hayes, which belonged to the family of Nott, and since to John Blagdon, Esq., is now the property of Miss Graves, (daughter of Sir Thomas Graves,) who resides at Woodbine-hall, in this parish. Abbotts is the property and residence of Mrs. Drewe, widow of the Rev. Herman Drewe.

In the church-yard at Comb-Ralegh is the tomb of Mr. Sheldon, the late celebrated anatomist, with the following inscription:—"Conjugal affection raises this marble to the memory of John Sheldon, Esq., F. R. S., professor of anatomy in the Royal Academy. Rapidity of conception, regulated by sound judgment and profound skill, ranked him among the ablest practitioners of his age; nor was he less celebrated for deep researches in philosophy, or the various acquirements of general knowledge. Simple elegance of manners and dignity of deportment, united in a benevolent heart, endeared him to man as closely as unaffected piety commended him to God. Died Oct. 8. 1808, aged 56 years." William Drewe, Esq., is patron of the rectory.

COOKBURY, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about five miles from Holsworthy.

The principal villages in this parish are Stapledon or Stapeldon, Cookbury, Week, and Churchtown.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the Avenells, from whom it passed successively to Cole and Beville. I find nothing of a later date of the manor of Cookbury. The manor of Stapledon, in this parish, was

was the property and residence of the ancient family of that nameⁱ, whose heiress brought it to Hankford: from the Hankfords it passed, by successive female heirs, to Boteler Earl of Ormond, and St. Leger. It was purchased of the St. Legers by Humphrey Speccot, Esq., in whose family it continued several generations. A co-heiress of Speccot brought this manor in marriage to Thomas Hele, Esq., of Babicombe, and the heiress of Hele to Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bart., Bishop of Exeter. The widow of Col. Edward Trelawney, governor of Jamaica, being possessed of this manor by her husband's devise, bequeathed it, in 1778, to her sister Mary, wife of Daniel Stott, Esq. Mrs. Stott devised it, in 1783, to her daughter (by her first husband, Dr. Wigan,) Mary Trelawney, the wife of the Hon. Rose Herring May, one of his Majesty's counsel for Jamaica, (and descended from the Mays of Mayfield in Kent,) with remainder to her seven daughters, six of whom (now surviving and resident at Bath) are the present proprietors. Cookbury is a daughter-church to Milton Damarell, being included in the same presentation.

CORNWOOD, in the hundred of Ermington and in the deanery of Plympton, lies about eight miles from Modbury, and about eleven from Plymouth. The villages of Cross and Latten, and part of Ivybridge, are in this parish. There are cattle-fairs at Cornwood on the first Monday in May, and the fourth Monday in September.

The manor of Cornwood belonged, in ancient times, successively to the families of Raddon, Britville, de Bathonia, or Bathe, and Metsted. The Courtenays became possessed of it about the middle of the fourteenth century, and it continued to be their property till the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter. At a later period this manor, with the mansion of Delamore or Dallamore, belonged to the Coles, who built Delamore-house, and afterwards to the Belmaines, from whom it passed to Maynard. It was purchased of the latter by George Treby, Esq., one of whose co-heiresses brought it to Benjamin Hayes, Esq., father of Treby Hele Hays, Esq., of Dallamore, who is the present proprietor.

Slade, in this parish, was the property and residence of a family of that name; afterwards of the Coles, who were of Slade, from the reign of Richard II. till the early part of the seventeenth century, when this estate was sold to Savery. The Spurrells purchased it of Savery, and it is

ⁱOf this family was Walter Stapledon, or, as he himself spelt his name, Stapeldon, Bishop of Exeter, who was beheaded by the rebels in 1326.

now the property and residence of their representative, John Spurrell Pode, Esq.

Fardell was, in the reign of Henry III., the property of Warren Fitz-Joell, whose heiress brought it to Newton, and the heiress of Newton to Ralegh of Smallridge. This was one of the principal seats of the Raleghs, and it has been supposed (but erroneously^k) that the celebrated Sir Walter Ralegh was born here. Fardell was most probably his occasional residence. It was sold by his son, Sir Carew, to Elizæus Hele, who bequeathed it, with other estates, to charitable uses. The bequest did not take effect, as far as related to Fardell, which was recovered by the heir at law, and continued in the family till 1740, when it was given, by the last heir male of this branch, to Mr. Pearce of Bigbury, by whose executors it was sold to Sir Robert Palk, Bart. The greater part of this estate has since been purchased by Mr. Spurrell Pode, and the remainder by Sir John Lemon Rogers, Bart. The old mansion of the Raleghs, which belongs to Mr. Spurrell Pode, is occupied as a farm-house.

South Hele belonged to a branch of the family of Hele. It is now the property of Sir John Lemon Rogers, Bart., who has the manor of Blachford in this parish, and the barton of Wisdom, which one of his ancestors had purchased of the Heles. John Rogers, Esq., being then of Wisdom, was created a baronet in 1698. South Hele and Wisdom are now farm-houses. Blachford^l has been of late years the seat of the Rogers' family, but is at present inhabited by the tenant of the estate, the family occasionally occupying the principal apartments.

Cholwich Town, in Cornwood, was the original seat of the Cholwich family: it is still the property of their descendant J. B. Cholwich, Esq., of Farrington House, near Exeter.

In the chancel of the parish church is the monument of Robert Belmaine, Esq., of Dallamore, 1627; in the south aisle, that of Sir John Rogers, Bart., who died in 1745; in the north aisle, that of Benjamin Burell, Esq., a captain in the navy of Charles I., who died in 1715, at the age of 91; and in the north transept, that of Matthew Fortescue, Esq., 1770.

Sir John Lemon Rogers has lately purchased the great tithes of Cornwood of the priests, vicars of the church of Exeter, under the powers of the

^k See p. 87.

^l Most probably the Blacheurde of the Domesday survey, which was the property of Robert Bastard.

land-tax redemption act. The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage. At Ivybridge, in this parish, is a chapel built by subscription, about the year 1790. Divine service is performed in it, but it has not been consecrated.

A school-house has been lately built at Cornwood by subscription, and has been endowed with 10*l.* per annum by the Rev. Duke Yonge, the present vicar.^m

CORNWORTHY, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Totton, lies about four miles from Totnes, and six from Dartmouth, near the beautiful scenery of the Dart. East Cornworthy and Allats are villages in this parish. Cornworthy is spoken of as a borough in ancient records.ⁿ

At this place was a priory of nuns, of the order of St. Austin, founded, according to Risdon, by an ancestor of the Edgcumbes; according to Sir William Pole, (which is more probable,) by the lords of Totnes.^o Its revenues were estimated at the time of the dissolution at 63*l.* The priory estate was granted, in 1560 or 1561, to Harris and Williams: it continued, for some generations, in the family of Harris. Of late years the priory estate, and the impropriate tithes, have been in the Basset family. It was sold by Lord de Dunstanville, about the year 1800, to Mr. John Holditch, the present proprietor, in whose family it is still vested.

A manor in Cornworthy (Corneorde) was held in demesne, at the taking of Domesday survey, by Joel de Totneis. The manor of Cornworthy, which belonged to the Boones, was sold, after the death of Thomas Boone, Esq., in 1679, by the Earl and Countess of Warrington, to John Harris, Esq., of whom it was not long after purchased by John Seale, Esq., of Mount

^m Mr. Yonge purchased the reversion of an estate for the benefit of this parish, which has unexpectedly dropped in, and is now let for 31*l.* per annum. A moiety of this is appropriated to the excellent purpose of affording medical assistance to such of the poor as are not the objects of parochial relief. The residue (after deducting 10*l.* for the school) to be laid out in the purchase of Bibles, school books, and religious tracts, to be distributed by the vicar.

ⁿ Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria*.

^o It was common for persons who possessed the patronage of religious houses, either by grant or descent, to be styled the Founders. Thus Sir Piers Edgcumbe, whose father became possessed of the barony of Totnes by royal grant, says in a letter still extant: "By the king's father, by his grant to my father, I am made Founder of the priory of Totnes and the nunnery of Cornworthy." See Mr. Oliver's *Historic Collections* relating to Devonshire monasteries. The barons of Totnes founded the priory of Totnes, and no doubt that of Cornworthy also, at an early period.

Boone.

Boone. This was sold some years ago to — Tarring, in whose family it is still vested. The manor of East Cornworthy has long been in the family of Cholwich.

In the parish church is a monument in memory of Sir Thomas Harris, serjeant at law, and Dame Elizabeth his wife; the latter died in 1610. In the south aisle is that of John Seale, Esq., of Mount Boone, 1777.

The Rev. Charles Barter, the present incumbent, is patron of the vicarage, which is endowed with a portion of the great tithes of Abbot's Carswell.

Dame Elizabeth Harris gave by will the sum of 100*l.* to this parish for charitable uses: it was laid out in land now producing about 20*l.* per annum, which is appropriated to a school.

CORYTON, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about eight miles from Tavistock, and about nine from Launceston in Cornwall.

Coryton was, from a very early period, the property and seat of a family of that name, who afterwards removed into Cornwall. About the year 1600, John Coryton, Esq., sold this manor to Sir Thomas Wise, from whose family it passed by marriage to the Tremaynes. It was sold, together with the advowson of the rectory, by the late Arthur Tremayne, Esq., and is now the property of William Newman, Esq. In the chancel is the following inscription in memory of a former rector: —

“ This was a grateful priest: his wealth, tho' small,
He to his patron gave, who gave him all.”

COTLEIGH, in the hundred of Colyton and in the deanery of Honiton, lies about three miles from Honiton.

The manor was, in ancient times, successively in the families of Roche and Le Jew. From the latter it passed by marriage to Yeo. The co-heiresses of Yeo brought it in moieties to Rolle, and through the Durants to Arundell of Trevice. It now belongs to the Right Hon. Lord Clinton, who has also the manor of Culbeer, in this parish.

Womberford belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the ancient family of Worthiall, who sold it to Frye of Yarty. It passed from the latter by marriage to Andrews, and is, or was lately, the property of Mrs. Ann Andrews.

The Rev. William Michell is the present patron and incumbent of the rectory.

COUNTESBURY or COUNTISBURY, in the hundred and deanery of Shirwell, lies near the north coast, on the borders of Somersetshire, two miles from Linton.

The manor of Countesbury belonged to the abbot and convent of Ford. There is now no manor in this parish: the principal landed property belongs to G. A. Barbor, Esq., of Fremington. The late Lord Somerville purchased a farm in this parish, near the river Lyn, and made some additions to the house for his occasional residence; it is now the property of his son, the present lord, but is about to be sold.

In the parish church is a tablet in memory of Sir Simon Stuart, Bart., of Hartley Mauduit, Hants, who died in 1816.

The church is held with that of Linton. The archdeacon of Barnstaple has the appropriated tithes, (of which John Lock, Esq., is lessee,) and is patron of the curacy. .

CREACOMB, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about eight miles from South Molton. The barton and advowson belonged, for many generations, to the Harris family, who sold this estate about the year 1795. The barton is now the property of Mr. John Comins. The advowson is vested in the Rev. John Burgess Carslake, the present incumbent.

CREDITON^p, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Kenne, is an ancient market-town eight miles from Exeter, and 183 from London.

The market was granted in or about 1309, to Walter Stapeldon Bishop of Exeter, to be held on Tuesday, together with two fairs, each for nine days, at the festivals of St. Mark and of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary.^q The market is now held on Saturday for corn by sample, provisions, &c. It is still a considerable market, but was formerly much larger: it is said, that seventy bullocks were sold weekly by the butchers, when the woollen trade was at its greatest height. There are now three cattle fairs; those of May 11. and September 21. are held in the East Town; that of August 21. in the West Town. If the 21st should be on Friday or Saturday, the last-mentioned fair is held on the Tuesday following. There is a great market also for cattle on the Saturday preceding the last Wednesday in April,

^p This town has been called, and sometimes written, Kirton.

^q Rot. Cart. 3 Edw. II. No. 21. The tolls of these fairs, and another more ancient fair, were assigned to the collegiate church of Crediton by Bishop Stapeldon in 1322. Mr. Oliver's Collections from the Bishops' Registers.

esteemed one of the largest marts for bullocks in the west of England. Crediton sent burgesses to the parliament at Carlisle in the reign of Edward I.*

This town had been one of the principal seats of the woollen manufacture from its first introduction into the county. The serge-market was removed from Crediton to Exeter in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The manufacture of serges continued to be extensive till after the great fire in 1743, when fourteen or fifteen hundred serges are said to have been made weekly. The manufacture still exists here upon a less extensive scale. There is a manufactory of dowlas and other coarse linens at Fordton in this parish, and a large corn-mill.

A dreadful fire broke out in the Western Town at Crediton, on Sunday the 14th of August, 1743, in the afternoon, when 460 houses were burnt down, and sixteen persons perished in the flames. The damage, at a low estimation, was computed at 40,000*l*. Another destructive fire happened on the 1st of May, 1769. In 1801, there were 1045 houses in this parish; 4929 inhabitants; of whom 3166 were employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft; in 1811, 5178; when there were 730 families so employed, the total number of families being stated at 1163.

The parish of Crediton contains eight tithings: the Borough; the town-tithing; Yewford; Yewton; Woodland; Knowle; Canon-fee; and Rudge. The principal villages are Yewford, Yewton, and Hookway, in the tithing of Rudge: Penton, near the town, may be considered as part of its suburb.

Crediton was taken possession of in 1549 by the rebels, who fortified themselves in some barns adjoining the town. Sir Peter and Sir Gawen Carew having advanced with their forces to Crediton, set fire to the barns on their refusing to surrender, and drove them out. Crediton was occasionally occupied by the royal and parliamentary forces during the civil war. Prince Maurice's army was quartered there for a considerable time in 1644. They retreated for a while on the approach of the Earl of Essex, the beginning of July, but returned thither soon afterwards, and were reviewed by the king on the 27th. Sir Thomas Fairfax took possession of Crediton on the 8th of December, 1645. He marched thither with his army on the 10th of February, 1646, and stayed there till the 14th.† He was quartered at Crediton again on the 29th of March.

* Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria*.

† Sprigge's *England's Recovery*.

† Ibid.

The manor and hundred of Crediton^u belonged to the bishops of Devonshire from a very early period, as parcel of their barony. Here were the cathedral and the palace of the bishops, till Bishop Leoffric, in the year 1050, removed the see to Exeter. The manor and hundred of Crediton continued to belong to the bishops, and the palace probably to be their occasional residence, till the reign of Henry VIII., when Bishop Veysey surrendered them to the crown. In the same reign the Bishop, but with great reluctance, conveyed the park to Sir Thomas Dennis.^v The manor and hundred of Crediton appear to have been granted to Lord Darcy of Chiche, and having been restored to the see together with the park, were all conveyed by Bishop Babington in 1595 to William Killigrew, Groom of the Chamber, with the borough, markets, fairs, the demesne of Knolle, &c. &c. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Robert Killigrew, Vice-Chamberlain to Anne of Denmark.* In 1637, the devisees of Sir Robert Killigrew sold the park to Sir John Chichester of Hall, of whose family it was purchased in 1673, by Mr. Stephen Toller of Exeter; from him it passed by inheritance to Northleigh, and under the will of Mrs. Susanna Northleigh, to the daughters of her niece, Elizabeth Tuckfield[†], of whom it was purchased by Mr. George Lambert Gorwyn, the present proprietor. The manor was afterwards for some descents in the family of Strode. Samuel Strode, Esq., of Peamore, was lord of the manor and hundred in 1790. This estate was afterwards sold to Parnell, of whom it was purchased by Benjamin Cleave, Esq., the present proprietor. The fee-farm rent of 146*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* per annum, formerly payable out of this manor to the crown, was granted by King Charles II. to Francis Lord Stawell, Sir Charles Harbord, and others. It is now vested in Thomas Porter, Esq., of Rockbeare, in right of his wife, whose name was Heathfield.

^u It appears by the survey of Domesday to have been one of the largest manors in the county, consisting of 15 hides, of which 6 were in demesne: 172 ploughs were employed on it: there were 264 villains, and 73 bordars. The manor was valued at 75*l.*

^v It appears by several letters which Mr. Oliver has discovered among his researches that this bishop was not a willing spoliator of the revenues of the see. In this instance it appears that the King wrote to him requiring that he should convey Crediton park to Sir Thomas Dennis, to whom it would be a great accommodation; after some time had elapsed, Lord Russell wrote to the Bishop, expressing his astonishment that he had been so backward to comply with the King's request, and intimating that His Majesty was determined that Sir Thomas Dennis should be accommodated. The alienation of Paignton, Bishop's Tawton, Chudleigh, Bishop's Nympton, Bishop's Clist, Bishop's Teignton, and West Teignmouth, was occasioned by similar requisitions from the crown.

* Westcote.

[†] See the account of the family of Tuckfield.

Downes, in the town-tithing, the seat of James Buller, Esq., was formerly the property and residence of the Goulds, whose heiress brought it, after the death of William Gould, Esq., in 1726, to the Bullers. Mr. Justice Buller was born here in 1746.

Little Fulford, now called Fulford Park, many years the property and residence of the Tuckfield family, is partly in this parish. It is now the seat of their representative, Richard Hippisley Tuckfield, Esq., by whom the mansion has, within a few years, been rebuilt. It was begun about 1810, Mr. Hakewill being the architect.

Yewe, in the tithing of Yewton, was formerly held under the bishops by the barons of Oakhampton, by the service of being stewards at their inthronization; for which service they had all the vessels in which the bishop was served at the first course. The barton of Yewe has been for a considerable time in the family of Pidsley, by purchase from the Trelawneys, and is now the property of the Rev. Simon Pidsley. Yewton Arundell belonged, from a very early period, to the ancestors of the Arundells of Lanherne: it was sold about the year 1600 to the ancestor of Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., who is the present proprietor.

Tedbourne, or Venny Tedbourne, was the original residence of the Tuckfield family, who settled at Crediton as woollen-manufacturers, and are said to have been the first clothiers who established a foreign trade. It is still the property of their representative, R. Hippisley Tuckfield, Esq., of Fulford Park, who is proprietor also of the manor of Posberry, in this tithing. Posberry had belonged, at an early period, to a family of that name, whose heiress brought it to the Pollards.

Knowle, in the tithing of that name, was formerly parcel of the bishop's demesne. It was lately the property of Robert Lydstone Newman, Esq., and Henry Tuckfield, Esq., now of John Sillifant, Esq., of Combe Lancells, in Colebrooke.

Comb, or Spencer Comb, in this tithing, belonged to Spencer, who married the heiress of Hody in the reign of Richard II. Having passed by marriage to Prideaux, it was sold to Sir Simon Leach in the reign of James I., and afterwards became the property of Periam. At a later period, it was, for several generations, in the Rowses, and is now the property of the Rev. Mr. Spinkes, in right of his wife, who was daughter of Mr. Parker, the late owner.

Higher Dunscombe, in the tithing of Rudge, was for many generations a seat of the Bodleys. It was purchased of that family by the Goulds, in the reign of James I., and is now the property of their descendant, James

Buller

Buller, Esq., of Downes, who possesses also Lower Dunscombe, purchased by his ancestors, the Goulds, of Sir William Courteen..

The barton of Fordton was many years the seat of a younger branch of the family of Prowze. Mrs. Honor Prowze, who died in 1773, gave it to the Rev. William Stacey. It is now a divided property, having been inherited by his sisters and co-heiresses.

Trowbridge, in this tithing, was the property and residence of Peter de Trowbridge in the reign of Edward I. This barton was sold by the Trowbridge family, about the year 1720, to Samuel Strode, Esq., whose son conveyed it to Giles Yarde, Esq. : it now belongs to Miss Elizabeth Yarde, one of his daughters and co-heiresses. Trowbridge-house is occupied by her uncle, John Yarde, Esq., who is the male representative of that ancient family.

Leland, speaking of Crediton, says, " The place wher the old cathedral church of Crideton stooode, is now occupied with buildinges of houses by the newe church-yard side. The olde church was dedicate to St. Gregory. The church there now standing hath no maner or token of antiquite." It is a handsome and spacious structure of the later Gothic, consisting of a nave and two aisles : it is probable that it had not been built many years when Leland visited Crediton, in the reign of Henry VIII. ^y In this church is the monument of Sir William Periam, Chief Baron of the Exchequer ^z, with his effigies, in his judge's robes ; a monument for John Tuckfield, who died in 1630, with his effigies in a ruff between two medallions. There are other memorials for the family of Tuckfield ^a, and for those of Prowze ^b, Shilston ^c, Mundy ^d, and Yarde. ^e

There are now no traces of a tomb of one of the bishops, nor of the monument of Sir John Sully ^f and his lady. There is the grave-stone of John Lyndon, Dean of the Collegiate Church, who died in 1482.

^y It is probable that the new structure would have been noticed by William of Worcester, if it had been built before he was at Crediton in 1478. See more of Crediton church in the account of ancient architecture.

^z He was appointed one of the justices of the Common Pleas in 1579 ; Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1592, and died in 1605. He was thrice married ; first to the heiress of Holcott ; second to Parker ; and third to a daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon. By his second wife he had four daughters, co-heiresses : the elder married to Sir William Pole ; the second to Sir Robert Basset ; the third to Poyntz, and afterwards to Dockwra ; and the youngest to Williams.

^a Mary, wife of John Tuckfield, co-heiress of Pyncombe, 1675 ; Walter Tuckfield, 1676.

^b Francis Prowze, 1696 ; Francis, his son, 1726 ; Mrs. Honor Prowze, the last of the family, 1773.

^c William Shilston, Gent., aged 90, 1684.

^d Charles Mundy, Esq., 1725.

^e Giles Yarde, Esq., 1790.

^f Westcote says his seat was " Rookesford, lately the land of Chycheester, and alienated to Davye."

There is a parochial library in the church, in which were 1000 volumes, but many have been lost.

The collegiate church of the Holy Cross at Crediton consisted originally of eighteen canons or prebendaries, and eighteen vicars, which number having been reduced, was restored by Bishop Bronscombe in the thirteenth century. Bishop Grandisson appointed four choristers and four singing men, or lay vicars; three of the prebendaries, being the principal dignitaries of the church, bore the titles of Precentor, Treasurer, and Dean. The latter, who had the cure of souls, was called also perpetual vicar. Before the Reformation, the nave is supposed to have been reserved for the use of the parishioners, the choir having been appropriated to the members of the college. The prebends were called De la Pole, Hempstill, Stowford, Alre, Rigge, Woodland, Carswell, Coombe or Prustcombe, La Crosse, Cridie, and West Sandford.[§] The prebendaries, restored by Bishop Bronscombe, had no corps, but derived their income from other sources. The revenues of the college amounted to 322*l.* per annum, at the dissolution.

The collegiate church of Crediton was dissolved by King Edward VI., who vested the small tithes of Crediton, Sandford, and Exminster, in twelve governors^h, of whom nine were to be of Crediton, and three of Sandford, to be elective by the remainder upon every vacancy. Queen Elizabeth confirmed King Edward's charter of incorporation to the governors, and gave them the great tithes of the said parishes, reserving to the crown a rent of 100*l.* per annum, which is now vested in Sir John Davie, Bart. The vicar, who is elected by the governors, has 400*l.* per annumⁱ, and a parsonage-house and

[§] Historic Collections relating to Monasteries in Devon, by the Rev. G. Oliver, p. 24—26.

^h The style of the incorporation is the Twelve Governors of the Hereditaments and Goods of the church of Crediton, otherwise called Kirton, in the county of Devon.

ⁱ In 1624 a suit was commenced in the court of Chancery, by Endymion Porter, (afterwards one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to King Charles I.) complaining of abuses and misapplication with respect to this trust. The decree then made directed that the tithes of the three parishes should be applied to the repairs of the churches of Crediton and Exminster, the support of the grammar-school at Crediton, the maintenance of exhibitioners in the university, the setting the poor of Crediton to work, the relief of the poor of Crediton, and the maintenance of the clergymen of Crediton, Exminster, and Sandford: the stipend of 100*l.* per annum was then fixed for the vicar of Crediton, 40*l.* for the assistant minister, 50*l.* for the vicar of Exminster, and 40*l.* for the vicar of Sandford. In 1798, the salary of the vicar of Crediton was raised to 160*l.* per annum, and those of the assistant minister of Crediton, and the vicars of Exminster and Sandford, then 80*l.* per annum each, to 110*l.* In consequence of an application to the court of Chancery in 1808, the salaries were raised to 400*l.* and 200*l.* as above mentioned: at the same time that of the vicar of Exminster was fixed at 250*l.*, and that of the minister of Sandford at 200*l.*

garden ; the assistant minister 200*l*. The church of Crediton is a peculiar of the bishop's. There is a decayed chapel at the west end of the town, dedicated to St. Lawrence, belonging formerly to an hospital, the warden of which was appointed by the bishop. Near this chapel was a hermitage, founded by Bishop Brewer in 1243.* There were formerly chapels at Yewe, and at Yewton-Arundell. The walls of the former are still standing. There are meeting-houses at Crediton of the Unitarians and Independents. The Particular Baptists have a small congregation, who meet in a licensed dwelling-house. Micaiah Towgood, the late eminent Presbyterian divine, who died at Exeter at a very advanced age in 1792, was minister of the dissenting congregation at this place from 1737 to 1749 : he distinguished himself by his zealous exertions in behalf of the poor sufferers by the fire of 1743, for whose benefit he preached a sermon, published under the title of "Afflictions Improved." His most popular work, "A Dissenting Gentleman's Letters," was written (1745) whilst he was minister of the congregation at Crediton.

Crediton is said to have been the birth-place of St. Boniface, Archbishop of Mentz, by whose influence with Ethelbald, King of Mercia, the Holy Scriptures are said to have been read in this country in the English language.¹

There is an almshouse for four poor persons on Bowtonhill in Crediton, founded by Humphry Spurway, who died in 1557, and endowed with lands in Witheridge, leased on lives at about 10*l*. 10*s*. per annum. The pensioners have 7*½d*. a week each, a gown once in three years, and some linen yearly. John Davie, Esq., in or about the year 1620, founded an almshouse near the church-yard for four poor persons, two of Crediton, and two of Sandford, and endowed it with 20*l*. per annum. The pensioners in this house receive 1*s*. 6*d*. a week each.

The grammar-school was founded, or rather re-founded, by the charter of King Edward VI. : it is probable that it existed under the old establishment. King Edward's charter appoints a salary of 10*l*. per annum to be paid to the master out of the small tithes. Queen Elizabeth, when she gave the great tithes to the corporation, increased the salary to 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. The governors now pay the master a salary of 30*l*. per annum : he is accommodated with a house for the reception of borders, and allowed 5*l*.

* Historic Collections relating to Monasteries in Devon, by the Rev. George Oliver, p. 28.

¹ Risdon.

per annum for each Crediton boy educated at the school. Four boys, three of Crediton, and one of Sandford, were to be educated *gratis* under Queen Elizabeth's charter, and to be called Queen Elizabeth's Scholars. There are three exhibitions of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each belonging to this school, to be held five years, at either university.

John Tuckfield, in 1707, gave 100*l.* (which in 1786 produced 6*l.* per annum) for educating ten poor boys. Thomas Colliton, in 1734, gave 10*s.* per annum, and Mary Harris, 1783, 2*l.* per annum, for educating poor children. With these funds, and the interest of 1400*l.*, 4 per cent., the amount of various benefactions, of which 600*l.* was given by a native of Crediton, of the name of Purchase, was supported a school called the Blue-Coat School. This school was considerably enlarged a few years ago, and re-established upon Dr. Bell's system, being kept in a large building erected by James Buller, Esq., at Penton, near Crediton.^m The funds have been aided by voluntary subscription, and a contribution of 20*l.* from the funds, at the disposal of the twelve governors, the whole amounting to about 180*l.* per annum.

Mr. Samuel Dunn, in 1794, gave 600*l.* 5 per cent. annuities, to the twelve governors of Crediton, to be appropriated to a school in which six of his descendants should be taught writing, navigation, the lunar method of taking the longitude, planning and surveying, &c. The rent of certain lands, given by some persons now unknown, for teaching poor children, and now producing about 30*l.* per annum, have been appropriated to this school.

CULMSTOCK, in the hundred of Hemiock and in the deanery of Tiverton, is a decayed market-town, near the borders of Somersetshire, 22 miles from Exeter, and 152 from London. The market, now much declined, is held

^m Mr. Buller erected this building about the year 1806, out of the funds of the estates given for charitable purposes in 1635, by Sir John Hayward, to be appropriated at the discretion of his trustees, Sir Richard Buller, his brother-in-law, and others, with an exception in favour of the parish of St. Nicholas, Rochester, which is directed to be for ever one of the parishes to be benefitted. Mr. Buller being trustee of the charity, with the approbation of the court of Chancery, founded this establishment at Penton, comprehending a school for ten boys and ten girls, and for the support and residence of two elderly men and two elderly women, either of Crediton, or any other parish, at the option of Mr. Buller. These benevolent purposes have been suspended in consequence of a Chancery suit relating to this charity, instituted by Mr. Buller in 1793, and as yet undecided. Meanwhile the funds of the charity are accumulating; a portion of them being invested in the public funds, and the building is occupied as above mentioned by the Crediton charity-school.

on Friday, for butchers' meat. A new market-house had been built, not many years ago, by the dean and chapter of Exeter. I can find no record of the grant of the market or fairs. There are two cattle-fairs, May 21st, and the Wednesday before September 29th. Cloth is sometimes sold at this fair, but the clothing trade, which was formerly considerable at this town, is now very much declined; and the place has become, in consequence, much depopulated.

Prescot, Northend, Nicholshayne, and Upcott, are the principal villages in this parish.

In 1801, the number of inhabitants was returned at 1496; 1811, only 1345; but the town had declined in population prior to either of those periods.

The manor of Culmstockⁿ, which belonged in ancient times to the bishops of Exeter, has long been vested in the dean and chapter; under whom it is held on lease by the daughters of the late Rev. Thomas Culme of Tothill, near Plymouth.

The manors of Nicholshayne and Hayle or Hale have been a considerable time in the family of Baker.

Prestcot, or Prescot, was at an early period^o the property and residence of a family of that name. In the reign of Henry IV. it was given by the last heir male to William Almescombe, Esq., on condition of his taking the name of Prestcot. After this it came to the family of Barnhouse, and from them by successive marriages to Southcote and Ridgway. Sir George Cary, of Cockington, purchased it of Lord Ridgway: it continued some time in the Cary family, but has been sold in parcels, and is still a divided property.

Wood was for many generations the property and residence of a family of that name. Sir William Pole speaks of it as then lately sold by George Wood, their representative: I cannot find that any estate of this name is now known.

The great tithes of Culmstock are vested in the dean and chapter of Exeter, and they are patrons of the vicarage, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction. There was formerly a chapel at Prescot in this parish. There are meeting-houses for the Quakers, Particular Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists. The Baptists' meeting is at Prescot.

ⁿ It is enumerated among the bishop's manors in the Domesday survey, but is said to have been "*de victu canonicorum*."

^o Temp. Hen. II.

DARTINGTON, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Totton, lies about a mile and a half from Totnes. Wick, Brooking, and Staple, are villages in this parish.

Dartington was anciently the seat of a barony, which, at the time of the Domesday survey, belonged to William de Ealesia. Shortly afterwards, Robert, son of Martin de Tours, Lord of Camois, in Wales, became possessed, probably by marriage, of the barony of Dartington, and all the lands which had belonged to the said William. This baronial family, by the name of Fitz Martin, or Martyn, continued to possess and reside at Dartington for six descents.^p Upon the death of William Lord Martin, who was a parliamentary baron, this estate devolved to James Lord Audley^q, whose father had married one of his sisters and co-heiresses. Upon the death of Nicholas Lord Audley, it passed, pursuant to an entail, made in default of issue male, to the crown. In 1385, King Richard II. granted it with other manors to Robert de Vere, till he should have conquered Ireland and kept it in peace.^r The king gave it afterwards to his half-brother, John Holland Duke of Exeter, who resided at Dartington, and is said to have built most of the present mansion with the great hall, which is evidently of that age. After the death of Henry Duke of Exeter, who married one of the sisters of King Edward IV., it again escheated to the crown. Margaret Countess of Richmond had a grant of it for life in 1487. Some time afterwards it was purchased by Ailworth, and Sir William Pole says was, as he heard, exchanged with Sir Arthur Champernowne, a younger son of Sir Philip Champernowne, of Modbury, for the site of the abbey of Polesloe, near Exeter. It is certain that Sir Arthur Champernowne possessed and resided at Dartington, and that it continued to be the seat of this branch of the family till the death of Rawlin Champernowne, Esq., in 1774, when, pursuant to a remainder in the will of Arthur Champernowne, Esq., who died in 1766, it devolved to Arthur, only son of the Rev. Richard Harington (younger brother of Sir John Harington, Bart.) by Jane daughter and heir of the said Arthur Champernowne. In 1776, Arthur Harington

^p Yet it appears to have been in the family of Novant in 1186. See Madox's History of the Exchequer, p. 443. Possibly it was a temporary possession in consequence of the marriage of a widow of the Martin family.

^q After the death of the widow of Lord Martin, who when the partition was made between the co-heiresses was the wife of Robert de Watevil, and had this manor assigned to her in dower. Originalia.

^r Pat. Rot. 9 Ric. II. pt. 2.

took the name of Champernowne, and continued to be the proprietor of the manor or barony of Dartington till his death in 1819, when it devolved to his son Arthur, a minor. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^s

Dartington House, the seat of the late Arthur Champernowne, Esq., is pleasantly situated near the banks of the Dart; a part only of the ancient building remains with the great hall above mentioned.^t

Fenton, now commonly called Venton, appears to have been granted by one of the ancient lords of Dartington, to a family which took its name from this the place of their residence. They were succeeded by Gibbes, who possessed it in the reign of Richard II. The co-heiresses of Gibbes sold Fenton, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to John Glanville, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas. After passing through several hands during the last century, it is now, in consequence of a purchase made about the year 1808, the property and residence of Mr. Nicholas Moysey.

Allerton had been the property and residence of the family of Searle for more than three centuries: it was lately sold by their descendant to Mr. John Bagwell.

In the parish church are some monuments of the Champernowne family.^u Arthur Champernowne, before-mentioned, is patron of the rectory.

DARTMOUTH, an ancient sea-port, market, and borough town, is situated on the southern coast, between Berryhead and Start Point. It lies within the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Totton; is about 30 miles from Exeter, and 203 from London.

In ancient records, this town is called Clifton-Dartmouth-Hardnesse, comprising, in fact, three adjoining towns, the more southern of which, Clifton, is an appendage of the parish of Stoke Fleming, the two others of the parish of Townstall.

The earliest account we have of a market at Dartmouth is a grant, in the year 1226, to Richard de Gloucester, son of William Fitzstephen, of a market on Wednesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. John the Baptist.^x William de Cantilupe agreed with the burgesses of Dartmouth, in 1243, that a market should be held weekly on Wednesday; and on other days, for which a fine was then paid.^y In the year 1301, King

^s Hundred Roll.

^t See the head of Ancient Mansions.

^u There are some ancient monuments of this family without inscriptions, besides those of Henry Champernowne, Esq., 1656; Edward Champernowne, Esq., 1675; Arthur Champernowne, Esq., 1697; and Rawlin Champernowne, Esq., 1774.

^x Cart. Rot. 11 Hen. III. m. 11.

^y B. Willis, from Fin. 28 Hen. III.

Edward I. granted to Gilbert de Fitzstephen, Lord of Townstall, a market at Clifton, super Dartmouth, on Thursday, and a fair for two days at the festival of St. Margaret.² The present market-day is Friday for butchers' meat and other provisions. There is now no fair.

Leland says, that King John granted the burgesses of Dartmouth the privilege of being governed by a mayor, but this seems to have been a mistake : the earliest charter which I can find is that of Edward III., who, in 1342, granted to the burgesses of Clifton, Dartmouth, and Hardnesse, the power of choosing a mayor, with other privileges, such as the holding pleas, &c.³ These new powers seem to have excited the jealousy of Guy de Brien, then lord of the town ; for, in 1344, we find an agreement, confirmed by the king, whereby it was settled, that the mayor should be sworn before the steward of the said Guy, and that they should hold pleas jointly.⁴ The Corporation now consists of a Mayor, Recorder, and twelve Masters, or Magistrates.

Dartmouth sent members to parliament once in the reign of Edward I. ; after this, they do not appear to have returned any till the 14th of Edw. III., since which time the returns have been regular. The right of voting is in the freemen, who are about 45 in number.

John Hawley, a rich merchant of much eminence⁵, was one of its representatives during a great part of the reign of Henry IV., and his son of the same name in those of Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VI. Leland says, that, in his time, the great ruins of Hawley's hall were remaining in the part of the town called Hardness. John Corpe, who was colleague of Hawley the younger, in the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V., had a licence in the year 1402 to fortify his mansion at the entrance of the port of Dartmouth.⁶

It appears by the subsidy-roll of 1377, that there were then 506 persons in the town of Dartmouth above fourteen years of age, exclusively of clergy and mendicants, (who were not liable to the poll-tax.)⁷ I have found no means of ascertaining the population at any subsequent period before the *census* of 1801 ; when the parishes of St. Saviour's and St. Petrock's jointly

² Cart. Rot. 30 Edw. I. No. 19.

³ Cart. Rot. 15 Edw. III. No. 18.

⁴ Pat Rot. 17 Edw. III. pt. 1. 13.

⁵ There is little doubt that Hawley was the merchant of Dartmouth " who; in 1390, waged the navie of shippes of the ports of his owne charges, and tooke foure-and-thirty ships laden with wine to the summe of fiteene hundred tunns." Stowe's Annals.

⁶ Pat. Rot. 4 Hen: IV. pt. 2. 30.

⁷ See Archæologia, vol. vii.



DARTMOUTH HAVEN, N.S.
 From a Chart drawn in the Days of Henry VIII.
 preserved in the British Museum.

are stated to have contained 2398 inhabitants, and perhaps about 800 should be reckoned out of the returns for the parish of Townstall, which would make the whole number about 3200. In 1811, the number of inhabitants in St. Saviour's and St. Petrock's were 2608, to which the same number of 800 being added, would make the total about 3400.

Dartmouth has a most convenient haven, with a deep and ample basin, capable of receiving and safely harbouring 500 ships. Wool, wine, and iron, appear to have constituted the principal trade of Dartmouth in the reign of Edward I.^f Some years ago, a considerable portion of the Newfoundland trade was carried on here, but it has been of late much on the decline. Cyder and barley are occasionally exported from hence, and port wine imported. There is a considerable coasting trade: the woollen goods from Ashburton are exported from Dartmouth. A few boats are employed in the summer season in the pilchard fishery. An act of parliament passed in the 14th of Richard II., by which it was enacted, that no tin should be exported out of the realm but from the port of Dartmouth; but this was annulled in the parliament of the next year.

Dartmouth is said to have been burnt by the French in the reign of Richard I.,^g but I can find no account of it in the chronicles of that reign. The fleet destined for the Holy Land assembled at this port in 1190.^h The port of Dartmouth contributed 31 ships and 757 mariners to King Edward the Third's great fleet before Calais.ⁱ Walsingham speaks of a gallant exploit of the men of Portsmouth and Dartmouth in the year 1383, when they took five French ships, the whole of the enemy's crew, except nine persons, having been killed in the action. In the year 1404, the French having burnt Plymouth, sailed towards Dartmouth^k, where, immediately on their landing, they were attacked by the country people: it is said the women behaved with great courage, and did much service.^l Monsieur de Castel, commander of the invading army, was killed; and three barons and twenty knights taken prisoners, and carried to the king by the countrymen, who returned well pleased with their purses full of gold; but it is observed by the historian, that the prisoners were reserved by the king for a

^f Hundred Roll.

^g Magna Britannia of 1720.

^h R. Hoveden and J. Bromton.

ⁱ Hakluyt, vol. i. p. 119., (edit. 1599,) from the roll in the great wardrobe.

^k Some of the Chronicles state, that it was at Blackpool, two miles from Dartmouth, that they landed.

^l Walsingham.

richer ransom. It was not till towards the end of this century, that effective means were adopted for the protection of the town and harbour. King Edward IV., in 1481, covenanted with the men of Dartmouth to pay them 30*l.* per annum for ever, on condition of their building and maintaining a strong tower and bulwark of lime and stone, furnishing the same with artillery, and finding a chain of length and strength sufficient to secure the harbour.^m

During the civil war, Dartmouth was first garrisoned by the Parliament. After the capture of Exeter on the 4th of September, 1643, Prince Maurice marched to Dartmouth, which he expected to find an easy conquest. It was not, however, till after a month's siege, during which he lost great numbers of his men by sickness, that the town was yielded.ⁿ It was surrendered on the 4th of October.^o After it came into possession of the royalists, Dartmouth being esteemed an important garrison, the fortifications were considerably strengthened; the old castle, a fort called Gallant's Bower^p, which defended the mouth of the harbour, and Kingsweare Castle, on the opposite side of the river, were strongly garrisoned, as were two other forts, called Paradise Fort and Mount Flaggon; Townstall

^m The indenture witnesseth that the mayor, &c. had covenanted, that for the defence of the town and port they had begun to make "a stronge and myghty and defensyve newe towyr and bulwarke of lyme and stone ajoyning to the castell there; that they should finish the same in sufficient fourm, and garnish it with guns, artillery, and other ordnance; and always find a chain in length and strength to stretch and be laid overthwart or atravers the mouth of this haven of Dartmouth from one tower to another tower, and at all times to keep the same in repair and garnished, &c., for the defence of the said chain and port, town, and parts adjoining." In consideration whereof, the king grants 30*l.* per annum for ever out of the customs of Exeter and Dartmouth, and a further sum of 30*l.* per annum for four years: if at any time this annuity were withholden, the corporation were exonerated from the performance of the said covenant. Pat. 21 Edw. IV. pt. 1. m, 13.

ⁿ Clarendon.

^o Dugdale's View of the Troubles. It appears by the parish-register that, on the 30th of September, there was an action between the garrison and the besiegers. It was in this action that Colonel James Chudleigh, a brave officer of the king's, and son of Sir George Chudleigh, was killed. This officer, Ensign John Buckman, and three soldiers of the royal army, were buried at St. Saviour's on the 4th and 9th of October; on the fourth also were buried Captain William Brooking, who was probably a parliamentary officer, and eleven other persons, some of whom were townspeople, "slain in the fight of Dartmouth, September 30. 1643."

^p Gallant's Bower was a fortification on the summit of the hill over Dartmouth Castle. This and the tower on the opposite side are supposed to have been the points to which the chain was attached in the reign of Edward IV. Mount Flaggon is supposed to have been an eminence overhanging the town, nearly about its centre: Paradise Fort still remains, being a large circular tower, on a point of land to the south of the town, between it and the castle.

church,

church, which overlooks the town, and Mount Boone, were well manned, and had about 30 guns mounted: the west gate was also fortified, and in the whole there were more than 60 pieces of ordnance. Sir Thomas Fairfax, during his victorious career in the west, sat down with his army before Dartmouth on the 12th of January, 1646; on the Sunday following, after the soldiers had been exhorted by the celebrated Hugh Peters, the town was stormed. Colonel Pride, a very distinguished officer in the parliamentary army, and afterwards one of Cromwell's lords, took Mount Boone; Colonel Fortescue possessed Townstall church; Colonel Hamond took the west gate, and all the other forts surrendered; Sir Hugh Pollard, the Governor, Sir Henry Cary, Governor of Kingsweare fort, the Earl of Newport, Colonel Seymour, many other officers, and the whole garrison, were taken prisoners.^a

Dartmouth gave title of baron, in 1675, to Charles Fitzcharles, (created at the same time Viscount Totnes and Earl of Plymouth,) a natural son of the king, who died in 1680. In 1682, George Legge was created Baron Dartmouth; and in 1713, Viscount Lewisham and Earl of Dartmouth: his immediate descendant now enjoys that title.

The manor of Dartmouth passed as parcel of the barony of Totnes till the reign of Edward I., when it seems to have been conveyed by William de Zouch to Nicholas de Tewksbury, to whom that monarch confirmed it in the year 1305.^r King Edward III., in or about the year 1341, granted to his servant, Guy de Brien, part of the manor of Dartmouth, which had belonged to Tewksbury.^s This seems to have passed with one of the co-heiresses of Brien to Lovell. King Edward IV. granted this manor to William Nevill Earl of Kent, and on his decease to George Duke of Clarence.^t The manor and borough of Dartmouth were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Downing, Ashton, and Peter, by whom they were conveyed to the corporation.

The manor of South Town, including St. Petrock and the castle, was given at an early period by Fitzstephen to Fleming, and passed with Mohuns Ottery to the families of Mohun, Carew, and Southcote. It is now, by purchase from the last-mentioned family, the property of John Seale, Esq., of Mount Boone, who possesses also the manor of Townstall, which comprises the north part of Dartmouth. A mansion behind St. Petrock's church, of which the ruins are still to be seen, was some time a residence of the Southcote family.

^a Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 165—171.

^r Pat. Rot. 35 Edw. I. No. 38.

^s Pat. Rot. 15 Edw. III.

^t Pat. 2 Edw. IV. pt. 2.

St. Saviour's and St. Petrock's, in Dartmouth, are now considered as separate parishes: the former is held with Townstall, its mother-church; the latter was held with Stoke Fleming, but since it has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, has become a perpetual curacy in the gift of the rector of that parish.

The church of St. Saviour is an ancient and spacious structure.[†] It seems to have been originally built in the fourteenth century, having been dedicated as a chapel by Bishop Brantingham, in 1372. It appears to have belonged from that time to the corporation: it had then daily service; and for every omission of such service the sum of 100s. was to be forfeited to the mayor and corporation.[‡] In the chancel is the tomb of John Hawley, the rich merchant before mentioned, with the effigies of himself and his two wives[§] on brass plates. The date of his death (1408) is gone[¶], those of his wives, 1394 and 1403, remain. There are memorials also for Roger Vavasor, killed in fight, 1696; Sir Joseph Herne, Knight, 1698; and Walter Jago, Esq., 1733.

The church of St. Petrock, situated within the ruins of the old castle at Clifton, contains nothing remarkable. It had been called the chapel of the Virgin Mary, before the foundation of a chantry, dedicated to St. Petrock, in the reign of Edward III. Leland mentions a chapel of St. Clare at Hardness, which, according to Browne Willis, was taken down in the reign of Charles II.

There is an old Presbyterian meeting-house at Dartmouth; the congregation was originally established by the celebrated non-conformist divine John Flavel, author of some popular Calvinistic works, which have gone through several editions: he became, in 1656, minister of St. Saviour's, at Dartmouth, from which he was ejected in 1662. Mr. Flavel died in 1691: there is a monument to his memory in the meeting-house. There was a French church at Dartmouth in 1715.[‡] There are now also meeting-houses of the Particular Baptists and of the Wesleyan Methodists.

Mr. John Lovering, in 1671, founded an almshouse for decayed seamen or their widows, and gave the sum of 200*l.* to be laid out in land, for

[†] See the article of Church Architecture.

[‡] Mr. Oliver's notes from Bishop Brantingham's Register.

[§] One of them was the heiress of Chief Justice Tresilian, who was attainted by the Duke of Gloucester's party in 1388.

[¶] It was perfect when Chapple took his notes in 1774.

[‡] Return to Mr. Neale, author of the History of the Puritans. (Communicated by the Rev. J. Hunter of Bath.)

repairs, and towards the support of the pensioners. His son, of the same name, gave a sum of money for the augmentation of its endowment. The almshouse was burnt down about 50 years ago: there were no funds for rebuilding it, and the charity is entirely lost. William Lea, in 1599, founded an almshouse for poor people in the South Town, in the parish of St. Petrock. Richard Kelly, in 1645, gave 20s. per annum to this almshouse: it has no other endowment. In the year 1679, Walter Jago, John Haynes, and Arthur Holdsworth, gave a rent-charge of 18*l.* per annum to the parish of St. Saviour; 3*l.* 12*s.* of which was to be given to a Latin master, and 3*l.* 12*s.* to a master for teaching arithmetic. The grammar-school has no further endowment.

Mr. William Wotton, in 1689, gave a rent-charge of 5*l.* per annum for the purpose of teaching poor children of the parish of St. Saviour, Dartmouth, to read the Bible. The payment of this rent-charge has been withheld by the present possessors of the estate ^a, out of which it is payable, ever since the year 1805.

St. DAVID'S, in the suburbs of Exeter, and in the hundred of Wonford, is now esteemed a separate parish. It was formerly a chapelry to Heavitree.

The manor of Duryards, in this parish, belongs to the corporation of Exeter.

Great Duryards belonged, in the reign of James II., to Thomas Jefford, Esq. ^b, who was made the new mayor, and knighted by that monarch, when he removed great part of the corporation, and supplied their places with others, about two months before the Revolution. It is now the property and residence of Francis Cross, Esq.; Middle Duryards, of George Cross, Esq.; Little Duryards, now called Belmont, of Thomas Snow, Esq. Duryard Lodge, or Mount Stamp, is the property and residence of John William Williams, Esq. Belle Vue, the property of Francis Cross, is unoccupied. Barton Place, in this parish, the property of John Merivale, Esq., is occupied by Rear Admiral S. Peard.

In the parish church, which has been lately rebuilt, is the monument of Sir Thomas Jefford, who died in 1703, and that of Thomas Maxwell Adams, member of the privy council of Barbadoes, who died in 1806. There was in ancient times a chapel of St. Clement in this parish, near the river.

^a South Whimble, in the parish of Broad Clist.

^b He is said to have accumulated a large fortune in trade as a dyer.

The parish of St. David's extends over part of the city, including the grammar-school. There is no charity-school or almshouse belonging to this parish.

DAWLISH or DAULISH, in the hundred of Exminster and in the deanery of Kenne, is a well-known bathing-place on the south coast, about three miles from Teignmouth, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ from Exeter. Dr. Downman, who was a native of Exeter, concludes the fourth book of his poem of "Infancy" with an address to Dawlish, which had been a favourite place of resort for the benefit of his health.

The principal villages in this parish are Cockwood and Holcomb, Higher and Lower; it contains also the hamlets of East Town, Middlewood, Shattern, Westwood, and Lithwell. There is a holiday-fair at Dawlish on Easter Monday.

The manor of Dawlish belonged, at the time of the Domesday survey, to the Bishop of Exeter; afterwards to the dean and chapter. The manor and impropriation were held many years on lease by a branch of the Balles of Mamhead, afterwards by the Vernons, one of whose co-heiresses married General Acourt.

The dean and chapter's estate at Dawlish was sold, a few years ago, under the powers of the act for the redemption of the land-tax. The manor was purchased by Richard Eales, Esq., who is the present proprietor. A newly-built mansion, called the Manor-house, has lately been purchased by Robert Long, Esq. The barton of Dawlish, which had been the property of Stephen Weston, Bishop of Exeter, belonged some time since to Richard Inglett Fortescue, Esq., and is now the property and residence of John Schank, Esq., Vice Admiral of the Red.

Luscombe, in this parish, situated nearly two miles from the coast, in a beautiful retired valley, is the seat of Charles Hoare, Esq. On the strand is a Gothic cottage, the property and residence of Sir William Watson, F. R. S. At Cockwood is the seat of the Rev. Dr. Drury, some time master of Harrow-school. Eastdon is the property and residence of Richard Eales, Esq.

In the parish church are monuments, by Flaxman, for Elizabeth Lady Pennym^c; and the wife of William Hunter, Esq., of Margaret Street,

^c Wife of Sir James Pennyman, Bart., and daughter of Sir Henry Grey, Bart., ob. 1801. There are figures of her four daughters (by whom it was put up) in the attitude of mourners.



East View of Dawlish.

Printed by J. H. Johnson, 10, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

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Published by J. H. Johnson, 10, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Cavendish Square^d: those of Richard Inglett Fortescue, Esq., 1790; Margaret his wife, 1783; Elizabeth Inglett, relict of Richard Inglett Fortescue, Esq., 1816; the family of Tripe^e, and several others, chiefly persons who have died at Dawlish, whilst resident there for the benefit of their health.^f In the church-yard are memorials of the family of Balle.^g Mr. Incledon's Church Notes mention memorials in the church of Philip Skinner, vicar, 1481; the family of Mainwaring^h; and William Newcombe, Gent., 1738.

The great tithes are held on lease under the chapter of Exeter by the representatives of Prous. The dean and chapter are patrons of the vicarage, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction.

There was formerly a chapel at Lithwell in this parish, long ago dilapidated, called in the *Liber Regis* that of St. Mary Lithwyll. The ruins still remain.

At Cofton in this parish is an ancient chapelⁱ, now dilapidated, in which were, a few years ago, the monuments of Dr. George Kendall, 1663, and Mrs. Charity Cooke, 1646. Dr. Kendall, who was born at Dawlish, was a celebrated Calvinistic preacher: he was made canon of Exeter in 1645, and was rector of Kenton. He published several controversial pamphlets, and one political. In 1662 he was ejected from all his preferments, when he retired to Cofton, and established a congregation in the old chapel, which it is probable that he repaired and fitted up for the purpose: it continued to be occupied by the Presbyterian dissenters in 1715.^k There is a meeting-house at Dawlish of Independent Calvinists.

The Rev. Humphrey Harvey, in 1729, gave a rent-charge of 1*l.* 16*s.*

^d Ob. 1805. A single female figure is represented as mourning over an urn.

^e John Tripe, Gent., 1300; Thomas Tripe, his son, 1628; Thomas Tripe, 1664; Thomas Tripe, 1667; Gawen Tripe, 1676; Richard Tripe, 1705; Thomas Tripe, 1718; Richard Tripe, 1741; Thomas Tripe, 1743; Gawen Tripe, 1761; Thomas Tripe, 1769.

^f Henrietta, wife of Richard Nayler, Esq., of Gloucester, daughter of Thomas Howe, Esq., of Fyfield, Berks, 1790; Rev. Thomas Benson, 1796; George Brown, Esq., of Kingston on Hull, 1802; Rev. Charles Robinson, son of Sir George Robinson, Bart., 1805; Edmund Newman Kershaw, Esq., 1809; Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart., 1810; Elizabeth St. Clair, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord St. Clair, 1812; Rev. Legh Hoskins, 1814; Rebecca Beavis, 1815; Right Hon. Mary Anne, relict of Lord Lisle, 1815; Thomas Hodson, Esq., 1817.

^g Thomas Balle, of Southwood, 1621; John Balle, 1638; John Balle, 1653; John Balle, 1710; Hugh Balle, 1756 (the last of the family).

^h Oliver, son of Oliver Mainwaring, 1739; Oliver, son of Esse Mainwaring, 1740; Oliver Mainwaring, aged 99, 1762.

ⁱ It certainly existed as early as the year 1376. — Mr. Oliver's Notes from Bishop Brantingham's Register.

^k Return made to Mr. Neale, author of the History of the Puritans.

for teaching poor children of this parish. There is no other endowment of the kind, but there is a charity-school on Dr. Bell's plan, supported by subscription.

DEAN PRIOR, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Totton, lies about five miles from Ashburton, and about the same distance from Totnes. There are three villages in the parish, Church-town, Dean-town, and Dean-Comb.

In the reign of Henry II. Sir William Fitzstephen gave the manor of Dean to the priory of Plympton. After the Reformation it was purchased by the family of Giles, whose heiress brought it to Yarde. Gilbert Yarde, Esq., the last of this branch, who died in 1775, bequeathed it to a female relation, who married the late Judge Buller: it is now, with the manor of Skirradon in this parish, the property of their grandson, who has the impropriation, and is patron of the vicarage.

The Court-house, some time a seat of the Giles' family, is occupied by the tenant of the farm. The lords of the manor of Dean had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.¹

In the parish church is the monument of Sir Edward Giles, who died in 1637: the inscription has become illegible.^m There are memorials also for the family of Furse: 1593, 1609, 1650, &c. John Furse, Esq., the last of this branch of the family, died in 1700: his heiress married John Worth, Esq.

Barnabas Potter, the Calvinistic Bishop of Carlisle, was vicar of this parish, having been presented by Sir Edward Giles, whose daughter he married: his successor, Robert Herrick the poet, who became vicar of Dean Prior in 1629, was deprived during the civil war, and reinstated at the Restoration. A selection from his poems, which originally made their appearance under the name of "Hesperides," and are now become very scarce, was published by Dr. Nott in 1810.

DENBURY, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies about three miles from Newton Abbot.

Denbury is described as a borough in ancient records.ⁿ

A market at this place, on Wednesday, and a yearly fair for three days, at the festival of the nativity of the Virgin Mary, were granted by King Edward I., in 1285, to the abbot of Tavistock.^o This is stated in a record

¹ Hundred Roll.

^m The epitaph, with some verses by Herrick, is printed in Prince's Worthies.

ⁿ Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria.

^o Cart. 14 Edw. I. No. 18.

of the year 1318, but the days are not mentioned.^p There is still a cattle-fair on the 11th of September.

The manor, which in the reign of Edward the Confessor, belonged to Aldred Archbishop of York, was, at the time of taking the Domesday survey, parcel of the possessions of Tavistock Abbey, and was granted, with the other possessions of that monastery, to John Lord Russell. From the Russell family it passed by sale to the Reynells, and from them by marriage to the ancestor of P. J. Taylor, Esq., the present proprietor.

In the parish church is the monument of Joseph Taylor, Esq., a captain in Queen Anne's wars, who married a co-heiress of Reynell. The Duke of Bedford is patron of the rectory.

DIPTFORD, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Totton, lies about five miles from Modbury, and about six from Totnes.

The manor of Dipford, or Diptford, which had been part of the demesnes of the crown, was granted by Henry II. to John Boteler, and by King John to Eustachius de Courtenay.^q The last-mentioned monarch granted it afterwards to Henry Fitzcount.^r By a subsequent grant of Henry III. it became the property of Nicholas Lord Moels or Mules^s, and descended from him through the families of Bottreaux and Hungerford to the Earls of Huntingdon. Tristram Sture, Esq., died seised of the manors of Diptford and Ashwill in 1616.^t In 1699 it was purchased of his descendant, Edward Sture, Esq., of Maridge, in Ugborough, together with that barton, by Charles Taylor, Esq. Upon the death of his descendant, the late Edward Taylor, Esq. it devolved to the daughter of the late George Taylor, Esq., of Totnes, who is as yet a minor. The lords of the manor of Diptford had the power of inflicting capital punishment.^u

The manor of Bendley, the barton of Stert, and other estates, are the property of Jacob Bickford Hele, Esq., whose ancestors have been settled in this parish for many generations.

The manor of Craberton was long in the family of Fowell, who have lately sold it to Hubert Cornish, Esq. The barton of Bradley in this parish, and North Huish, belonged to a family of that name. Risdon speaks of it as the property and residence of the family of Steer.^v It now belongs to Miss Taylor, who is patron of the rectory.

^p Cart. Rot. 12 Edw. II. pt. 2. m. 3.

^q Sir William Pole.

^r Hundred Roll.

^s Cart. Rot. 14 Hen. III.

^t Esch. 15 Jac. in Chapple's Collections.

^u Hundred Roll.

^v A mistake probably for Sture.

In the parish church are some monuments of the Taylor family. ^w

DITTISHAM, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Totton, lies on the banks of the Dart, among some of the most beautiful scenery of that river, seven miles from Totnes, and about three from Dartmouth.

The villages in this parish are Higher Dittisham, Lower Dittisham, or Dittisham Wales, and Capton.

The manor of Dittisham was held, at the time of the Domesday survey, by Baldwin de Brioniis, under the Bishop of Exeter. In the reign of Henry III. it was in the family of Halton, whose heiress brought it to Inkpen or Ingpen. William Huish, Esq., was lord of Dittisham in the fifteenth century. In Sir William Pole's time it had been for some descents in the family of Rouse. This manor seems to have been dismembered some years ago. ^x The barton of Court belongs to Henry Studdy, Esq.

The manor of Bosum's Hele, now called Bozon Zeale, was originally called Hele, and was the seat of the ancient family of Bozon or Bosum. The heiress of the elder branch married Fulford, whose descendants possessed this manor for several generations. It is now the property of John Burridge Cholwich, Esq., of Farrington House, by purchase from the Seales of Mount Boone. The old mansion at the barton is now a farm-house. The barton of Downton is the property of Mr. Thomas Huxham.

In the parish church are memorials for "that venerable, valiant captain, Henry Strode of Dittisham," who died in 1664, and others of the family of Strode; and Langdon John Full, Esq., of Downton, 1804.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire is patron of the rectory, to which the manor of Dittisham Wales is annexed.

DODBROOKE, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Woodleigh, adjoins the town of Kingsbridge, and was, till within a few years, itself a market-town. A market was granted in or about the year 1256 to Alan Fitz Roald, to be held on Wednesday, together with a fair for two days, at the festival of St. Mary Magdalen. ^y The market was, till of late years, held on Wednesday: it was celebrated for its supply of cattle and sheep, and there were four great markets held quarterly. In 1773 a great

^w Charles Taylor, Esq., deputy-remembrancer of the Exchequer, 1766; Charles Taylor, Esq., 1770.

^x Nicholas Kendall, Esq., gave a deputation for Dittisham and Cornworthy, 1795.

^y Cart. Rot. 41 Hen. III. m. 12.

show of cattle was established, to be held on the third Wednesday in every month. After this time the weekly and quarterly markets began to decline, and are now wholly disused. There is a cattle fair on the Wednesday before Palm Sunday.

At the time of the Domesday survey the manor of Dodbrooke, which in the reign of Edward the Confessor had belonged to Bristric the sheriff, belonged to his widow Godeva. Under her it was held by the family of De Dodbrooke, whose heiress married Alan Fitz Roald, ancestor of the family of Fitz Alan, who were possessed of it for five descents. The heiress of this family brought it to Champernowne. Of late years this manor was in the family of Northleigh, from whom it passed by inheritance to H. H. Coxe, Esq. Mr. Coxe sold it to J. H. Southcote, Esq., of whom it was purchased by Edward Hodges, Esq., the present proprietor. The barton of High-House belongs to Mr. Hodges; that of Well to Mr. John Gillard, in whose family it has been for a considerable time.

A house in this parish, to which its present possessor, Mrs. Juliana Wells, has given the name of Pindar Lodge, was the property, and had been the birth-place, of Dr. John Wolcot, the late satirical poet, better known by his assumed appellation of Peter Pindar.

In the church is the monument of Elizabeth, wife of John Beare, Esq., of Bearescombe, 1666. The Rev. Simon Webber, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory. The rector is entitled to the tithe of white ale, a liquor peculiar to this part of Devonshire, payable by the landlord of every public-house. There was, in ancient times, a hermitage at Dodbrooke.²

DODDESCOMBLEIGH, in the deanery of Dunsford and in the hundred of Exminster, lies about six miles from Exeter. The principal villages in this parish are Lowleigh and Leigh-Cross.

The manor was the ancient inheritance of the family of Doddescomb, among whose co-heiresses it was divided in the reign of Edward III. It afterwards passed by sale into other families. In Sir William Pole's time it had been three descents in the family of Dowdenhay. In 1792 it was the property of Ambrose Rhodes, Esq., now of James Rodd, Esq., who has the bartons of Sheppen and Lower Barton. No courts have been held for this manor within the memory of any person now living.^a The barton

² Mr. Oliver's History of Exeter.

^a A deputation was given in 1812 for the manors of Doddescombleigh and Lowleigh, and a moiety of the manor of Five Lords in this parish.

was many years in the family of Duck who resided there. The manor, or reputed manor, of Sheldon, belonged formerly to the family of Bailey, and is now the property of Mr. Samuel Archer, who purchased it of John Browne, Esq., of Frampton, in Dorsetshire. The Rev. Robert Hole is patron of the rectory. There was a chapel at Sheldon, now dilapidated.

Two pounds per annum is payable out of Cranbrooke farm, for the education of five poor children of this parish, under the will of Nicholas Sperks.

DOLTON or DOWLTON, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Torrington, lies six miles from Hatherleigh; seven from Torrington; and eight from Chulmleigh.

There are cattle-fairs at Dolton, on the Wednesday before the 25th of March, and on the 1st of October, if on a Thursday, otherwise on the first Thursday afterwards.

The manor, then called Dueltone, was held in demesne, at the time of the Domesday survey, by Baldwin de Brioniis, who gave it in marriage with one of his daughters to William Fitz Wimund. It descended afterwards to the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, and was, at a later period, successively in the families of Ameridith and Smith. Sir Thomas Monk acquired it in marriage with a daughter of the latter. From the Monks it passed to the Grenvilles, and was sold with Bideford by the representatives of the last Earl of Bath to John Cleveland, Esq., by whose descendant this manor and that of Cherubeer were sold in parcels in 1804. The manorial rights were some years afterwards purchased by Thomas Owen, Esq.

The manor of Iddlecott, which in 1619 belonged to Sir Thomas Wise^a, is now the property of the Right Hon. Lord Clinton.

Stoford or Stafford belonged to a younger branch of the Kelloway family, whose descendants took the name of Stafford. This barton now belongs to Thomas Hole, Esq., in right of his mother, who was of this family.^b

Halsdon is the property of the Rev. Peter Wellington Furse, of Torrington, whose family have resided there since about the year 1680, when it was acquired by marriage with a co-heiress of Bellew.

^a Esch. 17 Jac., under the name of Mountjoy, in Chapple's Collections.

^b She was by birth of Wollacombe. See the account of the families of Wollacombe and Stafford.

In the parish church are memorials of the family of Stafford^c, Barbara Lister (grand-daughter of Sir Martin), 1696; and Peter Furse, Esq., 1774.

The advowson of the rectory had passed with the manor till 1804, when it was purchased by the Rev. J. Tossell Johnson, in whom it is now vested.

DOWLAND, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Torrington, lies at the distance of $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Hatherleigh, $8\frac{1}{4}$ from Torrington, and nine from Chulmleigh. The village of Upton is in this parish.

The manor belonged, at the time of the Domesday survey, to Walter Claville, in whose family it continued for some generations. James Lord Audley, being possessed of this manor, gave it to King Edward III. In the reign of Henry VIII., it appears to have been in the family of Crewse.^d Walter Crewse of Chulmleigh died seised of it in 1525, leaving three daughters co-heiresses.^e The manor of Dowland now belongs to Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., by inheritance from the Staffords, a branch of which family was settled here for many generations.

In the parish church are monuments of the family of Stafford of this place, and of Pynes.^f The church of Dowland was given to the abbey of Canon's Leigh by its founder, Walter Claville. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., is impropriator of the tithes and patron of the curacy, which has been twice augmented by Queen Anne's bounty.

EAST DOWNE, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Shirwell, lies about seven miles from Barnstaple. The villages of Churchill, Brockham, and Shortacombe, are in this parish.

The manor^g belonged to the ancient family of Downe, till the reign of Edward III., when the heiress of the elder branch brought it to the ancestor of the present proprietor, the Rev. Charles Pine Coffin, who resides in the manor-house. Mr. Pine Coffin is patron and incumbent of the rectory.

^c Elizabeth, heiress of Menwenick, and wife of Robert Stafford, Esq., 1566; Margaret, wife of John Stafford, daughter of Arscott, 1589; Thomas Stafford of Stafford, 1674, &c.

^d See Esch. 17 Hen. VIII.

^e Ibid.

^f Thomas Stafford, 1617; Julian wife of John Stafford, 1629; Hugh Stafford, Esq., of Pynes, 1675; William son of Hugh, 1678.

^g Either this manor or West Downe (Dune) was held at the time of the Domesday survey by the Conqueror's nephew, Ralph de Limesl.

The manor of Churchill was for several generations in the family of St. Aubin, who possessed it as early as the reign of Edward I. In 1622, it belonged to Richard Ley.^h It is now the property of J. P. Chichester, Esq., of Arlington.

Northcote, the ancient seat of the Northcote family, was sold by them about the beginning of the last century; the old mansion having been about that time burnt down. The barton of Northcote is now the property of Mr. Richard Richards.

In the parish church is the monument of Edward Pyne, Esq., "Lieut. Colonel to Sir Hugh Pollard in the late unhappy wars," (ob. 1663,) and others of that ancient family.ⁱ In the church-yard is the tomb of Walter Ley, Gent., 1594.

WEST DOWNE, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Shirwell, lies about five miles from Ilfracombe, and about seven from Barnstaple. The villages of Willincott, Dean, and Trimstone, are in this parish.

The manor of West Downe belonged, at an early period, to the family of Columbers; afterwards successively to those of Moringe and Beaple. There is now no manor of this name. The manor of Bradwell belonged anciently to the Pynes, who were succeeded by Yeo. From the latter it passed by a female heir to Rolle, and is now by inheritance the property of the Right Honourable Lord Clinton.

Stowford, in this parish, called West Stowford, to distinguish it from East Stowford in Berry-Nerber, was, from an early period, the property and residence of the family of Stowford. This barton is now vested in George Acland Barbor, Esq., by inheritance from Acland.

In the parish church is the monument of Sir John de Stowford, who was appointed one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in 1343, and of his lady, who was one of the co-heiresses of Tracy. The effigies of the lady only remains. The prior of Wells founded a chantry in this church and endowed it with lands valued at 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, for the maintenance of a priest to pray for the soul of Sir John Stowford, he having been a great benefactor to that priory.^k

^h Esch. 20 Jac. under the name of Chichester, in Chapple's Collections.

ⁱ Elizabeth wife of Edward Pyne, daughter of Pointz, 1679; Edward Pyne, rector, 1798; Edward Pyne, his son, 1802. The family now spell their name Pine.

^k Chantry Roll.

DOWNE ST. MARY, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the hundred of Cadbury, lies about six miles from Crediton, and about fourteen from Exeter.

The manors of Downe and of Crooke Burnell, in this parish, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Burnell, whose heiress, after four descents, brought it to Colles. The manor of Downe St. Mary now belongs to Henry Charles Sturt, Esq., of Critchill, in Dorsetshire, by inheritance from a co-heiress of Colles, who married Sir John Napier, Bart., and died in 1666; the manor of Chetscombe to Mr. James Mohun or Moon¹, a respectable yeoman. The barton of Bradeford, lately belonging to Mr. William Tucker, is now the property of Benjamin Radford, Esq.

The advowson of the rectory is vested in the representatives of the late Rev. Wyndham Sturt.

DUNCHIDIOCK, or DUNCHIDEOCK, in the hundred of Exminster, and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about four miles from Exeter.

The manor^m belonged to the ancient family of Budockside, or Butshed, whose heiress brought it to Gorges. Some years ago it was in severalties, which have been reunited: it is now the property of Sir L. V. Palk, Bart. James Pitman, Esq., whose family have resided in the parish for several generations, is the most considerable landholder.

The parish church was partly rebuilt in 1669, at the expense of Mr. Aaron Baker, of Bowhay, who died in 1683; there is a monument to his memory. There is a magnificent monument also for General Stringer Lawrence, who died in 1775. General Lawrence was Commander-in-Chief in India, from 1747 to 1767, and concluded the peace in the Carnatic. There is a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey, with an inscription denoting that it was put up by the East India Company in gratitude for his services; "for discipline established; fortresses protected; settlements extended; French and Indian armies defeated; and peace

¹ Supposed to be descended from a younger branch of the Mohuns. His ancestors wrote their name Mohun.

^m It is probable that this was the manor of Dunsedoc, held at the time of the Domesday survey by Ralph Paganell.

concluded in the Carnatic." On his monument at Dunchidioc is an epitaph with some lines from the pen of Mrs. H. More.^a

Thomas Byrdall, who corrected Sir Isaac Newton's "Principia," was patron and rector of this parish. The advowson was purchased of his descendants by Sir Robert Palk, Bart., and is now vested in his grandson, the present baronet.

DUNKESWELL, in the deanery of that name, and in the hundred of Hemiock, is about six miles from Honiton on the Somersetshire side, and about eight from Wellington.

The manor of Dunkeswell belonged anciently to the family of Fitzwilliam. Henry Fitzwilliam having mortgaged it to Amadio, a Jew, it was redeemed by William Lord Briwere or Brewer, who in 1201, founded here an abbey of white monks of the Cistercian order, and endowed it with the manor and other lands. Its revenues were estimated at the time of the dissolution, at 294*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* clear yearly income. There are no remains of the conventual buildings: the site and the manor were granted to John Lord Russell, and, (having reverted to the crown,) at a subsequent period, to Theophilus Marwood, and Hannibal Rowe. The lands having been previously sold off, the royalty was conveyed to Mr. John Bailey, of whose heir it was purchased by the late General Simcoe.

King John granted Wolford church, then called Wolfer church, and esteemed a separate parish, but now in the parish of Dunkeswell, to the abbey of Dunkeswell. Wolford church was some years ago the property and seat of Peter Genest, Esq., near whose house were the ruins of a church

^a Major-General Stringer Lawrence, who commanded in India from 1747 to 1767, died 10th January, 1775, aged 78. The desperate state of affairs in India becoming prosperous by a series of victories endeared him to his country; history has recorded his fame; the regrets of the worthy bear testimony to his virtues.

Born to command, to conquer, and to spare,
As mercy mild, yet terrible as war,
Here Lawrence rests: the trump of honest fame
From Thames to Ganges has proclaimed his name.
In vain this frail memorial friendship rears;
His dearest monument's an army's tears:
His deeds on fairer columns stand engrav'd,
In provinces preserv'd, and cities sav'd.

• He had a confirmation of it from the crown by Cart. 1 John, pt. 2. William Brewer, called by Stowe Lord De la Hithe, was buried, according to the annalist, in the conventual church at this place, in 1227.

or chapel. This place, afterwards called Wolford Lodge, was the seat of the late General Simcoe, who purchased it of Mr. Genest about the year 1784. It is now the property and residence of his widow, who is possessed also of the manor of Dunkeswell. The reversion is vested in Henry Simcoe, Esq., her son. The Rev. Dr. Palmer has an estate in this parish called Hookedrise, which was parcel of the manor of Leigh in the adjoining parish of Uffculme. Bowerhayes, formerly belonging to the family of Vicary, was afterwards in the Elwills. It is now the property of Mrs. Selina Mary Freemantle, widow, daughter of Sir John Elwill, Bart., who died in 1778.

In the parish church are memorials of the family of Vicary^p; and of Edward Hill, of Priory, 1692.

The great tithes which belonged to the abbey of Dunkeswell^q, are now vested in Miss Graves, who is patron of the benefice. The impropriate rectory and advowson were purchased of Mr. Genest by the late Sir Thomas Graves.

DUNSFORD, in the deanery of that name, and in the hundred of Wonford, lies about seven miles from Exeter. There is a cattle fair at this place on the Monday in the next week after June 8.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to Sir Robert Blakford. His son, Sir John, conveyed it to Peter, Bishop of Exeter, who, at the request of the Countess of Gloucester, bestowed it on the abbey of Canonleigh. After the dissolution it was purchased by Sir John Fulford, ancestor of Baldwin Fulford, Esq., the present proprietor, whose ancestors are known to have possessed Great Fulford in this parish, the present place of their residence, from the time of King Richard I.; and it is most probable, that they had been settled there at an earlier period. Several of the members of this ancient family have been eminent in their day. Sir William de Fulford, Sir Baldwin de Fulford, and Sir Amias de Fulford, distinguished themselves in the Holy Land. Sir William Fulford, or as some call him, Sir Henry, is said, but erroneously, to have been one of the Justices of the King's Bench in the reign of Richard II.^r Sir Baldwin Fulford having fought

^p Richard Vicary, 1561; Richard Vicary, 1596.

^q The church of Dunkeswell, which was granted to John Lord Russell with the manor, was sold by him to John Hayden.

^r Sir William Pole speaks of him as Sir Henry Fulford. Prince's account of him is wholly erroneous: that writer was led into a mistake by a passage in Bishop Godwin's "Lives of the

fought on the side of Henry VI. at Towton Field, was beheaded at Hexham in 1461. . We find his son Sir Thomas among the knights who were attainted of high treason in 1483, for espousing the cause of the Earl of Richmond, and among those who assisted the Earl of Devon in the relief of Exeter, when besieged by Perkin Warbeck, in 1497. * Colonel Francis Fulford, (afterwards Sir Francis,) garrisoned his house at Fulford for King Charles, and his son Thomas was killed in his service. Fulford House was taken by Sir Thomas Fairfax, in the month of December, 1645^t, and the command given to Colonel Okey, who was afterwards one of the king's judges. " On the attainder of Sir Baldwin Fulford above mentioned, the Fulford estate was granted by King Edward IV. to John Staplehill^v, but two years afterwards was restored to Sir Baldwin's heir, then Thomas Fulford, Esq.^w; and has ever since continued in the family.

The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment. *

The old mansion of the Fulfords, which appears to have been of the

the Bishops;" which says, " that Sir William Fulford and Gascoigne condemned Archbishop Scrope." Richardson, in his edition of Bishop Godwin's works, corrects this in a note on the authority of Clem. de Maidstone, in Angl. Sac., who states that Sir William Gascoigne the Chief Justice, having refused to act on that occasion, the King commanded Sir William Fulthorpe, a Knight, not a Judge, to try the venerable prisoner. Prince confesses that he could not find any Fulford in Dugdale's Origines; but he supposes that learned author (although the name occurs, as quoted from three records as William Forde, twice as appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and afterwards Chief Baron,) might have mistaken Forde for Fulford. Upon referring to the records, however, the name is certainly Forde, and it does not appear that any one of the Fulford family was a judge.

* It has been said by some authors, that Sir Thomas Fulford was beheaded: perhaps it may have been occasioned from the circumstance of Sir Baldwin having been erroneously, in some of the chronicles, called Sir Thomas. The editor of the Paston Letters, in a note, vol. ii. p. 79, speaking of Sir Thomas as son of Sir Baldwin Fulford, says, he also lost his life on the scaffold. At p. 83, is the following passage from a letter of Sir John Paston: — " Sir Thomas Fulforthe escaped owt of Westmr. wt. an C. sperys, as men saye, and is into Devenshyr, and that he hath strekyn off Sir John Crokker's head, and killed another Knight of the Courtenays, as men say." Such was the report of the day in 1471, yet, according to the most respectable authority, we find Sir Thomas Fulford and Sir John Croker, both alive and in arms together in 1483 and in 1497. See Holinshed.

^t Holinshed.

^u Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, vol. iv. p. 329; and Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 160.

^v Pat. Rot. 2 Edward IV. pt. 2. The record calls him Sir Baldwin. He is called Sir Thomas in some of the Chronicles.

^w Pat. Rot. 4 Edward IV.

* Hundred Roll.

Elizabethan

Elizabethan age, contains some good family portraits, and a full length of Charles I., said to have been presented by that monarch to Colonel Fulford, above mentioned. There is a chapel at Fulford House, which is entire, but not in use. The park abounds with forest-trees, and exhibits some beautiful scenery.

The manor of Little Dunsford, *alias* Sowton, was, at an early period, for several descents, in the family of Cervynton. At a later period it passed by successive marriages from Sparke to Tothill and Northleigh, and was afterwards, by inheritance from the latter, the property of H. H. Coxe, Esq., of whom it was purchased by Sir Robert Palk, Bart., grandfather of Sir L. V. Palk, Bart., the present proprietor. The manor of Halstow, in this parish, belongs to the priests' vicars of Exeter cathedral; that of Cetley, mostly consisting of woods, to King's College in Cambridge. The barton of Clifford, which has been for a considerable time in the family of Southmead, belongs now to three maiden ladies of that name.

In the parish church are monuments and inscribed gravestones for the family of Fulford.¹ Mr. Fulford is patron of the rectory.

The church of Dunsford was appropriated to the nuns of Canonleigh. The vicarage was endowed, in 1314, with the tithes of hay, and with the great tithes of Fulford and Clifford.²

Agnes Harrison, in 1750, gave the sum of 100*l.* to this parish, partly for teaching poor children; with this and some benefactions of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Florence Barrow, and her brother, Christopher Barrow, then vicar, two-thirds of an estate called Cranbrook, in Moreton Hampstead, was bought chiefly for the poor of Dunsford. In 1802, the present vicar, Mr. Gregory, raised a subscription of 150*l.* for the purchase of the remainder of this estate, the whole of which now lets for 22*l.* per annum. Four children are instructed out of the rents, pursuant to the direction of Mrs. Harrison,

DUNTERTON, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about eight miles from Tavistock, and about five from Launceston, in Cornwall. In this parish are the villages of Sherwell and Eastacott.

At the time of taking the Domesday survey, the manor of Dunterton

¹ A handsome monument for Sir Thomas Fulford, 1610; Francis Fulford, Esq., 1700; John Fulford, Esq., 1780. In the chancel are inscribed gravestones for Sir John Fulford, 1580; — Fulford, Esq., head constable of the hundred of Wonford, 1589.

² Copy of the Endowment, in Chapple's Collections.

was held under Baldwin, the sheriff, by Ralph de Bruer. In the reign of Henry III., it belonged to the family of Trelosk, afterwards to the lords Moels, or Mules. From the latter it passed by successive marriages to Courtenay and Dinham, and was divided among the co-heiresses of John Lord Dinham, who died in the reign of Henry VII. This manor is now the property of Arthur Kelly, Esq., in whose family it has been for a considerable time.

The Rev. William Royse, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory. There are the remains of a chapel, now converted into a cow-house, in a field called the Chapel-field.

EGGESFORD or EGGSFORD, in the hundred of North Tawton, and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, lies about two miles from Chulmleigh.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Reigny, from which it passed by successive female heirs to Coplestone and Chichester. The manor-house was rebuilt by Edward Lord Chichester (who married the heir of Coplestone) in the reign of James I. The daughter of Arthur Chichester, the first Earl of Donegal, brought this estate to John St. Leger, Esq. In 1718, it was purchased of Arthur St. Leger, the second Viscount Doneraile, by William Fellowes, Esq., on the death of whose grandson, Henry Arthur Fellowes, Esq. in 1792, it passed by his bequest to the Honourable Newton Wallop, son of John Earl of Portsmouth, by Urania, daughter of Coulson Fellowes, Esq. Mr. Wallop, who took the name of Fellowes in 1794, is the present proprietor and patron of the rectory.

Eggesford-house, then the seat of Lord Chichester, was taken by Colonel Okey in the month of December, 1645.^a The house was rebuilt by William Fellowes, Esq., soon after his purchase of the estate in 1718. It is now the seat of the Honourable Newton Fellowes.

In the parish church are monuments of the families of Coplestone^b, Chichester^c, and Fellowes.^d There was formerly an almshouse at this

^a Whitelock.

^b John Coplestone, Esq., 1606; his daughter and heir married Chichester.

^c A monument for Edward Viscount Chichester and Carrickfergus, (Governor of Carrickfergus,) put up in 1649. A monument for the two ladies of Arthur Chichester, Earl of Donegal; Dorcas, daughter of Hill, of Warwickshire; and Mary, daughter of John, Earl of Bristol: the latter died in 1648.

^d William Fellowes, Esq., Master in Chancery, 1723.

place, founded by Ibote Reigny, and endowed with lands, valued in 1547 at 4*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* per annum.^e

ERMINGTON, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Plympton, lies about two miles from Modbury, and twelve from Plymouth.

Two weekly markets at this place, to be held on Tuesday and Friday, with a fair for three days at the festival of St. John the Baptist, were granted, in 1294, to John de Bensted.^f There are now two fairs for cattle, &c., held on February 2d, and June 24th, but they have dwindled almost to nothing, since the establishment of some great cattle markets in the neighbourhood.

The manor and hundred of Ermington, which had been part of the demesnes of the crown, were given by King Henry I. to Matilda Peverell^g, and continued for several descents in that family. In the year 1299, Sir Gilbert Fitz Stephen, being lord of Ermington, conveyed this estate to John Bensted, who procured a grant from the crown.^h It was afterwards for several descents in the family of Stoner, who sold to Rouse. It continued in the family of Rouse when Sir William Pole made his collections. The lords of this manor had the power of life and death.ⁱ John Bulteel, Esq. is the present lord of the manor and hundred of Ermington, which were purchased with its royalties of free warren, free fishery, &c. &c. by his ancestor, of Hugh Lord Clinton, early in the last century. Mr. Bulteel possesses also the barton of Stretchleigh, or Strachleigh, the ancient seat and property of a family of that name, who continued to possess it for ten descents from the reign of Henry III. The heiress of Strachleigh brought it to Chudleigh, and one of the co-heiresses of Sir John Chudleigh, Bart., to Prideaux. It was purchased by Mr. Bulteel of certain trustees acting under the will of Humphrey Prideaux, Esq., of Place near Padstow in Cornwall, who died in 1792. The old mansion at Stretchleigh is inhabited by Mr. James Hook, who has a lease of the barton.

In the year 1623, a meteoric stone fell near Sir George Chudleigh's house at Stretchleigh: Risdon says that it weighed twenty-three pounds. In a scarce pamphlet, published soon afterwards, describing three suns seen at

^e Chantry Roll, in the augmentation-office.

^f Cart. Rot. 32 Edward I. No. 84 and 85.

^g Hundred Roll.

^h Cart. Rot. 31 Edward I.

ⁱ Hundred Roll.

Tregony, in Cornwall, in 1622, its dimensions are stated to have been three feet and a half in length, two feet and a half in breadth, and one foot and a half in thickness. It is said in the pamphlet that it forced its way a yard deep into the ground; the same thing happened in the fall of the meteoric stone some years ago in Yorkshire. Risdon speaks of the Devonshire stone as composed of matter which appeared singed or half burnt for lime: the pamphlet above-mentioned states it to have been in hardness and colour not much unlike a flint; and adds that many gentlemen had pieces of it broken off from the main stone. There is still a tradition in the parish of the fall of this stone.

The manor of Woodland was, at an early period, the property and seat of a family of that name, the last of whom, Sir Walter de Woodland, was servant to the Black Prince. His daughters and co-heirs married Wybbery and Solers. By the heiress of one of these, or by one of these co-heiresses, re-married to Burell, the manor of Woodland came to the last-mentioned family, who possessed it for many descents. It is now the property of John Spurrell Pode, Esq., of Slade, in Cornwood.

The manor of Ivybridge, partly in this parish, belonged for several descents to the family of De Ponte Hederæ or Ivybridge, from whom it appears to have passed by marriage to Bonville. Lord Bonville gave it to his natural son, John Bonville, who gave it to his natural son of the same name. The last-mentioned John Bonville was founder of the family of Bonville, of Ivybridge, which continued for several descents. The heiress of this family brought the manor of Ivybridge to Croker, of Lyneham. It is now the property of Sir John Lemon Rogers, Bart.

The manor of Strode, in this parish, was the ancient property and residence of the Strodes, who possessed it in the reign of Henry III., and probably at an earlier period. About a century ago, it was alienated on a long lease for 500 years, now vested in Mr. Sampson Croker, having been purchased, about 1788, of H. Legassick, Esq.

The manor of Worthiheale, or Worthele, belonged, in the reign of Edward I., to the Pynes, afterwards to the Topcliffes. It is now the property of Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. M.P., having been purchased, not many years ago, of the family of Rich, who, in a monumental inscription in the parish church, are said to have possessed it for four centuries.

The manor of Chapel Lee belongs to Humphrey Prideaux, Esq., most probably by descent from the Chudleighs,

The

The manor and barton of Ludbrooke, partly in this parish and partly in Modbury, were for many generations in the family of Moysey, from whom they passed by descent to the late N. A. Bartlett, Esq., of Modbury. Ludbrooke is now the property and residence of his son, the Rev. N. A. Bartlett.

Preston or Pruteston, in this parish, belonged for many years to a branch of the Fortescue family. It was purchased in 1738 of Hugh Fortescue, Lord Clinton, by Courteney Crocker, Esq., of Lyneham, from whom it descended to Thomas Hillersdon Bulteel, Esq., the present proprietor.

In the parish church is an ancient monument (probably of the Strachleigh family) without inscription, also that of William Strachleigh, the last heir male of that family, who died in 1583, and his wife, the heiress of Gould. The heiress of Strachleigh married Christopher Chudleigh, son and heir of Sir Richard Chudleigh, Knight. The church of Ermington belonged to the priory of Montaeute in Somersetshire. A moiety of the rectory now forms a sinecure clerical benefice, in the patronage of John Burrige Cholwich, Esq. The other moiety is a lay impropriation, vested in John Bulteel, Esq. The vicarage is in the alternate gift of the crown and of Mr. Cholwich.

Alice Hatch in 1513 gave lands to this parish, now let for about 20*l.* per annum, for the relief of the poor not receiving alms; and for apprenticing and educating poor children.

EXBOURNE, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Oakhampton, lies about five miles from Hatherleigh, and about the same distance from Oakhampton. There is a cattle-fair at Exbourne on the third Monday in April.

The manor belonged to the ancient family of Moels or Mules, till the reign of Edward III., and was afterwards successively in those of Prous and Chudleigh. It was sold by the latter to Every, by whom it had been again alienated before 1600. This manor belonged, in 1774, to the Rev. Christopher Lethbridge^k, and is now the property of Sir Thomas Lethbridge, Bart.

The court barton is the property and residence of Mr. John Tattershall. The Rev. Finny Belfield, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory.

The city of EXETER is situated in the hundred of Wonford and in the

^k Chapple's MSS.

deanery of Christianity or Exeter, on the great western road to Plymouth, Falmouth, and the Land's End, 173 miles from London.¹

The ancient British name of this city, as well as of the town of Usk in Monmouthshire, was *Caerwisc*; by the Romans they were both called *Isca*; and to distinguish them, the latter had the additional appellation of *Silurum*, whilst Exeter was called *Isca Danmoniorum*. The river Exe is the foundation both of its Roman and English name, and the river itself, as well as the rivers Usk and Eske, are all derived from an ancient British word signifying water. One of our old historians^m, who tells us that *Caerwisc* was the British name for Exeter, explains it to mean *civitas aquæ*.

The earliest event relating to this city mentioned by any of our historians is its having been besieged by Vespasian. We are told that after seven days the siege was raised by Arviragus, but Camden says, that so far from believing Geoffrey of Monmouth, by whom this was first related, he scarcely thought that Exeter was then built. That it was afterwards, if not at so early a period, in the possession of the Romans, is abundantly evident, however, from the antiquities belonging to that nation which have been found there. In 633, we are told that Penda, king of the Mercians, besieged Exeter, then held by Brien, nephew of Cadwallo, the last king of the Britons: the historian adds, that Cadwallo after a time came to its relief, and fought a battle here with Penda, who was defeated and taken prisoner.ⁿ In the year 876, after the Danes had broken their treaty with King Alfred, a part of their army came to Exeter, and there wintered. The year following the Danish horse, which had wintered at Wareham, joined their countrymen at Exeter, having been pursued by Alfred to the gates of the city: the remainder of their army, going by sea, encountered a storm, in which 120 of their ships were lost. The Danes again made a treaty with the English monarch, which, in this instance, they are said to have kept. After having remained at Exeter a whole year, the Danes removed into Mercia.^p In 888 we hear of another Danish army at Exeter^q; and in 894 it was again besieged by those barbarous invaders, and relieved by Alfred.^r

¹ By the more usual route of Salisbury and Dorchester: by way of Shaftesbury, it is only 169; by Bruton and by Lyme Regis, either way, about 172; and by way of Bath, about 184.

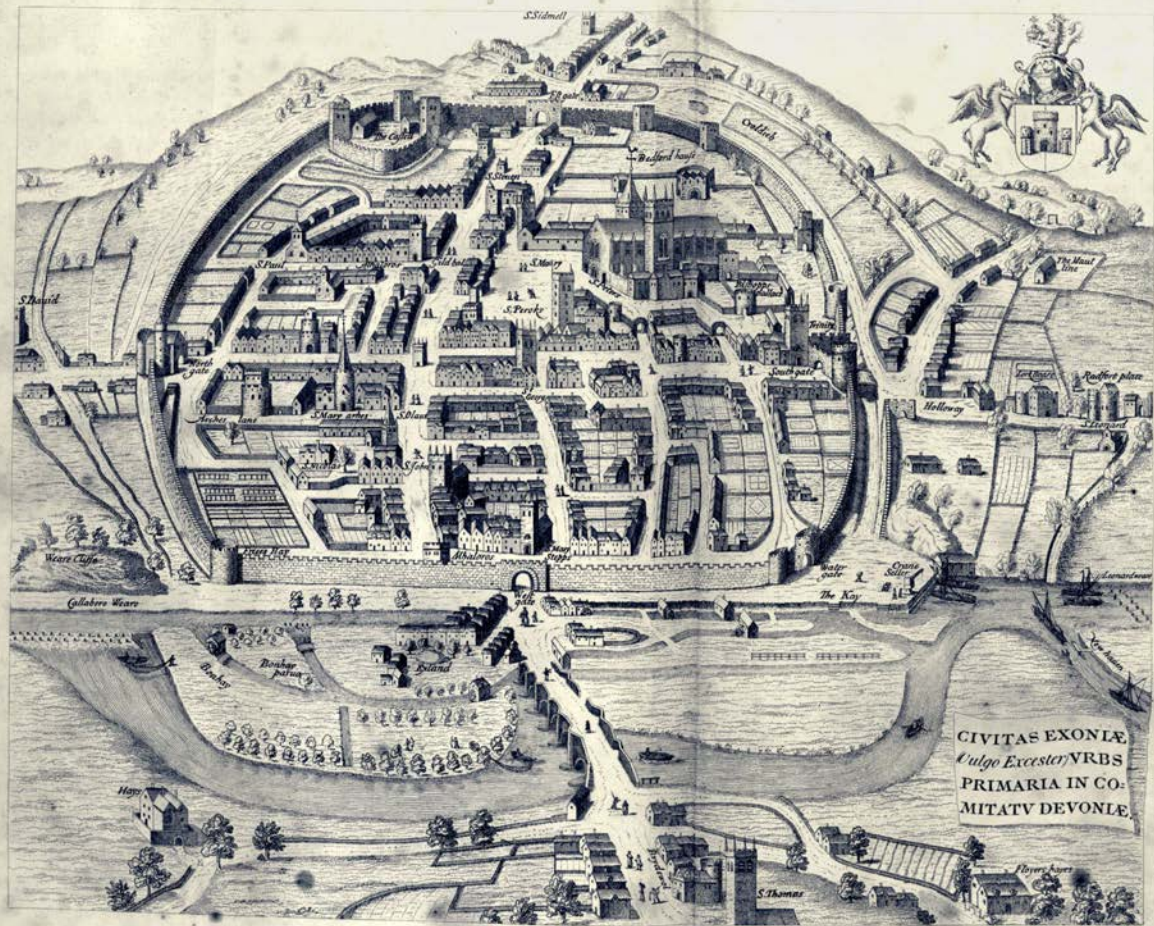
^m Roger Hoveden.

ⁿ Matthew West.

^p Asser says that the Danish army left Exeter and passed into Mercia in the month of August, 877. Other historians (see Mat. West) speak of the Danes quitting Exeter in 878. It is probable that the "ille exercitus" of Asser might have referred only to the forces which came from Wareham, and that a part of the Danish army might have remained in Exeter, and have removed thence to Chippenham in 878.

^q John Bromton.

^r Ibid. Sax. Chron., and Hen. Hunt.



King Athelstan, who succeeded to the English throne in 926, drove the Britons, who had for many years inhabited this city jointly with the Saxons, out of Exeter, and compelled them to retreat beyond the Tamar. After this he fortified the city with towers and a wall of hewn stone. The historian represents Exeter to have been, at that time, in a state of decay, and the surrounding country barren and unproductive. In consequence of Athelstan's patronage, and the great influx of strangers which ensued, the city rapidly increased in wealth and prosperity, and we are told that it afforded every thing that could be desired for the use of man.* This great monarch is said to have built a castle at Exeter for his own residence†: that he sometimes resided there is certain, for Exeter is one of the three places where his celebrated laws were instituted; indeed he himself speaks of having held a great council of the nation at Exeter for that purpose.‡ By him the city is said to have been divided into the four wards which still exist.

In the year 1001 the Danes besieged Exeter, but it was valiantly defended by the citizens, who repelled the enemy in a general assault.* The author of the Saxon Chronicle, who does not mention the siege of Exeter, tells us that the Danes, during an incursion into Devonshire, burnt Pinhoe and several other villages, and that they had a battle with Cola, the King's commander-in-chief, and Eadsig another of his generals, in which the invaders were victorious. The victory of the Danes is mentioned also by the author of the Mailros Chronicle, and by Matthew of Westminster; but it does not appear that Exeter then fell into their hands. In 1003, Swain, the Danish king, again besieged Exeter, which was surrendered to him through the treachery, or, as some say, the neglect, of Hugh the Norman, then governor of the city, and sheriff of the county, who, far from experiencing any favour at their hands, was carried away in chains. The Danes took ample revenge for their former failure; they plundered the inhabitants, burnt every thing that was combustible, levelled the walls and bulwarks, and almost wholly destroyed the city†; which is supposed to have lain in ruins till the reign of Canute, who took it into his favour

* William of Malmsbury.

† In Bishop Grandisson's Register is a letter of that prelate to King Edward III., in which he speaks, on the authority of an old chronicle, of King Athelstan having built such a castle. Mr. Oliver's Notes.

‡ See Decem. Scriptores fol. 848. 850. and 852.

* Sim. Dunelm.

† Sim. Dunelm., R. Hoveden, and J. Bromton.

and protection. King Edward the Confessor was at Exeter with his queen, Editha, in 1050.^a

King William the Conqueror was scarcely seated on his throne when the citizens of Exeter, impatient of a foreign yoke, rebelled against him, and made every possible preparation for defence. The King, on receiving intimation of their proceedings, marched towards Exeter with his army, accompanied by some of the chief English nobility. Certain leading men of the city hastened to the King's camp, besought his pardon, and having promised fealty, and that they would receive him with open gates, gave such hostages as he required. Notwithstanding this, when they returned to their fellow-citizens, they found them resolved upon an obstinate resistance. The King, who was then encamped four miles from the city, hearing of this their breach of promise, rode forwards with 500 horse, and finding the gates shut, and the walls and bulwarks manned with a great force, he gave orders for his army to advance, and caused the eyes of one of the hostages to be put out before the city gates. The citizens, nevertheless, without any regard to the safety of the other hostages, or fear for themselves, defended the place with the utmost obstinacy for several days, till at length finding that all opposition would be ineffectual, after holding a council, they resolved to throw themselves upon the King's mercy; and the chief men of the city, with its youth and beauty, and the clergy carrying the sacred volumes, went in procession, and threw themselves at his feet. Their reception exceeded their most sanguine hopes; a free pardon was immediately granted them, with protection from plunder. To prevent future rebellion, however, the King thought it expedient to build a castle there, the oversight of which work, and its future government, he committed to the care of Baldwin de Moles^b, son of Earl Gilbert, and other select knights. The King then went into Cornwall.^c Githa, Harold's mother, and sister to Swein, King of Denmark, is said to have been in Exeter when the King first laid siege to it, but made her escape, and got over to Flanders.^d

Two years after this the disaffected Saxons attempted to possess themselves of Exeter, but the citizens, mindful of the event of their opposition to the King in 1067, held the city against them. The King sent two earls, William and Brien, to their relief, and the citizens having joined their

^a Dug. Mon. i. 229.

^b The same person who was called also Baldwin de Sap, and Baldwin de Brioniis.

^c Ordericus Vitalis.

^d Hen. Knighton.

forces,

forces, the Saxons were defeated with great slaughter.^e In 1088 Exeter is said to have been laid waste by the adherents of Robert Duke of Normandy, under the command of Robert Fitz Baldwin.^f

Soon after Stephen's usurpation of the throne^g, Baldwin de Redvers, or Rivers, Earl of Devon, who was the first to oppose his elevation, fortified the castle of Exeter against him. Stephen immediately advanced with a great army, and was received by the citizens within their walls with the greatest joy. The Earl, who had shut himself up in the castle with his countess, his children, and all his adherents, among whom were some of the most distinguished young men of the realm, made a most gallant defence; and although the besieging army availed themselves of every kind of military engine then in use^h, and had succeeded so far as to take the barbican by assault, and to batter down the bridge which formed a communication between the castle and the city, they held out three months; but were at length compelled to capitulate for want of water. The King is said to have expended not less than 15,000 marks upon this siege. When he left Exeter, he committed the custody of the castle and the county to his brother, Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester. Roger de Hoveden blames Stephen for the lenity with which he treated the citizens after their capitulation. King Henry II. granted them several privileges as a reward for their attachment to his mother, and gave them the custody of the castle.

During the whole reign of King John, Exeter, with its governor, Robert de Courtenay, continued loyal to that monarch. In 1216 he had

^e Hen. Knighton.

^f Ralph de Diceto inter Decem Scrip. 489.

^g The historian gives no dates, but it was in 1136 or 1137, soon after he usurped the crown.

^h "Ceterum Rex cum Baronum copia qui omnes, aut cum adveniente convenerant, aut pernicitur eum collatis viribus, subsequebantur multis modis, quo eis molestior esset desudavit, quia et agmine peditum instructissime armato exterius promurale, quod ad castellum munendum aggere cumulatissimo in altum sustollebatur, expulsis constanter hostibus suscepit, pontemque interiorum, quo ad urbem de castello incessus protendebatur, viriliter infregit; lignorumque ingentia ædificia, quibus de muro pugnare nitentibus resisteretur, mirè et artificiose exaltavit. Die etiam et nocte graviter et intentè obsidionem clausis inferre, nunc cum armatis aggerem incessu quadrupede conscendentibus rixam pugnacem secum committere, nunc cum innumeris funditoribus, qui e diverso conducti fuerant, intolerabili eos lapidum grandine infestare: aliquando autem ascitis eis, qui massæ subterraneæ cautius norunt venas incidere, ad murum diruendum viscera terræ scrutari præcipere; nonnunquam etiam machinas diversi generis alias in altum sublatas, alias humo tenus depressas, istas ad inspiciendum quidnam rerum in castello gereretur, illas ad murum quassandum vel subruendum aptare." Gesta Stephani Regis, Historiæ Normannorum Scriptores, p. 934.

the King's licence to take in William de Brewer and his forces, if he thought his own, with the aid of the citizens, insufficient to defend the city. Although it does not appear that he had shown any symptoms of disloyalty to his successor, yet the jealousy of the times deeming it improper that so important a fortress should be in the hands of a subject, the custody of the castle and city of Exeter, which had so long been hereditary in his family, was taken from Robert de Courtenay, and given to Peter de Rivaux.¹

King Edward I. and his queen kept their Christmas at Exeter in 1285, remaining fifteen days at the Blackfriars. Izacke relates that during their residence in the city the murder of Walter de Lechlade, the precentor, was investigated; and the late mayor, who had borne that office for eight years, with four others, condemned to death.^k King Edward visited Exeter again in 1297.^l In the year 1357 Edward the Black Prince having gained the memorable battle of Poitiers, landed on his return at Plymouth, whence coming to Exeter with his prisoner, John King of France, and his youngest son, was received with great demonstrations of joy; and the Prince and his illustrious prisoners treated for three days with great magnificence.^m In 1371, when returning from France in a declining state of health, he again visited Exeter with his Princess, and they were entertained at the mayor's house for several days.ⁿ

King Henry VI. visited this city in the month of July, 1451, and remained eight days at the bishop's palace, during which time a gaol delivery was held in the hall of the palace, and two men condemned, whom the king released upon the remonstrances of the bishop and clergy, who protested against the temporal authority which the king had exercised within the sanctuary of the church.^o In the year 1469, the Duchess of Clarence with Lord Dinham, Lord Fitzwarren, and Lord Carew, who took part with Henry VI. came to Exeter: the Duchess, who was then pregnant, lodged in the bishop's palace. Sir William Courtenay, one of King Edward's generals,

¹ Dugdale's Baronage, i. 636.

^k Izacke's Memorials and Stowe's Annals. The latter, who quotes Lib. Kensham, has written Oxford by mistake for Exeter. Oxon is frequently written for Exon in the old Chronicles. Mr. Oliver doubts the fact of the murder: Walter Lechlade died in 1283; and his death is twice mentioned in the Bishop's Registers, without any allusion to the circumstance of his having been murdered.

^l Izacke's Memorials.

^m Ibid.

ⁿ Ibid. The Prince landed at Plymouth both in 1357 and 1371.

^o Holinshed.

besieged the city, which was for some time resolutely defended by the mayor and citizens. After twelve days, by the mediation of the clergy, the siege was raised ^p, and shortly afterwards ensued the battle of Losecote in Lincolnshire. The Duke of Clarence and the Earl of Warwick, having heard of the unfortunate issue of that battle, fled to Exeter on the 3d of April, 1470, where they were entertained in the Bishop's palace, till a ship was got ready at Dartmouth to take them to Calais. The king having been advertised of their intentions, pursued them with his army, and on the 14th of the same month, the fugitives, having in the mean time quitted it, reached Exeter with a numerous train of nobles, knights, and gentlemen. In 1471, previously to the battle of Tewksbury, the Lancastrians of Devon and Cornwall, under the command of Sir John Arundell and Sir Hugh Courtenay, mustered at Exeter, whence they marched to the fatal field. ^q Some time after this, King Edward with his Queen and the infant Prince are said to have visited Exeter, where they were entertained by the mayor, who presented the King with a purse of 100 nobles, and the Queen and Prince with 20*l.* each. The King, at his departure, presented the mayor with a sword to be carried before him and his successors, on all public occasions. ^r

A strong party having been formed in the west against the usurper Richard, soon after he had taken possession of the throne in 1483, and the hopes of those who were disaffected to his cause having been for the present frustrated by the capture and execution of the Duke of Buckingham, a special commission was sent down to Torrington, under which the Marquis of Dorset, Bishop Courtenay, and others of the Courtenay family, were outlawed. Sir Thomas St. Leger, the King's brother-in-law, and Thomas Rame, Esq., were condemned to death and beheaded at Exeter. ^s Richard himself having made a progress into the west upon this occasion, came to Exeter on the 8th of September, 1483, when he was received by the corporation with the customary formalities, presented with a purse of 200 nobles, and entertained at the Bishop's palace at the city's expence. ^t

In 1497, Perkin Warbeck, pretending to the crown, and asserting him-

^p Hoker's Memorials. He is incorrect in speaking of the battle of Edgecote, which happened some months earlier; the battle of Losecote happened soon afterwards.

^q Holinshed.

^r Izacke is incorrect in placing this visit in the year 1469. The Prince was not born till 1471.

^s Holinshed.

^t Izacke.

self to be (as some ingenious writers of the present day have supposed that he really was) Richard Duke of York, landed in Cornwall: having assembled an army of the disaffected, he marched to Exeter at the head of 6000 men, and commenced a vigorous siege, but was repulsed in several assaults, and after a short time the siege was raised by the Earl of Devon.^u The King soon afterwards came to Exeter, and was lodged at the Treasurer's house, within the Close. Some of the ringleaders of the rebellion were executed upon Southern Hay; the rest having been brought before the King in front of the Treasurer's house, with halters about their necks, received a free pardon.^w The Princess Catherine of Arragon, having landed at Plymouth in 1501, rested several days at Exeter on her road to London, being lodged at the deanery.^x During the rebellion, which took place on account of the reformation in religion in the year 1549, the rebels besieged Exeter, which, as on former occasions, was manfully defended by the citizens. The siege commenced on the 2d of July; the assailants burned the gates, attempted to scale the walls, and to destroy them by mining, but without success; they then endeavoured to starve the citizens by a blockade. The besieged, although reduced to great distress, and obliged to eat horse-flesh and to substitute bran for flour to make bread, held out till relieved by Lord Russell in the beginning of August. After the total defeat of the rebels at Clist Heath on the fifth of that month, the besiegers quitted their post, and Lord Russell entered Exeter the next day.^y The magistrates, in gratitude for their deliverance, appointed the 6th of August to be kept annually as a day of thanksgiving, and it has been continued to the present time. The brave defence made by the citizens was duly appreciated. The Lord Protector sent a letter in the King's name, thanking them in the most grateful terms for their courage and fidelity, and assuring them of the royal favour and protection. As a more substantial reward, the next year the King, with the advice of his privy council, granted the corporation the valuable manor of Exeland.^z

In

^u Izacke.

^w Holinshed.

^x Izacke.

^y Hooker, who was himself an eye-witness of what passed at this siege, has given a detailed account of it in his Memorials.

^z In the Acts of Privy Council, Harl. MSS. 352. fol. 141. is the following entry: — "At Westminster, the 7th day of Decembe., 1550. Letter to the Chancellor of the Augmentations. Whereas the Kinges Ma^{tie} having good zeall to the cittie of Exeter, the rather in recompence of their good service in the late rebellyon to make to the maiore, bailifes, and commonaltie

In the month of January, 1554-5, Sir Peter and Sir Gawen Carew, Sir Thomas Dennis, and others, being up in arms to oppose King Philip's coming to England, are said to have taken possession of the city and castle of Exeter.*

There is little of note immediately connected with Exeter, which occurs in history between this period and the reign of Charles I. The annalists mention the reception of Don Antonio, the deprived king of Portugal, who was liberally entertained with his whole retinue, by Mr. John Davy, then mayor, during the whole of his stay, in the year 1584; the terrible sickness which broke out at the assizes in 1586, when the brave Sir Bernard Drake, and several other magistrates and jurymen, died of the infection; and the zealous exertions of the citizens against the Spaniards in 1588, for which the Queen sent them a letter of thanks, and in allusion to their former deserts, as well as to the zeal which they had then displayed, granted them the motto of *semper fidelis*, to bear with the city arms.

At the first commencement of the great civil war, the Earl of Bedford being lord lieutenant of the county of Devon, and attached to the cause of the parliament, repaired to Exeter, disarmed the loyal citizens, garrisoned the city, and planted ordnance upon the walls. When he quitted Exeter, he gave the government of it to the Earl of Stamford. After the loss of the battle of Stratton, in which that earl had the chief command, he hastened to Exeter with the news of his defeat, and, expecting a siege, destroyed all the houses in the suburbs, and ordered the trees on the walls, and in the northern and southern Hay, to be cut down. About this time, the sum of 100*l.* was voted by the corporation, to be given to the Earl for his honourable regard to the city. After the capture of Bristol, (July 24.) Sir John Berkeley was sent by the King to take the command in Devonshire, and to take measures for blockading Exeter. About the middle of August, Prince Maurice came with his army before Exeter, and found Sir John Berkeley straitly besieging the city, with his guards close to the gates. The siege continued till after the loss of the parliamentary garrisons upon

commonaltie of the said cittie a graunte of the manor of Exelande, with the appurtenances, of the value of 30*l.* by the yeare, for maintenance of their cittie, with licence also to take out of the woodes of Cotlege and Peridge, wood sufficient for reperacō of certayne milles belonging to the said manor, and a licence further to purchase of any other but of the King's Ma^{tie}. C. *£.* land by the name of Maiores, Bailifes, and Commonaltie of the said cittie.

* Stowe.

the north coast, when the Earl of Stamford was induced to surrender it upon articles, on the 4th of September.^b Sir John Berkeley was made governor to the great joy, as was said, of the greater part of the citizens, who were zealous royalists. Exeter being at this time regarded as a place of great security, the Queen then far advanced in her pregnancy, was sent thither: she was joyfully received by the citizens, and conducted to Bedford House, which had been fitted up for her reception. The corporation voted her a present of 200*l*. Soon after her arrival, on the 16th of June, she was brought to bed of a princess, (afterwards Duchess of Orleans,) who was baptized at the cathedral by the name of Henrietta Maria. On this occasion a handsome font was erected in the body of the church under a canopy of state: the ceremony was performed by Dr. Burnell, chancellor of the diocese.

Upon the approach of the Earl of Essex with his army, on his march westward, the Queen left Exeter for Falmouth, whence she embarked for France. The Earl, however, made no attempt on this city, which on the 26th of July was visited by the King and the Prince of Wales. It was then that the King first saw his daughter, the Princess Henrietta Maria.^c The corporation, on this occasion, exceeded their usual presents to crowned heads, presenting the King, on his arrival, with 500*l*., and the Prince with 100*l*.. The King took up his residence at Bedford House; the Prince at the deanery. After his successful expedition into Cornwall, the King returned to Exeter for one night, (September 17th,) and then proceeded to Oxford. The Prince was at Exeter in August and September, 1645.^d

After the battle of Naseby, Sir Thomas Fairfax was sent as general into the west. Although the reduction of Exeter was one of the chief objects of the expedition, the general did not immediately besiege it, but placed garrisons in several of the neighbouring villages and gentlemen's seats, by which the city was greatly distressed. In the spring of 1646, Exeter was closely invested; and after some weeks, on the 9th of April^e, Sir John Berkeley, the governor, surrendered it on articles; one of which was, that the Princess Henrietta Maria and her household should have liberty to remove to any part of England or Wales. Most of the articles are said to have been shame-

^b Clarendon.

^c Walker's Historical Discourses.

^d Clarendon.

^e Previously to the treaty, three forts had been surrendered into the hands of General Fairfax: St. Downes, (St. David Downes,) on the north side of the city; Mount Radford, and a very large house in St. Thomas's parish. Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, vol. iv. p. 417.

fully violated. The cathedral was defaced, the painted glass destroyed, and the fabric divided into two places of worship, one for the Presbyterians, and the other for the Independents; the chapter-house was turned into a stable, and the Bishop's palace^f, the deanery, and the canons' houses, into barracks. Sir Thomas Fairfax, at the head of his victorious army, entered Exeter on the fourteenth of April, and stayed till the eighteenth, when having incorporated into one the regiments raised by Colonel Shapcote, Colonel Weare, and Colonel Frye, he left it to garrison the city, under the command of Colonel Hammond.^g

John Penruddock, Esq., and Hugh Grove, Esq., having been taken in arms against the Commonwealth, in 1655, were beheaded at Exeter, in the castle; and several gentlemen of their associates hanged at the common place of execution.

The restoration of Charles II. was hailed with much enthusiasm in this city: at his proclamation on the 11th of May, 1660, the three conduits of the city were supplied with claret^h; a piece of plate of the value of 700*l.* was presented by the corporation to the King; one of 300*l.* to the Queen-Mother; and one of 200*l.* to the Princess Henrietta Maria. In 1670, King Charles II. having been to see the new citadel at Plymouth, visited this city on his return. The deanery, in which he had formerly lodged, was prepared for his reception. Upon this occasion, he promised the corporation the portrait of his sister, the Duchess of Orleans, born at Bedford House, which was sent down the next yearⁱ and now hangs in the Guildhall.

Exeter was the scene of some very interesting transactions at the commencement of the Revolution, in 1688. The Prince of Orange, having landed at Torbay on the 5th of November, rode on the 7th to Ford House, near Newton Abbot. On the eighth, Lord Mordaunt, with Dr. Burnet, (afterwards Bishop of Salisbury,) came to Exeter with a troop of horse. The mayor, Sir Thomas Jefford, who had recently been knighted and elected to that office by the mandate of King James, ordered the gates to

^f The palace was leased in 1653 to one Ford, by whom it was occupied as a sugar-house.

^g Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 245.

^h John Hornebrook was ordered to attend on this occasion in his arms of heraldry, and had 40*s.* for his fee; the trumpeters 40*s.*; and four captains of the trained bands 22*l.* each, for drums, colours, &c. Chapple's *Collections*.

ⁱ Izacke.

be shut against them. The porter, nevertheless, not being prepared to resist, reluctantly opened them; and soldiers continued to enter the city all that day. On the ninth, the Prince of Orange entered the city, with a most magnificent cavalcade, followed by the remainder of the army.¹ The Prince was welcomed with loud acclamations, and conducted to the deanery, which had been prepared for his reception; and there he kept his court. Soon after his arrival, he repaired to the cathedral to offer up a thanksgiving for his safe arrival. *Te Deum* was sung, and after Divine service, Dr. Burnet read the Prince's declaration. At first, the neighbouring gentry, intimidated by the recent cruelties of Jeffries, and the fate of the rash followers of the late Duke of Monmouth^k, showed great backwardness in declaring in his favour; and it is said that he had some thoughts of abandoning his designs; but being emboldened by the arrival of Lord Colchester, with some of the King's troops, the gentlemen of Devon joined the Prince's standard, and entered into an association in defence of the Protestant religion, and the maintenance of the ancient government, laws, and liberties of the realm. This instrument was signed in the cathedral on the 17th: on the 21st, the Prince left Exeter, and marched towards London. The Prince made Sir Edward Seymour governor of the city, leaving a small garrison there, and the heavy artillery under the command of Colonel Gibson.^l

The great Duke of Marlborough, coming to Exeter to review some regiments, was entertained by the corporation, on the 18th of October, 1739.^m

Upon the alarm occasioned by the combined fleet appearing off Plymouth, in 1779, the numerous French prisoners, then at that port, were

¹ "The Earl of Macclesfield, with 200 horsemen, most of them English nobles and gentlemen, on Flanders' steeds, in bright armour; 200 negroes attendant, wearing embroidered caps, with white fur and plumes of feathers; 200 Finlanders, clothed in beavers' skins, with black armour and broad swords; 50 gentlemen, and as many pages, to support the Prince's standard; 50 led horses, with two grooms to each; two state coaches; the Prince on a milk-white horse, in a complete suit of bright armour; a plume of white ostrich feathers on his head; 42 running footmen by his side; 200 gentlemen and pages on horseback; 300 Swiss guards; 500 volunteers, with two led horses each; the Prince's guards, 600 armed cap-a-pie; the remainder of the army, with 50 waggons loaded with cash; and 120 pieces of cannon." Jenkins's History of Exeter.

^k Eighty persons are said to have been executed at Exeter in 1685.

^l Bishop Burnet.

^m Chapple's Collections.

marched

marched to Exeter, and guarded in the county bridewell by a volunteer regiment, raised on the spur of the occasion.

This city, which in the course of its annals is recorded to have entertained so many royal guests, was honoured with a visit by his late Majesty, accompanied by the Queen and three of the Princesses, in the month of August, 1789. During the alarms of French invasion, in 1798, and again in 1803, active measures were taken for securing and fortifying Exeter.

Notwithstanding the general opinion of modern writers, that the castle of Exeter was of more remote origin, and had been a residence of the Saxon kings, we find no authority in history to countenance that opinion. It seems evident, from what is related of King Athelstan, that before his time, about the middle of the tenth century, there was no castle in Exeter.^a The historian speaks only of his building turrets, and surrounding the city with a wall of hewn stone; but Bishop Grandisson, as before observed, quotes an old chronicle, as speaking of that monarch having built a castle also. There can be no doubt but that this castle was destroyed by the Danes, in 1003; the authority of Ordericus Vitalis is decisive, that no such structure existed in 1067. We are told by this historian, that after the surrender of Exeter to William the Conqueror, that monarch selected a spot for the building of a castle, and committed the oversight of the work, and its future custody, to Baldwin de Molis, great grandson of the first Duke of Normandy, who had married the Conqueror's niece: he was called also Baldwin de Sap, or De Brioniis. The King made this Baldwin hereditary sheriff of Devonshire, and Exeter Castle became the place of his residence. His son Richard dying without issue, the castle of Exeter is said to have been granted, with the earldom of Devon, to Richard de Redvers, or Rivers.^a

Upon

^a The fortress occupied by the Danes I imagine to have been constructed by them as a temporary work: indeed the Saxon word literally means a fastness or strong hold.

^a Dugdale makes this Richard de Redvers the same person as Richard de Brioniis, and says, that according to the history of the foundation of Ford Abbey he died without issue. It is there stated, that Richard de Brioniis died without issue; but there is no intimation whatever that he was the same person with Richard de Redvers. Sir William Pole, who had very deeply investigated the records of that period, makes Richard de Brioniis and Richard de Redvers to have been contemporaries, living in the reign of Henry I.; and he states, that Richard de Brioniis had two sisters; Adela, who left no issue; and Emma, married to William Avenell. This accords with the grant of the chapel, in the castle of Exeter, to the monks of Plympton,

Upon the death of Isabella, sister and heir of Baldwin de Rivers, (the last Earl of Devon of that family,) who had been married to William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, the castle and honor of Exeter came to the Courtenays. In 1216, Robert de Courtenay and William Briwere were commanded by King John to defend the city of Exeter, if it could be done, otherwise to betake themselves to the castle.^p In 1217, the custody of Exeter Castle was claimed by Henry, son of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall; but the King, by his writ, confirmed the possession to Robert de Courtenay, who continued to hold it till the year 1232^q, when this and other castles were seized into the King's hands. In 1247, Exeter Castle was in the possession of Richard Earl of Cornwall, the King's brother. In 1286, King Edward I. granted it to Matthew Fitz John for life.^r It continued, nevertheless, chiefly in the earls of Cornwall, and in 1336, when the Prince of Wales was created Duke of Cornwall, this castle, with a small district adjoining, was made part of the duchy. In 1397, (there being then no Duke of Cornwall,) King Richard II. having created John Holland Duke of Exeter, made him governor of the castle. On the accession of Henry IV., that monarch having created his son Henry Duke of Cornwall, it reverted to the duchy, and the governors of the castle were from that time appointed by the dukes of Cornwall.

After the surrender of Exeter to General Fairfax, the castle, which had been then for the last time occupied as a military fortress, was dismantled, and all its towers and battlements destroyed. There are now few remains of the building. The governor's house, the old chapel, sally-port, &c., were taken down about the year 1774. The lofty gateway, with a circular

Plympton, by Ralph Avenell and his aunt Adela. Ralph Avenell also is stated to have married Matilda, daughter of the first, and sister of the second Richard de Redvers. It is remarkable that the Courtenays inherited the barony of Oakhampton and the castle of Exeter, through both channels, by descent from a co-heiress of Redvers Earl of Devon, and from De Averinche, second husband of Emma de Brioniis, through the Deincourts; the posterity of William Avenell, the first husband, having been set aside through the contrivances, as it is said, of Reginald Earl of Cornwall. Sir William Pole.

^p Rot. Pat. 18 John.

^q Except for a few months in 2 Hen. III., when it was committed to the custody of Robert de Albemarle. See Cleaveland's History of the Courtenay Family, p. 127.

^r Rot. Pat. 15 Edward I.

arch,

arch, is to be seen in the beautiful gardens of Edmund Granger, Esq., formed with singular felicity in the fosse of the castle, and commanding a most rich and beautiful prospect.

In the year 1711, an act of parliament was passed, enabling Queen Anne to grant a lease of the castle of Exeter for 99 years, for the use of the county of Devon. It is probable that the castle had, long before that time, been used for county purposes: the gaol is said to have been removed thither from Bickton in 1518; but there is evidence that at a much earlier period^{*} it occupied its present site, within the castle walls. The courts of justice within the old castle having been found inconvenient, a large building was erected on its site, about the year 1774, containing spacious courts for holding the assizes, apartments for the judges, &c. &c. The castle is situated at the N.E. corner of the walls, on the highest ground in the city; from this circumstance, and the colour of the soil, it is said to have obtained the appellation of Rougemont. The public walk, called Nothernhay, which, during the civil war, had been converted into an outwork, and spoiled of its fine elms, was again levelled and planted in 1664.

Within the castle of Exeter was the collegiate chapel of the Holy Trinity[†], founded in the reign of King Stephen, by Ralph Avenell, (grandson of Baldwin de Brioniis,) and his aunt Adela.^{*} In this chapel were four prebendaries. It was sometimes called the free chapel of Heis[‡], Hayes, or Clifton Hayes, in the parish of Broad Clist, being one of the prebendal corps[§]; the others were Ash Clist, in the same parish, Cutton in Poltimore, and Carswell, in the parish of Kenne. William Avenell,

^{*} Mr. Oliver's Notes.

[†] A bridewell upon an extensive scale, capable, as it was supposed, of containing the numerous convicts of this large and populous county, was erected, a few years ago, in the parish of St. David's, nearly adjoining the city: the first stone was laid August 22. 1807, and it appears to have been opened for the reception of prisoners about Michaelmas, 1810. It is divided into six separate wings, for the purpose of keeping the several classes of prisoners separate; and is capable of containing, commodiously, 72 prisoners; but such has been the melancholy increase of crime, that there are, at this time, 180 within the walls, and there have been at one time 270. The prison is under excellent regulations, and the prisoners are employed in various laborious employments; but if the number of convicts should unhappily continue to be thus large, it will be impossible to keep up to these regulations, without a considerable enlargement of the prison.

[‡] Chantry Roll.

[§] Dugdale's Monasticon, ii. 9.

[§] Pat. Rot. 11 Hen. IV.

[§] The manor or prebend of Hayes was granted, in 1563, to John Petre, Esq.

son of Ralph, gave this chapel, with its prebends, to the monks of Plympton^a; but the grant seems to have been afterwards, at least in part, resumed; for we find that the prebend of Ash Clist was given by Robert Courtenay, who died in 1242, he having been patron of Plympton, and possessor of the castle of Exeter, to Tor Abbey.^b The college in the castle was suppressed with other collegiate churches and chapels. It was reported to Bishop Stapeldon, at his visitation in 1321, that the chapel was ruinous, and in part roofless, and that it was not used for divine service.^c It is probable that it was in consequence repaired. The chapel continued in use after the Reformation; and Divine service was performed in it at the assizes, till it was taken down about the year 1782.

The earliest charter on record, granted to this city, is that of Henry I., who confirmed the liberties it had enjoyed in the time of the Saxon kings. These liberties were confirmed by Henry II. and Richard I. In Jenkins's History of Exeter is given the translation of a charter of King John, of the year 1200, by which the citizens had the power given them of choosing a mayor annually, and two bailiffs. The list of mayors, given by Izacke, commences with this year; but it may be observed, that the first named, Henry Rifford, continued mayor eight years, probably as long as he lived, and his successor five years. The enrolled charter of 1200 makes no mention of a mayor, but merely confirms to the citizens all the customs and liberties which they had hitherto enjoyed, particularly noticing the customs of London.^d Henry Fitz Aleyne, the first mayor of London, was appointed by the King, and continued in that office 24 years. The mayor of London, which office had existed by that name most probably at least a few years earlier, is mentioned in a charter of the first of John. It does not appear that they were elected annually either in London or Exeter before 1215 or 1216.

In 1203, King John granted the city of Exeter to his Queen Isabella for life, with the profits of the fair there held.^e In 1227, King Henry III. gave the city of Exeter to his brother, Richard Earl of Cornwall, who is said to have resided much at the castle. The city charter was renewed and confirmed by this Earl. In 1312 the mayor and bailiffs were made Justices of the Peace.^f King Edward granted to the citizens the cognizance of pleas; his successor confirmed former charters, and added

^a Dugdale.

^b History of the Courtenay Family, p. 129.

^c Mr. Oliver's notes.

^d Cart. Rot. 2. John, m. 29. No. 154.

^e Rot. Cart. 5 John, m. 5. No. 33.

^f Izacke.

further liberties and privileges.^f King Edward IV., in 1463, granted to the citizens all goods forfeited by felons, a fair at the festival of St. Mary Magdalen, and other privileges. King Henry the Seventh's charter of 1497 recognizes the corporation as then consisting of a mayor, four bailiffs, 24 common council, and four serjeants at mace, and settles the mode of their election. A recorder and town-clerk are also mentioned in this charter. King Charles I., in 1627, confirmed the city charters, and granted an extension of privileges. King Charles II. having, in 1683, demanded a surrender of the city charter, granted a new one in the following year: under this charter the corporation was made to consist of a mayor, and eight aldermen, 15 common-council men, a recorder, &c. In 1770 the charter of the city was renewed by his late Majesty, when the mayor, recorder, and the aldermen, were made Justices of the Quorum.

The city of Exeter was anciently held under the crown by the rent of 25*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, which rent was given by Maud, consort of William the Conqueror, to the priory of the Holy Trinity in London: it was paid to the priory in the reign of Edward I. by the citizens, who held the city under Edmund Earl of Cornwall: a further rent of 13*l.* 9*s.* was payable to the Earl.^g

Upon the attainder of the Duke of Ormond, in 1715, the office of Lord High Steward of this city was conferred on Prince George, afterwards King George II. It appears that it was afterwards held by Frederick Prince of Wales, and that upon his death, in 1751, he was succeeded by his late Majesty, then Prince of Wales. There is at present no High Steward.

An ancient building in Waterbeare Street, said (but without any foundation) to have been formerly the Guildhall, was pulled down in 1803. The present Guildhall, in the High Street, contained formerly a chapel dedicated to St. George: it is said to have been rebuilt in 1330, and again in 1464. The front was rebuilt in 1593. In the hall is the portrait of the Duchess of Orleans, already mentioned, by Vandyke. There are portraits also of General Monk, by the same artist; Earl Camden; John Tuckfield; Esq., M.P., a great benefactor to the city; Benjamin Heath, Esq., (father of the late Judge Heath,) and King George II.

Exeter has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. *The right of election is vested in the freemen and resident freeholders, of whom there are supposed to be about 1200. John Vowell *alias* Hoker, who wrote a description of Exeter, Serjeant Maynard, and Sir Bartholomew Shower, are to be found in the list of the representatives of this city. Exeter was

^f In 1327 and 1377. Izacke.

^g Hundred Roll.

made a county of itself in 1536. The election of knights of the shire is held in the shire-hall at the castle.

The markets at Exeter, which are of great antiquity, are held by prescription. At a very early period they were held on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The principal market-day now is Friday, on which is a great corn-market, and it is esteemed the greatest market in the west of England for all kinds of provisions. There are markets also on Tuesday and Saturday. The corn-market is in the parish of St. George. Brice speaks of large markets in his time for country butchers on Wednesday and Saturday, and a wool-market on Tuesday and Thursday. The serge-market is held now on Friday, in the parish of St. Mary Major: it had been held in Cromwell's time in the cloisters, and the corn-market in St. Peter's churchyard. The serge-market was removed in 1660 to St. John's Hospital, and thence to Southgate Street.

An act for "removing the markets held within the city of Exeter, and for providing another market-place or other market-places in lieu thereof" was passed in 1820, but as yet no progress has been made in carrying this act into execution^g; and goods and provisions are still, to the great inconvenience of the public, exposed to sale in the Fore Street.

King Henry I. is supposed to have granted to the priory of St. Nicholas, in this city, a fair on St. Nicholas' day, December 1., and the moiety of an ancient fair called Crollditch, now Lammas fair.^h This is the fair which, in Edward the First's time, is said to have been held by prescription, and to have lasted four days. A moiety of this fair, being vested in the crown, was given to the Earls of Devon. The moiety which had belonged to the priory was purchased, after the Reformation, by the citizens. The other moiety came to the crown again, by the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter; and passed by grant to the Northmore family, of whom it was, not many years ago, purchased by the corporation.

A fair at the festival of St. Mary Magdalen (which had originally belonged to the Lepers' Hospital) was granted to the corporation in 1463.ⁱ Izacke, under the year 1485, mentions seven fairs at Exeter: Ash Wednesday, Shere Thursday, Whit Monday, St. Mary Magdalen, Lammas, St. Nicholas, and St. Thomas. The corporation having the power of altering the fair-days, they are now held on the second Wednesday in March, the

^g The corporation were enabled to build two market-places, on sites described in schedules annexed to the act, each containing not more than 35,000, and not less than 30,000 superficial feet, and to raise money for purchasing the ground and erecting the requisite buildings by subscription: as yet a sufficient sum of money has not been subscribed for one market-place.

^h Mr. Oliver's History.

ⁱ Rot. Pat. 3 Edw. IV.

second Wednesday in June, the second Wednesday in August, and the second Wednesday in December. There is a great market for the sale of cattle on the second Friday in every month. The cloth-halls, used during the fair for the sale of woollen cloth, occupy the cloisters under the school and library, at St. John's Hospital.

It has been supposed that there were two mints, established at Exeter by King Athelstan, and these appear to have existed in the reign of King John.¹ Exeter was one of the six towns in which mints were established by King William III. in 1696; the silver then coined at this place has the letter E under the King's bust. The mint is said to have been at this time in Hele's Hospital.

The wool-trade at Exeter is supposed to have existed from a very early period^k: it was much increased in the reign of Henry VIII. The market for that commodity was transferred from Crediton to Exeter in the year 1538. The weavers and fullers of Exeter held their meetings in a hall called Tuckers' hall: they were subsequently united to the merchant adventurers, who were incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1559, under a governor and four consuls. After this period the Exeter merchants, chiefly Germans, Swiss, and French, considerably increased their exports of woollen goods into Germany, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Switzerland, &c.

In King James's reign the trade experienced a still greater increase; and woollen cloths began to be exported to Italy, Turkey, and the Levant. The wool trade was in a still more flourishing state soon after the Revolution.^m The trade continued to be extensive when Brice published his Topographical Dictionary, in 1759, but not so much so as it had been three score years before, when it is calculated that eight out of ten

¹ Some doubt the existence of a mint at Exeter, at this early period. The law of King Athelstan, after having enacted that there should be one *moneta* (die, or stamp,) in the whole kingdom, decrees that there should be eight *monetarii* in London, eight in Canterbury, two in Exeter, &c. &c. (See Decem Scrip. f. 843.) The word *monetarii* is sometimes rendered mint-masters, or coiners, sometimes *moneyers*. It seems clear, however, from Madox's History of the Exchequer, that there were mints at Canterbury, Winchester, Exeter, &c., in the reign of King John; and at Canterbury, Durham, &c., and probably at Exeter also, as late as the reign of Edward H. See Madox, p. 198, 199.

^k Fulling mills at Exeter are mentioned in deeds of the time of Edward I. Mr. Oliver's notes from the corporation records.

^l Formerly the chapel of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary.

^m By 4 and 5 William and Mary, c. 24., wool was not to be imported from Ireland to Exeter. This was repealed by 26 Geo. II. c. 8., and wool was allowed to be imported from the same Irish ports as to Bideford, Barnstaple, Bristol, &c. &c.

of the citizens were engaged in it. Brice says that at the former period, as he had been informed, 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.* worth of woollen goods had been sold in a week; and that still, in his time, the ordinary weekly sale on a Friday was 10,000*l.* worth; and he observes that it was the greatest wool-market in the kingdom, next to Leeds. It is stated that in 1750, 302,760 pieces of woollen-cloth were exported to Italy, Spain, Portugal, Holland, France, and Germany; the annual value of exported goods, including cloths, corn, hides, &c., was estimated at a million sterling. The manufacture of white serges was then very flourishing at Exeter; great quantities of these were dyed and finished at home, but a still greater proportion sent white to London, to be there dyed and finished for the foreign markets.

It has been calculated by an eminent mercantile man, now residing in the neighbourhood of Exeter^a, that for nearly two centuries previously to the Spanish war of 1796, the average annual amount of the exports had been 300,000*l.*, besides the sales to London and the East India Company, of serges and other articles, which were probably about the same amount. From another source^o I am informed, that about the year 1768 the exports of woollens were above a million in value annually, a considerable part of them having been sent to Holland. During the American war there was a great decrease; but after the peace of 1783, the trade revived, and the exports (including the long ells bought by the East India Company) equalled their former amount. When the ports of the Continent were shut against English goods by Buonaparte, the trade of Exeter sustained a most serious injury, from which it has not recovered by the return of peace; and the exports do not now exceed 60,000*l.* per annum, exclusively of the East India trade, which may be calculated at two hundred thousand pounds.

The manufactures in the city and its immediate vicinity are now of small extent, consisting chiefly of coarse cloths, and employing from 300 to 400 hands. There was, till lately, a considerable manufactory of casimères and shawls at Exwicke: a large cotton factory in the Wearfield has also been discontinued. Most of the woollen cloths manufactured in

^a Samuel Bamfill, Esq., to whom, and Mr. Vicary, I have been indebted for communications relating to the trade and manufacture of Exeter, and other parts of the county.

^o From J. B. Cresswell, Esq., of Newcourt, who mentions that he was assisted in his calculations by an experienced and intelligent merchant of the neighbourhood.

the county, the whole of which trade is on a reduced scale, are still exported from Exeter. Manganese also is sent from this port. The chief imports are wine^p, hemp, tallow, coals, chiefly from Newcastle, and groceries from London. The port of Exeter extends from the southernmost point of Devon, on the east side of Axmouth, to the Ness point at Shaldon.

Vessels of good size had been accustomed to pass up the river to Exebridge, before the disputes between the citizens and the Countess of Devon, about the year 1284, when Countess Weare was constructed: Hugh, Earl of Devon, more effectually destroyed the haven about the year 1313, and made a quay at Topsham. When Leland was in Devonshire, ships came no farther than Topsham; but he observes that the men of Exeter intended to make the haven come up to Exeter itself. The act for making the river navigable, and for making a canal, had indeed then passed^q; but it appears that the quay at Exeter was not made till 1563: a canal, by which lighters of 15 or 16 tons could come up from Topsham to Exeter, was begun in 1564, but the navigation was not completed before 1580. The navigation of the river was much improved in 1675, the quay levelled and walled, and a new custom-house built. A MS. diary of occurrences in Exeter, (similar to that of Izacke,) in Mr. Chapple's Collections, under the year 1699, speaks of a water-work for bringing ships to the city, which appears to have been accomplished by the united exertions of the city and neighbourhood.^s

The

^p In the Hundred Roll temp. Edward I., mention is made of the Gascon merchants having been prevented from selling wine in Exeter, as they had been wont.

^q See Stat. 31 Hen. VIII.

^r A note, at the beginning of the parish register of St. Sidwell, mentions that the first vessel came up to the quay at Exeter, with its full lading, to the admiration of all spectators, the ... day of ... 1676.

^s "Very many men did begin the work, both of the city and country. The parishes of St. Stephens and St. Lawrence wrought each one day; the several corporations did work by turns, having a drum beaten in the morning, to warn them to go to work, and a drum beaten before them in the evening, when they went home from work. The men of Alphington and St. David's did also each of them work one day a-piece; and after them they of St. Sidwell parish wrought one day; the men and women of Trinity parish one day; married women and young women decked with ribbands; the parishes of St. Petrock and St. Keryans one day; the parish of St. Mary the More one day, men and women; the worsted combers one day: the parishes did provide their dinner for them. These last parishes wrought all of them in July, 1699; M. Prestwood, Esq., of the Southhams, sent about 100 men to work one day; they of St. Martin's parish one day; the parishes of St. Mary Archers and Olaves one day; they of Mary Steps, St. George's, and St. John's, one day; the parishes of St. Paul's, Allhallows, in Goldsmith Street,

The old bridge over the Exe, which had 12 arches, was built in the year 1250, or 1251. Walter Gervis, a wealthy citizen, through whose exertions a large sum was collected for that purpose, and who bequeathed lands for its maintenance, is considered as the founder. Gervis's bridge was swept away by an inundation in 1449, when an indulgence was issued by Bishop Lacy, in aid of its repair. An act of parliament for building a new bridge higher up the river, and for the sale of the bridge-lands to be applied to that purpose, passed in 1769. The first stone of the new bridge was laid Oct. 4. 1770, and the work was in great forwardness when it was destroyed by a flood in 1775: the work commenced again by laying the first stone of another structure, July 8. 1776. The last arch was turned in 1777, and in 1778, the new bridge having been opened, the old bridge was pulled down.

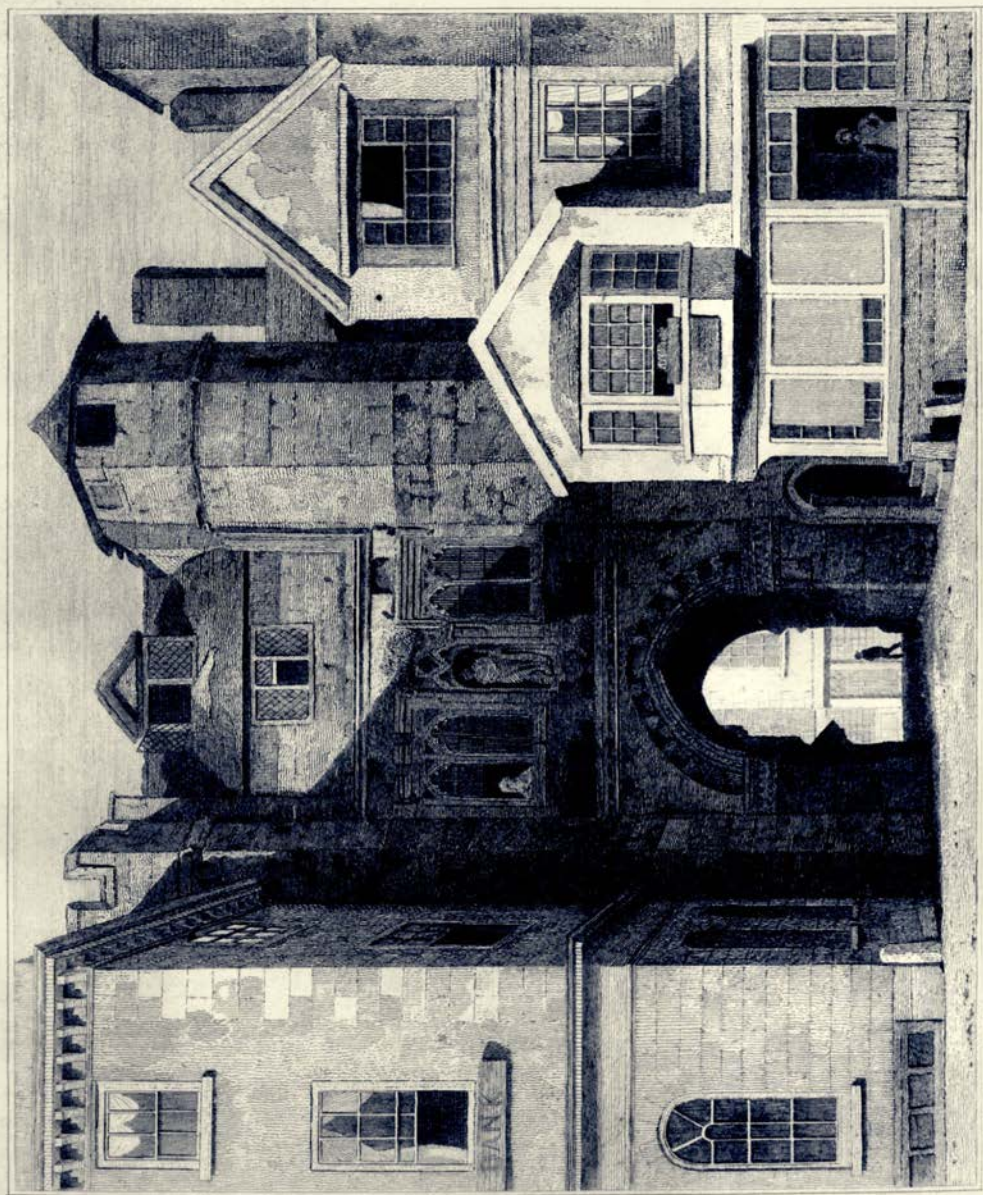
Various improvements, by which the streets of Exeter have been widened, and the avenues to the city opened, have taken place since 1768. For this purpose the Northgate was taken down in 1769; the great conduit at the Carfoix in 1770; the Eastgate in 1784; and the Southgate in 1819. Exeter was first lighted with gas in 1817.

The city first gave title of Duke to John Holland, so created in 1388; the title having been forfeited, Thomas Beaufort was created Duke of Exeter for life: he died in 1426. The title was restored to the Holland family in 1442; Henry, the last Duke of this family, died in great poverty in 1471. Henry Courtenay, Earl of Devon, was made Marquis of Exeter in 1525; he was attainted in 1538, restored in 1553, and the title became extinct in 1556. Thomas Cecil was created Earl of Exeter in 1604; his descendant, Henry Cecil, was advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Exeter in 1801, which title his son now enjoys.

Exeter is said to have increased greatly in population in the reign of Athelstan, by the influx of strangers. In King William the Conqueror's time, it appears to have been in some degree depopulated: forty-eight of the houses which paid tax to the King are spoken of in the Domesday survey as in ruins. There was a dreadful famine and pestilence in the

Street, and St. Pancras, one day. Stoford, of Up-Lyme, Esq., sent about 100 men to work one day. From the town and parish of Crediton came a very great number, a multitude on foot, with their shovels, and after them horsemen with their pot-crooks and shovels. Those without Westgate, whom they called the Algerines, and those of St. Sidwell, whom they called Grecians, wrought one day; the parishes of Shobrook and Poltimore one day each."

.city



South view of the Broadgate at Exeter.

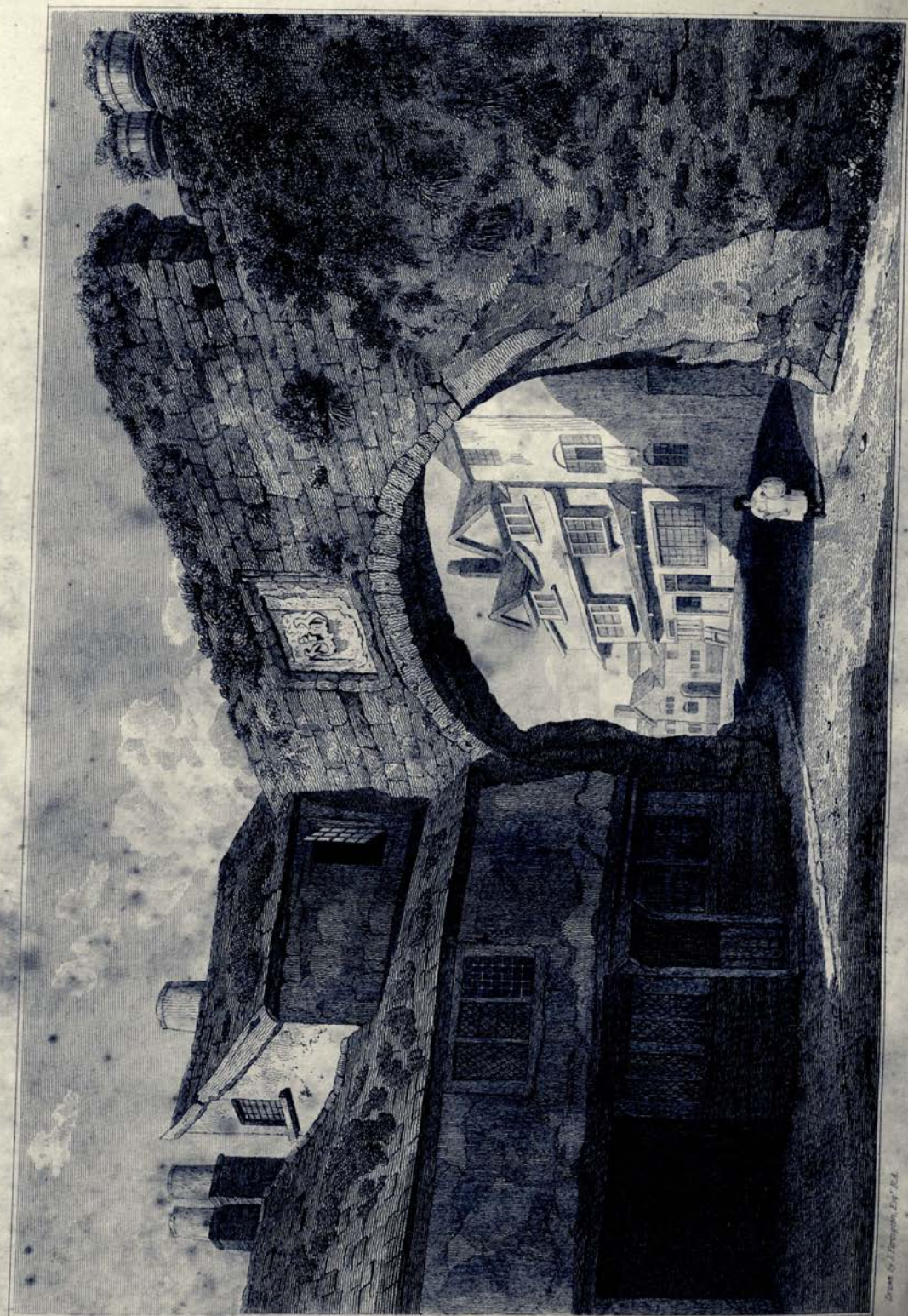
Drawn by J. F. B. 1832.

J. F. B. 1832.



View of the Southgate at Exeter, taken down in 1819.

Published May 1. 1819. By T. Cadell, Devon, London.



Engraved by J. Smith

View of the Watergate taken down in 1815.

Drawn by J. Smith, Esq. R.A.

city in 1234, 1235, and 1236; and again in the early part of the following century. The pestilence was most fatal in its ravages for several successive years in the middle of that century. In 1378, a destructive mortality is said to have carried off great numbers of the inhabitants which the pestilence had left. In consequence of these circumstances, we are the less able to form any judgment of the comparative population of the city in 1377, when, as it appears by the Subsidy Roll, there were 1560 lay persons in Exeter, above the age of 14, exclusively of mendicants. Fatal pestilences are recorded to have happened in 1378, 1398, 1438, 1479, 1503, and 1546.

We find no mention of the ravages of the sweating sickness at Exeter in 1551, but it is known to have been very fatal in Devonshire, and probably was so in this city. The plague is said to have been very fatal in 1569. In 1586 a terrible sickness, or gaol distemper, broke out at the assizes, which carried off one of the judges, and several of the grand jury, magistrates, and others. It was supposed to have been brought into the gaol by some Portuguese seamen, taken prisoners by Sir Bernard Drake. The plague appears to have been very fatal at Exeter in 1590: it was again very fatal in 1603, in 1624, and 1625; but this city appears to have escaped the great plague of 1665. The small-pox was very prevalent at Exeter in 1777, when out of 1850 who had it in the natural way, 285, rather more than one in seven, died of that fatal distemper: a most striking instance of the calamities which the introduction of vaccination has so happily tended to relieve. According to the *census* of 1801, there were then in Exeter 2692 inhabited houses, and 17,398 inhabitants; in 1811, 2819 inhabited houses, and 18,896 inhabitants.

It is said by Hoker, that Exeter, from its having abounded with religious houses in the time of the early Saxon kings, was called Monkton, and that Athelstan changed its name to Exanceaster.^u We have very slight notices of destroyed monasteries. King Athelstan is said to have founded a convent of Benedictines on the present site of the cathedral, which was soon afterwards deserted for fear of the Danes: King Edgar restored it in 968. It was again deserted and destroyed at the time of Swein's invasion, in 1003: Canute restored it about 1019. To this monastery, which was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Peter, the founder gave what was then

ⁱ Printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. vii.

^u I have not been able to find any authority among the ancient historians to confirm this assertion.

esteemed a most valuable collection of reliques, enumerated in the *Monasticon*: among these were part of Christ's garment, some of the hair of the Virgin Mary, and some of St. Peter's beard. Upon the removal of the Bishop's see to Exeter, this monastery was given, among other possessions, to Leofric the Bishop, and his successors, by Edward the Confessor: the donation was made by that monarch in person, attended by his queen Editha, within the walls of the convent here mentioned.* After this event, the monks are said to have been removed to Westminster, and the buildings were incorporated into the structure of the cathedral. There is said to have been a nunnery on the site of the deanery, of which no particulars are known. Hoker mentions a convent of monks said to have been founded by King Ethelred in 868, but for this there appears no good authority.

The Benedictine priory of St. Nicholas was founded by the abbot of Battle, to whom King William the Conqueror had given the chapel of St. Olave in this city. King John was a great benefactor to it.† King Henry VIII., in 1545, sold the fee or manor of St. Nicholas, extending over part of St. David's hill, &c. &c., to John Haydon, of St. Mary Ottery, and Thomas Gibbs: after some intermediate alienations, this estate was conveyed to the corporation in 1556. The site of the priory was granted, after the Reformation, to Sir Thomas Dennis, by whom it was sold to the city. The corporation disposed of it in parcels before the end of the seventeenth century. The yearly revenue of this monastery was valued, in the reign of Henry VIII. at 147*l.* 12*s.*

The most remarkable remain of the conventual buildings is a crypt, with massive Saxon arches, in Mint Lane, which has been converted into a kitchen, now in the occupation of Mr. William Baker. The priory is said to have been demolished by the corporation soon after their purchase of the site, and the materials to have been used for repairing the city walls, and Exebridge. The Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1792, and the Rev. Mr. Oliver's house, stand on part of the site: mutilated monuments, and pieces of carved mouldings, were found in digging the foundations.

The convent of Grey Friars, or Franciscans, which stood originally near the priory of St. Nicholas, is supposed to have been founded about the year 1240. It was removed about 1300 to a place without the walls, beyond the Southgate, given them for that purpose by John Gerveys.‡

* Dugdale.

† Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i. p. 315.

‡ Esch, 20 Edw.i. 115.

The church of the first convent was standing so late as the year 1434, when Bishop Lacy granted an indulgence to all true penitents, offering up their prayers in that church. Its stained windows are mentioned in a record of 1421. In 1507, the friers conveyed the site of the ancient convent in Friernhay to the corporation.^a The site of the Franciscan convent, as it existed at the time of the dissolution, was granted to Humphrey Rolle. It belonged, some time since, to the Colleton family, now to Admiral Richard Graves. Colleton Crescent has been built on some part of the premises; but the convent is supposed to have stood nearer to the south gate of the city.

The Black, or Dominican friers, had a convent in Exeter. Mr. Oliver supposes it to have been founded by Bishop Blondy, who presided over the see of Exeter from 1244 to 1257. The church, which was dedicated by Bishop Bronscombe in 1259, became the burial-place of some of the principal families of the county, the Raleghs, Martyns, Calwoodleys, &c. Isabella Countess of Devonshire, afterwards married to Oliver Lord Dinham, was buried there in the latter end of the thirteenth century.^b The site was granted, after the dissolution, to John Lord Russell, who, before Leland visited Exeter, had "made him a fair place of this house." It was some time the town residence of the Russell family, and after they became Earls of Bedford, acquired the name of Bedford-house. This house has been already noticed as having been the residence of Queen Henrietta Maria, and the birthplace of her daughter, the Duchess of Orleans. Having been long neglected by the family, it was divided into tenements, which were taken down in the year 1773. Bedford Crescent was then built on the site. This crescent, with a small surrounding district, is extraparochial.

The abbots of Tavistock, Buckfastleigh, Tor, Newenham, Dunkeswell, and Hartland, and the prior of Plympton, had town residences in Exeter.^c

Upon the union of the two western dioceses of Devonshire and Cornwall, in 1050, the episcopal see, which for the former had been at Crediton, was fixed at Exeter, King Edward the Confessor having given the monastery of Benedictines to the see, to be the site of the new cathedral. The King being present in person, enthroned Leofric, the first

^a Mr. Oliver's Collections from the corporation-records.

^b Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. 788.

^c Mr. Oliver's History.

Bishop of Exeter in the conventual church with much ceremony. This prelate recovered certain lands which had been taken from the see, and added others of his own gift. The estates belonging to the bishopric were valued, in 1534, at 1566*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* per annum. This must have been before Bishop Voisey, or Veysey^d, had begun to alienate: that prelate is said to have spoiled the see of the greater part of its revenues^e; “of 22 lordships and manors, which his predecessors had, and left unto him, of goodly yearly revenues, he left but three, and those also leased out; and where he found 14 houses well furnished, he left only one house, bare and without furniture, and yet charged with sundry fees and annuities. By these means the bishopric, which was sometimes counted one of the best, is now (says Hoker, who wrote in 1583,) become, in temporal lands, one of the meanest.” Bishop Veysey surrendered his bishopric in 1549, but was re-appointed in 1553, and died in 1554, being upwards of 90 years of age.^f His successor recovered some part of the lands, and obtained a re-grant of the manor of Crediton in fee-farm; but Bishop Babington again alienated it, about the latter end of Elizabeth’s reign.

It appears from Bishop Bronscombe’s statutes, and various records in the registers of the see, that from the time of the establishment of the see at Exeter there were 24 prebendaries belonging to the church, who were secular priests; over these the precentor presided: Bishop Brewer, about 1231, appointed a dean. Eight of the prebendaries are residentiaries; and three of these have the offices and titles of Precentor, Chancellor, and Treasurer. There are four priest vicars, and eight lay vicars^g, besides choristers, &c. &c. An ancient almshouse for 12 poor men and 12 poor women, called *Fratres Calendarum*, was by Bishop Grandisson, about the middle of the fourteenth century, converted into a college for the vicars choral. It is said that the mansion for their residence was built about the year 1383^h, and that they were incorporated as a college in or about the

^d His name is generally spelt Veysey in the registers.

^e It is but justice, however, to his memory, to observe, that it was a forced measure, and seems to have been a part of the policy of that day, to enrich the courtiers at the expense of the patrimony of the church. See the account of the alienation of Crediton Park, p. 145. Thus was Bishop’s Clist alienated to Lord Russell; Paignton to the Earl of Pembroke; Bishop’s Nympton to Sir Lewis Pollard; and Bishop’s Tawton to Sir Thomas Darcy.

^f Not 104, as some writers represent him to have been. See Mr. Oliver’s History of Exeter, on the authority of Rymer’s *Fœdera*.

^g There were originally 24 vicars.

^h Bishop Brantingham says in his register, that in 1388 he had completed a house for the priests vicars, with a public hall, &c. Mr. Oliver’s History.

year 1400.^b They are said to have been then twenty in number. An account of the ancient constitution, discipline, and usages, of the cathedral church of Exeter, drawn up from the registers, by John Jones, Esq., was read at the Society of Antiquaries, in 1817, and is published in their Transactions,¹

From the first establishment of the see at Exeter, there have been sixty-one bishops, who have presided over it. The most eminent of these were, Leofric, who was Lord Chancellor of England; Bartholomew Iscanus, a native of Exeter, as his name imports; Walter Stapeldon, Lord High Treasurer of England, and founder of Stapeldon's Inn, now Exeter College, in Oxford, who was murdered by the rebels in 1327; Bishop Grandisson, a learned writer^k, and founder of the college of St. Mary Ottery; Bishop Brantingham, Lord High Treasurer; Bishop Stafford, Lord Privy Seal, who completed the foundation of Exeter College; Bishop Neville, remarkable for having been made a bishop before he was twenty-five years of age, and Lord Chancellor before he was twenty-eight; Bishop Fox, several times ambassador to foreign courts, and one of the founders of Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, in conjunction with Bishop Oldham, one of his successors in this see, himself being then Bishop of Winchester; Bishop Coverdale, the translator of the Bible; Bishop Alleigh, or Alley, author of the "Poor Man's Library," and other works^l; Bishop Woolton, author of the "Scholar's Manual," and other works; the pious Bishop Hall, afterwards Bishop of Norwich; Bishop Sparrow, author of the Rationale, on the Common Prayer; and Sir Jonathan Trelawney, one of the seven bishops imprisoned in 1684. The present bishop is Dr. William Cary, who succeeded the Honourable George Pelham, now Bishop of Lincoln; in 1820.

The bishops are said to have had fourteen houses as belonging to the see before Bishop Veysey's time. Besides the palace at Exeter, we know of Cargol and Cuddenbeck, in Cornwall; Crediton, Bishop's Tawton, Chudleigh, Paignton, Bishop's Morchard, Bishop's Nympton, Bishop's Teignton, and Bishop's Clist, in Devonshire.

In or about the year 1289, Bishop Quivil procured a licence for embattling and fortifying his palace at Exeter.^m In 1321, Bishop Stapeldon had a like licence, with permission to surround the close with a wall of stone.ⁿ

^b Bishop Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*.

¹ Vol. xviii.

^k Author of a volume of *Saints' Lives*; and the *Life of Thomas à Becket*.

^l He translated the Pentateuch, in the version of the Bible undertaken by the command of Queen Elizabeth.

^m Rot. Pat. 18 Edw. 1.

ⁿ Rot. Pat. 15 Edward II. pt. 2.

The domestic chapel, which has lancet-shaped windows, was probably a part of Bishop Quivil's palace. In this chapel was a chantry, the office of its priests having been to celebrate a perpetual *obit* for the bishops. There was formerly a prison connected with the palace for convicted and scandalous clergymen.*

During Cromwell's time, the palace was sold to a sugar-refiner, who carried on his business there till the Restoration; vestiges of it were found on making some alterations at the palace in February, 1821. Bishop Seth Ward repaired and refitted the palace at a great expense after the Restoration.

Among the deans of Exeter are to be found the names of Richard Pace, a learned divine and politician, in the reign of Henry VII.; Cardinal Pole, the learned Dr. Sutcliffe, founder of the Polemical College, at Chelsea, in the reign of James I.; Dr. Wake, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. Lyttelton, and his immediate successor, Dr. Milles, both eminent antiquaries of the eighteenth century. Dr. Francis Godwin, Bishop of Hereford, who wrote the "Lives of the Bishops," was some time sub-dean of Exeter.

Among the ancient customs of this church, was a singular one of riding in procession on the vigil of St. Peter; and that of electing a bishop of the boys out of the choristers on St. Nicholas' Day. In the inventory of vestments belonging to the church in 1327 appears, *una parva tunica pro episcopo puerorum*. Dean Lyttelton gives good reasons for supposing, that this last-mentioned custom was more general than it has been usually esteemed.

Hoker supposes the lady's chapel of the cathedral to stand on the site of the Benedictine convent; and the deanery on that of the ancient nunnery before mentioned. The chapel of St. Michael, spoken of in ancient deeds, was in the deanery. The royal visit to the palace and deanery have been already spoken of. There are some good portraits in the deanery: under that of William III. is a quotation from Claudian, applicable to his prosperous expedition to England.

The bishop's palace, the deanery, the cathedral, the houses of the prebendaries, and all others connected with the cathedral, to whose residence it was formerly exclusively appropriated, are situated within a district called the Close. This district, pursuant to an agreement between the mayor and corporation, was separated from the city by walls and gates. The agreement was made about the year 1286. The walls have long ago

* Mr. Oliver's History.

been taken down, and houses erected upon the site: it had seven gates, of which one only is now remaining; most of the others have been lately removed. The district of the Close is exempt from the jurisdiction of the corporation.

Bishop Warlewast, who was appointed to the see of Exeter in 1107, is supposed to have been the first prelate who began to enlarge the old conventual church: the towers are, by Sir Henry Englefield, with much probability, ascribed to him. The cathedral having suffered much by fire, during King Stephen's siege of the city^p, the repairs were carried on by Bishop Chichester, and his three immediate successors. It is supposed to have been completed by Bishop Marshall, about the year 1200.

To Bishop Quivil, who was promoted to the see in 1280, the design of the present elegant and magnificent fabric is attributed: this bishop fitted up the interior of the two old transepts, and put in the pointed windows. The work was carried on by his successors, Bishops Button, Stapeldon, and Grandisson. The last-mentioned bishop finished the choir: indeed, it appears by his letters, that when he came to the see, he found the greater part of the fabric unfinished: in 1328, he states, that nearly half was completed. The vaulted roof is supposed to have been finished by this munificent prelate, who built for himself a small monumental chapel at the north-west corner. Bishop Brantingham is supposed to have built the west front and the cloisters; the latter were finished by Bishop Stafford. The chapter-house was begun by Bishop Lacy, and finished by Bishop Bothe. Sir Harry Englefield thinks it probable that this was part of Quivil's design, as well as the cloisters; although neither of them might have been completed till many years after his death. The east window was finished by Bishop Neville.^q The beauty of the cloisters was destroyed in Cromwell's time, when all their rich ornaments were defaced, and they were converted into a serge market. After the Restoration, they were repaired in a plain style, and they have lately been wholly removed. Between the south tower and the chapter-house is the ancient chapel of the Holy Ghost. The whole internal length of the cathedral is about 390 feet; its breadth about 76 feet; and the height to the vaulted roof 69 feet. It was built of stone, chiefly from Beer and Silverton: the columns are of Purbeck marble.

^p King Stephen granted a yearly rent of 7*l.* 10*s.*, out of the manor of Colyton, to the church of Exeter, as a compensation for the damage done to the cathedral during the siege. Mr. Oliver, from the Fabric Rolls.

^q William of Worcester.

In the south tower are eleven bells : the tenor given by Bishop Grandisson is said to weigh 2000lbs. more than any other of that description in England ; *but its comparative weight appears to have been over-rated.*⁹ The great bell given by Bishop Peter Courtenay is heavier than any in England, excepting the great bell at Christ Church, in Oxford : it is somewhat heavier than that at St. Paul's ; and 1700lbs. heavier than the great bell at Lincoln. The lady's chapel was converted into a library, at the expense of Dr. Vilvaine, in 1657. Among other improvements now in progress, the library has been removed from this chapel, and is to be placed in the chapter-house. The south front of Bishop Bronscombe's monument, and the north front of Bishop Stafford's rich monument, have been laid open to view ; and two monuments of the early bishops, supposed to have been those of Bishop Bartholomew Iscanus, and Bishop Simon de Apulia. The wooden screen behind the altar has lately been removed, and its place supplied by a stone screen, of Gothic architecture, designed by Mr. Kendall.

The more ancient monuments, those of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon ; Sir Peter Courtenay ; two crusaders ; and several of the bishops prior to 1600, have been already spoken of.

At the entrance of the lady's chapel are tablets for Dr. Vilvaine, founder of the library (ob. 1662) ; James Raillard, 1692 ; and Lieutenant Rice, R.N., son of John Rice, Esq., of Tooting, in Surrey, 1808. Within the chapel are the two ancient monuments of bishops, spoken of above ; the monuments of Bishops Bronscombe and Stafford ; and those of Sir John Doderidge⁴ and his lady, with their effigies, he being habited in his judge's

⁹ Supposing its weight to be, as it is said, 7552lb. The tenor at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, is 6400lb., and many other tenors are within 1500lb. weight of that assigned to the Grandisson bell. From the information of Mr. Rudhall, bell-founder at Gloucester. * Ibid.

• The inscription as given in Prince, being in his time nearly obliterated :— " To the memory of Sir John Doderidge, Knight, who was first Serjeant-at-Law to Prince Henry ; afterwards Solicitor-General to King James, of famous memory ; after that, principal Serjeant-at-Law to the said King James ; and lastly, was called by him to be one of the Judges of the Honourable Court of King's Bench, whereof he remained a judge for the rest of his life, for the space of seventeen years. He departed this life at Forsters, near Egham, in Surrey, the 13th day of September, Anno Domini 1628, about the seventy-third year of his age ; and, as he desired, was here buried the 14th of October then next following. Nunc obiit Doderigus Judex.

Learning adieu ; for Doderidge is gone
To fix his earthly to a heavenly throne :
Rich urn of learned dust ! scarce can be found
More worth enshrined, within six foot of ground.

Some Latin verses follow ; but they had been illegible before Prince's time, and he does not vouch for their accuracy.

robes,

robes, and she in a ruff, farthingale, &c. The judge died in 1628, his lady, (daughter of Sir Amias Bampfylde,) in 1614. In St. Mary Magdalen's chapel, on the north side of the library, is a monument, on the north wall, for some of the Carew family, the inscription and dates imperfect. The monument of Bishop Stafford is seen on the south side of this chapel; in which are also the monuments of Elizabeth, wife of John Barret (no date); Matthew Godwin, bachelor of music, with the kneeling effigies of a youth, 1586; John Bidgood^u, M.D., 1690; Basil William Lord Daer, son of the Earl of Selkirk, with his bust by Chantry, 1794; Bryan Blundell, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel of the 45th regiment of foot, and Major-General in the army^v, 1799; Lieut.-General Thomas Bruce, Colonel of the 16th regiment of foot, and uncle of the Earl of Elgin, 1797; and William Erskine, Major of the 71st regiment of foot, and younger son of John Erskine, Esq., of Cardross, 1805. On the floor are the grave-stones of William Langton, canon residentiary, 1413; Peter Foulkes, D.D., canon residentiary, 1747; and Peter Foulkes, M.A., prebendary, 1778.

In the chapel of St. Gabriel, on the south side of the Lady's chapel, is seen one side of Bishop Bronscombe's monument: at the east end, is a very handsome monument by Flaxman, in memory of Lieutenant-General John Graves Simcoe, who died in 1806.^w This monument has the bust of the deceased in white marble, and two upright figures in the manner of supporters, representing an English soldier, and an American warrior with his hatchet. In this chapel are monuments also of Sir John Gilbert and his lady, (daughter of Sir Richard Chudleigh,) with their effigies (no date)^x; Edmund Davie, M.D., (with his bust,) 1692; and Martha, daughter of Gasper Radcliffe, Esq., wife of the Rev. John Fursman, (with busts,) 1727. There are grave-stones, also, inscribed to the memory of Martin Lerce-

ⁱ Polwhele speaks of the dates of 1581, and 1589. Prince states the monument of Sir Peter Carew, who was slain in Ireland, and buried at Waterford, in 1575, to have been in this chapel; and that of his uncle, Sir Gawen Carew. The effigies of a knight cross-legged refers, most probably, to a much earlier date. The monument of Sir Peter Carew has been removed to the south tower.

^u A very eminent physician in his day: there is an account of him in Prince's Worthies.

^v He distinguished himself in the West Indies; and on his passage out, the merchant vessel in which he sailed, chiefly in consequence of his exertions, took a Spanish sloop of war of superior force.

^w General Simcoe greatly distinguished himself at the head of the Queen's Rangers, during the whole of the American war.

^x He was sheriff in 1574.

dekne, canon, 1433 ; John Northleigh, M.D., 1704 ; John Northleigh, Esq., 1726 ; Ann, relict of Sir Francis Northcote, Bart., (daughter of Sir Christopher Wrey, and grand-daughter of Bourchier, Earl of Bath,) 1729-30 ; Ann, daughter of Bishop Blackall, married first to William Holwell, Esq., and afterwards to Peter Foulkes, Esq., ob. 1783 ; and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Clutton, 1806.

In the choir are the monuments of Bishops Marshall, Stapeldon¹, Lacy, Bradbridge, and Wolton.² Behind the altar are the monuments of Dr. Nicholas Hall, treasurer, 1709 ; the Rev. George Baker, archdeacon of Totnes, 1772 ; Robert Harvey, Esq., of Grenada, 1791 ; William Buller, D.D., Bishop of Exeter, 1796 ; Susan, wife of Joseph Bealey, M.D., 1798 ; and Rachel Charlotte, wife of Captain E. J. O'Brien, and daughter of Joseph Frobisher, Esq., who was burnt to death at the age of nineteen, in rescuing her infant from the flames, 1800. There are memorials also for John Fulford, archdeacon of Cornwall, 1518 ; James Lake, canon, 1678 ; and Bampfylde Chafin, Esq., of Chettle, Dorsetshire, 1644 ; Rear-Admiral Matthew Whitwell, 1789 ; James Wallace, Esq., Attorney-General, 1783 ; and Anne, wife of Rear-Admiral Edward Thornborough, and daughter of Edward Le Cras, Esq. 1801.

In Speke's chapel, near the east end of the north aisle of the choir, is the monument of Sir John Speke, of White Lackington, in Somersetshire ; in this chapel is a memorial for Dorothy, second wife of William Cary, Esq., of Clovelly, daughter of Sir Edward Gorges, and grand-daughter of Sir George Speke, 1622.

In the north aisle is the monument of a knight, which is supposed, but apparently without any particular reason, to be that of Sir Robert Stapeldon, who was murdered with his brother the bishop, in 1326. There are the monuments also of Dr. Valentine Cary, Bishop of Exeter, (a cenotaph with the effigies of the bishop in his robes, the hands elevated,) 1626 ; Anthony Harvey, Esq., 1564 ; Robert Hall, son of Bishop Hall, 1667 ; John Grant, fifty-nine years vicar of St. Dunstan's in the East, and forty-four years prebendary of Rochester, 1736 ; Elizabeth, wife of his son, John Grant, canon residentiary, and daughter of Bishop Weston (by Scheemakers) ; Miss Henrietta Wilhelmina Wyander Piers, sister of Sir William Pigott Piers, Bart., 1764 ; Edward Drewe, Esq., barrister-at-law,

¹ Bishop Stapeldon's monument is kept in repair by Exeter College.

² Part of this monument has been removed to the south tower. See the account of ancient monuments, for more particular mention of these monuments of the bishops.

1793; Rev. Richard Hole*, rector of Farringdon and Inwardleigh, 1803; Lady Mary Catherine, daughter of the Earl of Abergavenny, and wife of Peter Myers, Esq., 1807; Henry Seymour, Esq., of Northbrook, Devon, M.P., (with a sarcophagus,) 1807; George Moore, archdeacon of Cornwall, 1807; John Smyth, D.D., master of Pembroke College, in Oxford, 1809; and Anne Eliza, daughter of Sir Henry Edwin Stanhope, Bart., 1819. There are grave-stones in this aisle, with memorials for Martin Parys, canon, 1438; Richard Helier, canon and archdeacon of Cornwall, 1446; William Fylham, archdeacon and canon, 1454; Henry Webber, dean of Exeter, 1476; Thomas Barrett, fifty years archdeacon of Exeter, 1633; Robert Peterson, archdeacon of Cornwall, 1633; Maurentius Burnell, D.D., chaplain to King James I. and Charles I., 1647; Thomas Vilvaine, Gent., 1652; Thomas Shapcote, 1665; Richard Mervin, canon residentiary, 1669; John Snell, canon residentiary, 1679; John Snell, Esq., 1717; Edward Drewe, archdeacon of Cornwall, and canon residentiary, 1714; Edward Drewe, Esq., barrister-at-law, 1787; Nicholas Kendall, archdeacon of Totnes, 1739; Lieutenant-colonel Samuel Edham, 1765; Samuel Killet, Esq., 1766; and the Honourable Felicia Jemima Lygon, 1813.

In St. Andrew's chapel, now called the Canons' Vestry, are the tombs of William Parkehouse, canon residentiary, 1540; and Elize, or Elizæus Hele, with whose ample benefactions, left to charitable purposes, some excellent foundations have been established in Exeter, Plympton, and Plymouth: he died in 1635, and Alice, his widow, in 1636.

In Bishop Oldham's chapel, at the east end of the south aisle of the choir, is the monument of the founder, who died in 1520; and a grave-stone in memory of John Osmond, M.D., 1716.

In the south aisle of the choir are the effigies of two crusaders, one of whom is said to have been of the Chichester family, and the other that of Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford. There are in this aisle the monuments of Bishop Cotton, with his effigies recumbent, ob. 1620; Edward Cotton, his grandson, canon residentiary, (with his bust,) 1675; Bishop Weston, 1741; William Weston, Esq., his youngest son, 1773; Bishop Lavington, 1762; Bishop Ross, 1792; Dorothy, wife of Robert Bennet, of Halmston, and daughter of Edward Bennet, Esq., of Hexworthy, in Cornwall, 1736; the Rev. George Nutcombe, LL.B., 1769; the Rev. Nut-

* Author of several poems, translations, *Observations on the Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, &c.

combe Nutcombe, chancellor, 1809; Thomas Skinner, LL.D., archdeacon of Totnes, 1789; William Norris, Esq., of Nonsuch, 1794; Laura, daughter of Bishop Keppel, and wife of George Lord Southampton, 1798; Anne, relict of Bishop Buller, 1800; Sarah Price Clarke, heiress of Godfrey Clarke, Esq., of Sutton Hall, in Derbyshire, 1801; Stephen William Corneck, Esq., 1802; the Rev. John Barton, prebendary of Canterbury, 1803; Louisa, wife of Henry Harford, Esq., 1803; Diana, wife of Sir William Milner, Bart., and daughter of Humphrey Ashly Sturt, Esq., 1805; William Bacon, Esq., of Durham, 1810; Charles Warde Orde, of the 9th Light Dragoons, 1810; Charlotte, wife of Charles Edward Pigou, Esq., and daughter of Sir Richard Rycroft, Bart., 1813; William Kellett Hewitt, Esq., of Jamaica, 1813; and Elizabeth, wife of John Daubeney, LL.D., daughter of Joseph Fortescue, Esq., 1814.

There are inscribed grave-stones in this aisle in memory of John Cokworthy, canon, 1433; Richard More, archdeacon of Exeter, treasurer and canon, 1512; William Bruton, Esq., 1608; George Curson, merchant, 1669; Hugh Trevelyan, Esq., of Yearnscombe, 1676; Stephen Weston, Esq., 1760; Elizabeth, daughter of William Oxenham, and wife of William Northmore, Esq., and afterwards of Stephen Weston, 1794; Julian, daughter of Sir John Davie, Bart., 1797; and Henry Francis Arbouin, Esq., 1803.

In the north transept, under St. Paul's tower, are the monuments of Captain Dollen, (with a bust,) 1700; Elizabeth Banks Hartopp, daughter of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart., 1814; Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Richard Twopeny, 1817; the Right Honourable John Leslie, Viscount Newark, 1818; and Caroline Draper, wife of Ponsonby Tottenham, Esq., of Clifton, Gloucestershire, 1818; the tombs of William Sylke, sub-chanter, in a little chantry chapel founded by him, ob. 1485; and grave-stones inscribed to the memory of Robert Lower, canon, 1430; Philip Shapcote, Esq., 1664; Captain Thomas Geoghegan, 1694; John Ballyman, M.D., 1743; General Alexander Mercer, Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers, 1816; and Augusta Jane, daughter of Major-General Sir Charles Holloway, 1817. In St. Paul's chapel, now called the vicar's vestry, is the tomb of William Pulton, residentiary and secretary to King Henry V., and an inscribed grave-stone for Richard Gilbert, canon, son of Otho Gilbert, Esq., 1524.

In the south transept are tombs erected in memory of Bishop Leofric and Bishop Osbert: hither have been removed part of the monument of
Bishop.

Bishop Woolton, and that of Sir Peter Carew^b, (with kneeling figure,) 1575. On the west wall is the monument of Harriot, wife of John Sweetland, Esq., 1813. There are grave-stones inscribed to the memory of Richard Lodge, Esq., 1705; Captain Jerom Roch, 1711; Tobias Langdon, master of music, and prebendary of Bodmin, in Cornwall, 1712; and Captain Joshua Rowley Watson, R.N., 1818. In St. Margaret's chapel is the monument of Eleanor, widow of Joseph Martin, Esq., M.P., 1812.

The chapel of St. John Baptist opens into this tower.

In the nave are the tombs of Hugh Earl of Devon, and Sir Peter Courtenay.^c On the walls are the monuments of Margaret, wife of Irenæus Moe, Esq., 1770; Catherine Estridge Buncombe, of the island of Barbadoes, 1772; Thomas Call, Esq., Lieutenant-colonel, and chief engineer on the Bengal establishment, 1788; Richard Hereford, Esq., brother of Sir James Hereford, of Sutton Court, Herefordshire, 1798; Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Charles Howard, Esq., of Northumberland, 1795; T. Okes, M.D., 1797; Mary, relict of Arthur William Irvine, Lieutenant-colonel of the York Hussars, (who died at St. Domingo in 1796,) and daughter of John Williams, Esq., 1801; John Atkinson Rudman, only son of James Rudman, Esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, æt. 21., 1805; Christopher Turner Johnson, surgeon, and anatomical lecturer to the West of England Eye Infirmary, 1811; and William Herbert Russell, Esq., of Slaughter Court, Worcestershire, 1819. There are grave-stones inscribed to the memory of David Hopton, archdeacon of Exeter, and canon of Sarum and Hereford, 1491; John Mogrige, canon, 1524; Richard Manchester, canon, 1541; Roger Dene, Esq., of Newton Petrock, 1616; John Bury, canon residentiary, 1667; Thomas Mayow, M.D., 1679; John Loosemore, the ingenious artist who constructed the fine organ of this church^d, ob. 1682; Nathaniel Clarke, Esq.,

^b From the north aisle: it appears by Prince that it was originally in the lady's chapel.

^c See the account of ancient monuments.

^d The larger pipes of this organ are attached to the pillars at the entrance of the choir, 25 feet distant; these are acted upon by pedals and the lower octave of finger-keys. The largest pipe (AAA) about 32 feet in length, and 15½ inches in diameter, is the largest in England. (From the information of Messrs. Robson and Flight, who speak of the metal of the pipes being of the finest quality they had ever seen.) Dr. Burney in his *History of Music* ranks Loosemore amongst the first organ-builders of his time. In Rees's *Cyclopædia* is an account (drawn up by Dr. Burney) of Henry Loosemore, Bachelor of Music in the

Esq., 1765; John Edward Jennings, Cornet in the Light Dragoons, second son of Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, Bart., 1779; Camilla Anabella, wife of Edward Cary, Esq., 1780; Catherine, daughter of John Fownes, Esq., of Netheway, 1794; William Sloane, Esq., of the island of Tobago, 1797; Samuel Oxenham, Gent., 1800; several of the family of Webber, (the earliest is that of Nicholas Webber, registrar in the reign of Charles II.; the latest, Francis Webber, Esq., 1807); Loftus Otway Bland, Captain R.N., 1810; Lieutenant-General Skerrett, 1813; Captain Michael Dod, R.N., 1814; Edmund Dod, Admiral of the White, 1815; Arthur Puckey, Esq., of Liskeard, 1817; and William Stacpoole, of Countess Weare Lodge, 1817.

The following memorials are printed amongst others in Mr. Polwhele's History of Devon; some of these are on the authority of Prince, and I do not find any of them now legible. Jasper Swift, archdeacon of Totnes, 1619; Walter Travers, M. A., 1646; Nicholas Isaac, Esq., 1678; William Bruton, Esq., 1608; William Bruton, Esq., his son, 1661; Laurence Bodley, canon residentiary, 1615; Nicholas Henshaw, canon residentiary, 1614; John Lake, canon residentiary, 1678; and Nicholas Duck, Esq., barrister at law, 1628.

It appears from the Chantry Roll in the Augmentation-office, that previously to the year 1547 there had been 21 chantries in the cathedral of Exeter, founded by the bishops and others.* In the church-yard was a carnyary, or charnell chapel, built by John the Treasurer.†

University of Cambridge, organist at King's College, and afterwards at Exeter, who composed several services and anthems.

* One by Bishop Quivil, called Torryge Chantry; one by Bishop Button; one by Bishop Grandisson; two by Bishop Brantingham; two by Bishop Stafford, endowed with manors of the annual value of 10*l*. Bratton chantry, founded by Sir John Wiger, endowed with the manor and advowson of Thorverton; one by the executors of Dean Kilkenny; Berner's chantries (two) founded by Thomas de Hertford, and endowed with the parsonage of Upper Ottery; one founded by Walter Pembroke; one founded by Thomas Bodham; the two "cross-awtre" chantries, founded by Thomas Martin, and endowed with the parsonage of Elerky, in Cornwall; one founded by Sir Peter Courtenay, and endowed with the parsonage of East Coker, Somersetshire; one founded by Sir John Speke; one founded by William Sylke; two founded by Dr. William Horsey, canon residentiary, and endowed with the manors of Shillingham, Saltash, and Trehane, in Cornwall; and one called the Ten o'Clock Mass, the founder unknown.

† Leland.

In the civil war, the cathedral was divided into two churches, called East Peter and West Peter, by a brick wall, which cost 150*l*. The cloisters having been purchased by the city, were converted into a serge market in 1657: all the tomb-stones were removed and given to the families to whom they belonged.^s The old pulpit, which was of stone and painted, was taken down in 1684.ⁿ

Within the walls of Exeter are the parishes of St. Lawrence, St. Stephen, St. Petrock, St. Olave, and St. John, the churches of which are all in Fore Street; St. Martin and St. Mary Major, the churches of which are in the close; Allhallows, in Goldsmith Street; St. Paul, St. Pancras, St. Kerrian, St. Mary Arches, St. Mary Steps, St. Edmund, St. George, and the Holy Trinity. In the thirteenth century there were also the churches of St. James, St. Cuthbert,¹ and St. John. The latter was united to that of St. Lawrence by Bishop Quivil.

Leland speaks of only fifteen parish churches in Exeter. Twelve of the churches were sold in 1658; and seven of them were purchased by the governors of St. John's hospital.

In the church of St. Lawrence are the monuments of Hugh Vaughan, Esq. (no date); Edward Bradford, schoolmaster, 1679; Nathaniel Sprigg Jeffery, Esq., 1782; and Henry Stoner, Esq., 1802. The church of St. Lawrence was formerly appropriated to the hospital of St. John in Exeter. There were, in ancient times, two chapels in this parish, dedicated to St. Bartholomew and the Holy Trinity.

The shoemakers' fraternity, some time before the Reformation, paid a stipend of 5*l*. 19*s*. per annum to a priest for officiating in Trinity chapel.^k This chapel is said to have been converted into a grammar-school, by the dean and chapter in 1445: it was afterwards united to the free grammar-school in St. John's hospital. Trinity chapel, which had been repaired and enlarged by Dr. Musgrave in 1694 and 1711, has since been converted into a dwelling-house. The King is patron of St. Lawrence. The hospital and chapel of St. John¹ are in this parish; adjoining to which is the extraparochial district of Bradpinch, in the outskirts of the castle, held under the duchy of Cornwall.

The parish church of St. Stephen, which had been desecrated and made a garrison in 1657^m, was rebuilt in 1664. In this church are the

^s Chapple's Collections.

ⁿ Ibid.

¹ Mr. Oliver's History, from the Bishops' Registers.

^k Chantry Roll.

¹ This was originally a parish church, see above.

^m Chapple's Collections.

monuments of George Potter, merchant, 1667; James Rodd, Esq. of Bedford-house, 1678; James Rodd, Esq., of Weare, 1693; Elizabeth, wife of Robert Hedges, Esq., 1695; Thomas Bolithoe, Esq., 1753; Charlotte, daughter of William Northey, Esq., of Box, Wilts, 1789; and William Jackson^a, the celebrated musical composer, 1803. On the floor is a grave-stone inscribed to the memory of Bartholomew Parr, M.D., 1810. The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the rectory. Adjoining to this parish is Bedford precinct, already spoken of.

In the church of St. Petrock are monuments, or inscribed grave-stones, in memory of William Martyn, mayor, 1609, and others of his family; Francis Worth, Esq., 1675; Alexander Worth, Esq., 1680; John Mayne, merchant; William Hooper, merchant, 1682, and his wife, (a heavy monument with busts); Theodore Sheere, surgeon, 1782; and Ralph Tarrant, M.A., prebendary and rector, 1798. The dean and chapter are patrons of the rectory. To the west of St. Petrock's church is an ancient mansion, which, in 1504, belonged to Thomas Elyot, Esq.

The parish-church of St. Olave is an ancient building: it was given to Battle Abbey by William the Conqueror. This church has been usually held by sequestration with St. Mary Arches. The benefice being of small value was many years without an incumbent, and the church shut up. Being in this state, the use of it was granted, after the edict of Nantes, to the French refugees; and till the year 1758, Divine service was performed for their accommodation in the French language. It was then shut up again, and the interior went to decay; but it has of late years been repaired, and was opened for Divine service again in 1815. In this church are monuments of John Acland, 1646; Margery, wife of Arthur Duck, and daughter of Acland, 1695; Mr. John Ley, 1805; and Samuel Angier, Esq., 1806. The dean and chapter are patrons.

^a Inscription:—“ William Jackson, born in this city 29th May, 1730, died 5th July, 1803. In the science of music an eminent professor; whose genius united elegant expression, pure and original melody, with peculiar delicacy of harmonic combination. In painting, in literature, in every liberal study that enlightens the intellect, or expands the heart, his attainments were rare and distinguished. A writer novel and acute in observation; a correct and discriminating critic; endeared to his select associates by a conversation and demeanour of impressive and fascinating simplicity. Mary, wife of John Downman, Esq., (R.A.) who was also buried here, directed, this monument to be put up to her father and herself, desiring no other memorial than that she was the daughter of William Jackson.”

In this parish are the remains of St. Nicholas's priory, and adjoining to it St. Bartholomew's burying ground ; in which, among others, is a monument in memory of Captain Nicholas Vaughan, muster-master of the trained bands, who was treacherously slain by a shot from a window at Dunsford in 1642. In this ground lie the remains of Mr. Andrew Brice, author of the *Topographical Dictionary*, &c.

In the parish-church of St. John de Arcubus, or Bow, is the monument of Sir Benjamin Oliver, Knight^o, 1672. This church was formerly appropriated to the priory of Plympton. It is a small rectory, in the gift of the crown, and had been held under sequestration with St. George for more than a century previously to the year 1814. Tuckers' hall, in this parish, was formerly a chapel, built by the fraternity of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary in 1523. It now belongs to the incorporated company of weavers and fullers : the under room is used as a school for the sons of freemen, who are instructed in writing and arithmetic ; on the upper story are the company's hall, and apartments for the schoolmaster, who has a salary of 15*l.* per annum.

In the church of St. Martin^p are monuments of Thomas Spicer, Esq. (no date) ; Judith, daughter of Thomas Spicer, Esq., and widow of Thomas Wakeman, 1643 ; Winifred, daughter of Sir Richard Prideaux, of Theoborough, wife of Edward Butler, merchant, 1673 ; William Holwell, M.D., 1707 ; William Holwell, Esq., 1737 ; and a large heavy monument in memory of William Hooper, merchant, 1715, with the effigies of the deceased in a kneeling posture. The dean and chapter are patrons of the rectory, which is united to St. Pancras : in this parish was the ancient chapel of St. Peter, disused before 1265.

In the church of St. Mary Major, or the More, are the monuments of John Webb, Esq., 1676 ; Theophilus Blackall, prebendary and rector, (grandson of Bishop Blackall,) 1781 ; and William Carson, Esq., of Charlestown, Carolina, 1811. At the west end of the nave is a tablet in memory of Mr. William Chapple, the antiquary, (1781,) and his family. Mr. Polwhele has given the inscriptions (now become illegible) on the monuments of John Peter, a great benefactor to the poor (no date) ; Thomas Tooker,

^o He had been knighted the preceding year by King Charles II., on his passing through Exeter, being then mayor.

^p This church was originally consecrated in 1065.

1640; and Nicholas Hele, M.D., 1696. The dean and chapter are patrons of the rectory.

In the church of Allhallows, in Goldsmith Street, are the monuments of — Loveday, daughter of Christopher Bellot, of Bochim, in Cornwall, who died of the small-pox in 1711; Bridget, her sister, wife of Sampson Hele, merchant, who died of the small-pox in 1719. (Four other of her sisters had fallen victims to this fatal malady in the months of February and March, 1717.) On the floor is a grave-stone in memory of Thomas Westlake, Gent., 1666. This small rectory has been usually held by the rector of St. Stephen in sequestration.

In the parish-church of St. Paul is a handsome marble monument in memory of Sir Edward Seaward, Knight, March, 1703-4. There are monuments of Jurgen Hachmeester, Gent., 1762; Ann, daughter of Courtenay, relict of John Gilbert, Esq., of Compton, 1775; Amy, relict of Pomeroy Gilbert, Esq., 1786; John Codrington, Esq., 1801; Maria, his only surviving child, wife of Bartholomew Parr, M.D., 1303; and Richard Langdon, B.M., 1803. On the floor is a grave-stone in memory of Archibald Balneavis, Esq., 1794. The dean and chapter are patrons of the rectory. In this parish is the Taylors' hall, given by Mrs. Tuckfield to that corporation in 1568.

The church of St. Pancras has been long disused, except occasionally for baptisms, marriages, and burials. Some memorials of the Kelly family are visible on the floor; John Kelly, 1727; John Kelly, Esq., 1767, &c. The dean and chapter are patrons of the rectory. Within the present site of the Guildhall, which building is in this parish, was formerly a chapel of St. George.

The church of St. Kerrian, which had been long disused, was begun to be rebuilt in 1818. In this church is a monument of Jonathan Ivie, 1717, with a bas-relief of the Resurrection. The benefice has been usually held in sequestration by the rector of St. Petrock.

In the parish-church of St. Mary Arches is an ancient monument, with the recumbent effigies of a female, who, by the arms, appears to have been of the Andrews family: the style is that which prevailed about the time of Henry VII. There are the monuments also of Mr. John Davie, 1611; Thomas Walker, Esq.^a, 1628; Robert Walker, 1673; Thomas Walker, Esq., 1682; Nicholas Brooking, Esq., 1666; Christopher Lethbridge,

^a Repaired in 1805 by B. H. Walker, Esq.

Esq., 1670; and Richard Crossing, Esq., 1682. At the west end are some grave-stones of the family of Gibbs (ancestors of the late Chief Justice Sir Vicary Gibbs), John Gibbs, Esq., 1726; John Gibbs, Esq., 1746; &c. The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the rectory. Dr. Richard Walker, author of the *Sufferings of the Clergy*, was presented to this benefice in 1704.

There are no monuments in the churches of St. Mary Steps, or St. Edmund on the Bridge. On the outside of the former are three figures*, which strike the hours and the quarters. The centre figure is intended for King Henry VIII.; this figure bends forwards its body when the clock strikes the hours: the two attendants have javelins in their hands which strike the quarters. This is the only benefice in the city which is in private patronage; the present patron is the Rev. William Carwithen. It is a small living, and has been generally held in sequestration by the rector of St. Edmund's, which is in the gift of the corporation. The manor of Exeland, or Exe-island, is in this parish: this manor was granted by William the Conqueror to Baldwin de Brioniis, and was held by him as parcel of the barony of Oakhampton. Having descended with that barony to the Courtenays, it fell to the crown by the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter in 1538, and was granted in 1549, or 1550, to the corporation as a mark of royal favour, for the brave defence which the citizens had made against the rebels in the preceding year. The mayor and corporation are patrons of the rectory. A small almshouse for three poor persons; at the east end of the bridge, was founded in 1520 by John Moor and Bartholomew Fortescue, Esq., but it does not appear to have had any endowment.

In the church of St. George are the monuments of Thomas Baron, Esq. some time mayor (with his bust), 1708; Richard Vivian, merchant, (with his bust) 1708, four of his sons died in the month of September, 1729. There are inscribed grave-stones to the memory of Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Bury, Knight, 1692; and Richard, son of Richard Spurway, of Oakford, 1716. The dean and chapter are patrons of the rectory.

In the old parish-church of the Holy Trinity, which adjoined to the

* This church in some ancient deeds is called the Chantry on the Bridge. It was originally built before the year 1265, but did not exist in the time of Bishop Simon de Apulia. Oliver's History of Exeter.

* Commonly called the miller and his sons.

* The citizens had an ancient claim to this manor, which they had frequently contested with the Earls of Devon.

south gate, were the monuments of John Wyse, merchant, 1686; Nicholas Wyse, Esq., his son, 1745; Mary, his only daughter, wife of John Deedes, Esq., 1712; William Brabazon Wye, Esq., commander of a Falmouth packet, 1812; Peter Radford, Esq., surgeon, 1815; and Charles Cheetam, Esq., of Stayley Bridge Lane, 1817. The church was taken down in 1819, and having been rebuilt, was opened for Divine service Dec. 24th, 1820. The dean and chapter are patrons of the rectory. There is said to have been an ancient chapel in Rock Lane, on the site of which dwelling houses have been built: this was the chapel of Bonville's almshouses. The ancient South gate, near Trinity church, in which was the city prison, was taken down in 1819, and a prison for debtors and felons built near the avenue leading from North Street to Northernhay.

The church of Allhallows on the wall, which had been some time in a ruinous state, was taken down when the new bridge was built. This small benefice is held by sequestration, and has generally been united with St. John and St. George.

There are numerous places of religious worship in Exeter, besides those belonging to the establishment. The Jews have a synagogue in the parish of St. Mary Arches; the Roman Catholic chapel occupies the site of St. Nicholas's priory in the Mint, being in the same parish; the Quakers have a meeting in Magdalen Street, in Trinity parish; the old Presbyterian meeting-house, now disused, is nearly adjoining. The Particular Baptists have a meeting in the parish of St. Mary Major. The present meeting-house of the Presbyterians[†], in the parish of Trinity, is a handsome building, erected in 1760. The meeting-house of the Independents is on the site of the old gaol, in the parish of St. Lawrence. The Wesleyan methodists occupy the old meeting-house of the seceding Presbyterians in Musgrave Lane, which they have enlarged and nearly rebuilt. The Calvinistic methodists, in Mr. Whitfield's connection, have a meeting-house in Rock Lane, in the parish of St. Mary Major, and the followers of Mr. Baring, another in the parish of Allhallows on the wall.

It appears by the return, made to Mr. Daniel Neale, author of the *History of the Puritans*, that in 1715 there were three Presbyterian meetings at Exeter, one of Independents, and one of Baptists. In the early part of the last century, a great controversy arose among the dissenters of Exeter, which spread over a great part of the kingdom. Having been re-

[†] There is a landed property, lying chiefly in Polesloe, near Exeter, of about 200*l.* per annum, belonging to this society.

^u Communicated by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, of Bath.

ferred to the London ministers, it created a great division, and gave rise to an incredible number of controversial pamphlets. The point in controversy was the doctrine of the Trinity. Mr. Pearce and Mr. Hallet having embraced the doctrines of Arianism, were ejected by their congregation, and in the event, opened a new meeting-house in the Mint in the year 1719. Ten pamphlets in this controversy were written by Mr. Pearce, who was author of many other controversial tracts, and some philosophical works: he was esteemed one of the chief champions of the dissenters in his day. Mr. Pearce died in 1726. In the Mint meeting-house was a monument to his memory, since removed to the George meeting-house. In his epitaph, he is called "a rational, judicious, and sagacious interpreter of the Holy Scriptures, a singular lover of truth, a courageous sufferer for maintaining the doctrines of the Gospel of Christ, and for asserting the liberty of Christians." Mr. Hallet, his coadjutor, who died in 1744, wrote upon the Scriptures; upon our Saviour's miracles; and several controversial tracts, some of which were directed against the infidel writers of his day. The late David Williams, of latitudinarian principles, founder of the literary fund, was some time, in the early part of his life, one of the pastors of this meeting.

The congregations were afterwards united, and the late eminent and worthy divine Micaiah Towgood was many years one of the pastors. He was first settled at Exeter in 1749. When a dissenting academy was established at this place in 1760, he read lectures on the scriptures. In 1782, he resigned the pastoral charge, upon which occasion a silver vase was presented to him by his congregation, with a sum of money to defray the expences of publishing a complete edition of his works. This last offer he declined, but in his 84th year published an address to the society on the grounds of their faith. He died in 1792, in the 92d year of his age. His works, political and controversial, were numerous: among other topics, he wrote in defence of infant baptism. His pamphlet, entitled a Dissenting Gentleman's Letter, is held in high estimation by the dissenters. The Mint meeting-house was given up about the year 1810.

Of late years, such changes have taken place among the dissenters, that it is extremely difficult to distinguish them by appropriate denominations: this chiefly refers to the Presbyterians and Independents. Indeed the circumstances which distinguished these two great bodies of the dissenters have long ceased to exist, and the terms, though retained by Adams in his "History of Religions," and still used in conversation, are become obsolete and improper. The congregations, which were Presbyterian, have all long

ceased to be governed by a Presbytery. Most of these congregations have become strictly Unitarians, or, as they have been sometimes called, Humanitarians, whilst others believe in the pre-existence of our Saviour, and are more properly to be called Arians. A few of those which were the old independent congregations, are also Unitarians; but by far the greater part are Calvinists; and here arises a fresh difficulty, that several new congregations which originated from the people generally called Methodists, but not belonging to any of the regular connections of that body, style themselves Independent Calvinists. I was not aware of these circumstances before a considerable part of the volume was printed; in the subsequent part of it, I shall mention the congregations in each parish, as they existed in 1715, with such notice of their present state as I shall have been able to procure.

Among eminent natives of Exeter may be reckoned, Bartholomew Iscanus, Bishop of Exeter, who wrote a life of Guy Earl of Warwick; Joseph Iscanus, who wrote a poem on the Trojan war, spoken of by Camden and Warton, as a writer of the greatest eminence; Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, the patron of Giraldus Cambrensis; Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Cardinal; John Hoker, the chronicler, and historian of Exeter, (born about 1524); Sir Thomas Bodley, (1544); William Tucker, Dean of Litchfield, who wrote upon the king's evil, the church fabrick, &c., (born about 1550); William Martyn, Recorder of Exeter, the historian, (1562); Dr. Barkham, Dean of Bocking, a learned antiquary, herald, and historian, whose heraldic and historic works came before the public under the names of Gwillim and Speed, (1572); Sir Simon Baskerville, an eminent physician and anatomist, (1573); William Hake-will, a learned lawyer, who wrote on the liberty of the subject; his brother, the learned Dr. George Hakewill, some time chaplain to Prince Charles, but dismissed for his zealous opposition to the marriage with the Infanta, author of a popular work on the Providence of God, (born 1579); John Reinolds, author of "God's Revenge against Murder," &c.; Sir William Morice, Secretary of State to King Charles II., (1602); Matthew Lock, the celebrated musical composer; Thomas Long, a controversial writer among the Separatists, (1621); Sir Bartholomew Shower, an eminent lawyer and reporter; his brother, John Shower, an eminent dissenting divine, author of several religious treatises, (1657); Thomas Yalden, the poet, (1671); Simon Ockley, the learned orientalist and professor of Arabic at Cambridge, author of the "History of the Saracens," of a Norfolk family,

family, but, from accidental circumstances, born at Exeter, in 1678; Dr. Richard Walker, author of the "Sufferings of the Clergy,"; Joseph Hallett, the dissenting divine already mentioned, (1692); Dr. John Foster, an eminent dissenting preacher, complimented by Pope for his pulpit oratory, who wrote in defence of the Christain revelation against Tindall; (1697); Andrew Brice, the printer, who published the Topographical Dictionary; William Jackson, the celebrated musical composer, already mentioned, (1730); Samuel Walker, author of "Sermons," "Discourses on the Catechism," &c., 1714; Richard Hole, before mentioned *; the late Chief Justice, Sir Vicary Gibbs; and the well-known enthusiast, Joanna Southcote.

Chapple speaks of Eustace Budgell as a native of Exeter; he is generally said to have been born at St. Thomas's parish, about 1685, but I do not find that his baptism is recorded in their registers.

Dr. Musgrave, the antiquary, and Dr. Downman, the poet, resided several years at Exeter as practising physicians.

Robert Pullein, who came from Exeter in the reign of Henry I., and probably was a native of this place, acquired great fame by his lectures on the Scriptures at Oxford, and was reputed the reviver of learning in that university: he was afterwards sent for to Rome, and made a Cardinal by Pope Celestine II. †

The most ancient hospital now existing at Exeter, and perhaps altogether the most ancient foundation of the kind, if we except the *Fratres Calendarum*‡, suppressed by Bishop Grandisson, is that of St. Mary Magdalen, in the parish of the Holy Trinity, without the south gate; founded long before the year 1163, when certain privileges were granted to it by Bishop Bartholomew Iscanus. The bishop's charter speaks of it as an old establishment, which had of long time been entitled to certain tolls, and possessed lands and rents amounting to 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum: The number of lepers was confined to thirteen, and they were restrained from going into the city. The corporation were made patrons of this hospital in 1244. Izacke relates, that Richard Orenge, mayor of the city in 1454, descended of noble foreign parentage, being afflicted with leprosy, submitted to the good pleasure of Almighty God, and was contented to dwell among the lazars at the Magdalen, where he ended his days. Leland speaks of this hospital as being inhabited by sick people in his time. There are six small houses

* See p. 209. † Magna Britannia, 1720, vol. iv. p. 255. See also Camden.

‡ Bishop Grandisson converted an ancient almshouse for twelve men and twelve women, into a college for the vicar's choral. This almshouse, which was called *Fratres Calendarum*, was in the Calendar hay.

on the site, not contiguous, inhabited by poor persons, appointed by the corporation. The chapel, which was dedicated by Bishop Brewer, still remains, but has long been desecrated. Robert Sokespitch, at an early period, gave four acres of meadow, and thirty acres of marsh land, in Clistwick, to this hospital. By a decree in Chancery, in 1633, the sum of 2*l.* 12*s.* is paid to the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, by the dean and chapter. John Peryam, Esq., having by will given certain sums to be put out at interest, directed that 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of that interest should be paid yearly to Magdalen Hospital. It has also two small rent-charges.

The hospital of St. John, in the parish of St. Lawrence, was founded about the year 1239, by Gilbert and John Long, merchants; and appears to have consisted originally of brethren and sisters.^a In 1240, an almshouse called St. Alexis' Cell, (afterwards St. Burians,) founded in the year 1170 by William, son of Ralph Prodom, was united to St. John's: it was of the order of St. Austin. By an agreement of exchange in 1244, the bishop became patron of this hospital; Bishops Bronscombe and Quivil considerably augmented its endowment. Bishop Grandisson having found it in a very decayed condition, succeeded in restoring it, and appointed that there should be five priests, of whom one should be superior, or prior, twelve poor persons, eight grammar boys, and a master.^b In the reign of Henry VIII., its revenues were estimated at 102*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* per annum. The site was granted by that monarch to Thomas Carew: the hospital was for a while deprived of all its revenues, and the buildings went to decay. It appears, nevertheless, that the poor men who belonged to it at the time of the suppression, had their pensions, of 1*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per annum each, continued to them by the crown. In 1562, Queen Elizabeth gave the corporation the power of appointing the pensioners as their places should become vacant; the crown keeping up the payments.^c Mr. Jenkins, who published a history of Exeter in 1806, says, that there were then two pensioners belonging to the hospital, and that their pensions had been lately discontinued by the corporation. In 1638, Mrs. Joan Crossing and her son, having purchased the site, restored the buildings, and conveyed the hospital to trustees; and not long afterwards King Charles I. granted letters patent for the foundation of a new hospital, for the relief and pious education of poor children.^d

^a Mr. Oliver's notes from the corporation records.

^b Oliver's Historic Collections, p. 96.

^c See farther of the new foundation in the account of schools.

St. Catherine's almshouse was founded for thirteen poor persons, by John Stevens, M.D., whose will bears date 1457; the original endowment consisted only of an annuity of 17s. 4d. The Rev. William Herne, in 1562, gave 1s. 1d. weekly to the poor of this house; Robert Hall, in 1667, gave them 10*l.* per annum, to be paid quarterly; Edward Young, D.D., in 1667, gave 2*l.* per annum. The present income of the almshouse, including what is given by the dean and chapter, is about 32*l.* per annum.

Wynard's Hospital, or almshouse, anciently called God's house, was founded in 1436, by William Wynard, Esq., recorder of the city, for twelve poor infirm elderly men, and a chaplain, who, between the intervals of Divine service, was to teach several poor children. Sir George Speke being possessed of the patronage of this hospital by inheritance from Wynard, increased the pensions of the poor men. In 1643, the chapel and house are said to have been destroyed: it is evident, nevertheless, from the present appearance of the chapel, which is a building of the fifteenth century, that it was only dilapidated.

In 1654, the corporation having commenced a suit against George Speke, Esq., (heir of Sir George,) he was obliged to repair the chapel and houses, to allow the pensioners two shillings a week each, charged on lands, and at the expiration of a certain lease, to pay 12*l.* per annum more, to be divided between them. It was settled that Mr. Speke and his heirs should appoint four of the paupers, (being decayed men of Devonshire or Somersetshire,) and the corporation the remaining eight, who should be poor decayed tradesmen of the city. The hospital lands, on the failure of male issue in the family of Speke, came by marriage to Frederick Lord North: who, in 1789, sold them, with the patronage of the hospital, to William Kennaway, Esq. This gentleman repaired the houses, beautified the chapel, and presented it with a service of communion plate. Mark Kennaway, Esq., is the present patron of the establishment, and appoints the minister. In the chapel is a tablet with an inscription to the memory of the founder, probably put up, or at least restored, when the chapel was repaired, in 1654. There are monuments also for William Kennaway, Esq., (1793,) and others of his family.

Grendon's almshouses, called the Ten Cells, in the parish of St. Mary Major, were founded in the year 1406 by Simon Grendon, Esq., (thrice mayor of the city,) for ten poor men or women^d, bound to celibacy; or

^d As appears by a document of 1464. See Mr. Oliver's History.

widows who should not marry again. It was endowed by the founder with certain lands, and the corporation were made trustees. Alice Heath, in 1556, gave all her lands in East and West Teignmouth, and elsewhere in Devon, for the sole use and benefit of the pensioners of this house; David Hensley, the same year, gave a rent-charge of 20s. William Bucknam, Esq., in 1563, gave the moiety of the Bear Inn, and $\frac{1}{2}$ rent of 10s. per annum; the Rev. Willian Herne, in 1562, gave a penny a week to each pensioner; John Haydon, of Cadhay, gave a rent-charge of 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; John Baker, in 1603, 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum; but the principal benefactor was Robert Lant, Esq., who, in 1674, gave 100*l.* for rebuilding the houses, and an estate in Dorsetshire, then valued at 50*l.* per annum, to be divided between the poor of these and Bonville's almshouses. This benefaction appears to have been long ago misapplied and lost.* I have not been able to learn what is the annual income of Alice Heath's lands, or the other endowments of this hospital; or what are the weekly pensions paid by the corporation to the ten poor widows who now inhabit it.†

In the year 1407, Sir William Bonville directed by his will, that his executors should give 300 marks for leave to amortize fifty marks per annum, as the endowment of an hospital in Comb-rew, (now Rock-lane,) in the city of Exeter, for twelve poor men and women, and he bequeathed to it all his rents in the city, except that of his own house. Lord Bonville's lands having escheated to the crown by the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, some time afterwards, (in 1562,) Queen Elizabeth, by her charter, empowered the corporation to place poor persons in the almshouse called the Comb-rew, the crown still paying the pensions of seven-pence a week to each, as originally directed by Sir William Bonville. In 1674, Richard Lant, Esq., gave an estate in Dorsetshire, then valued at 50*l.* per annum, for the better relief of the poor in this and Grendon's almshouse. Bonville's almshouse having gone to ruins‡ through the neglect of trustees

* Izacke.

† It appears from the receiver's account of the year 1754, that the receipts from Michaelmas, 1753, to Michaelmas, 1754, were 37*l.* 1*d.*: the payments 36*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* The sum of 1*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* was then divided between the pensioners every fortnight. Alice Heath's lands then produced very little, having been leased at small sums subject to fines. Bucknam's gift, out of the Bear Inn, was then 10*l.* per annum, besides the interest of 400*l.*, which had accrued, probably, from renewals: this constituted, indeed, the chief of the endowment. The sum of 200*l.* had been received for another renewal in 1753, or 1754. Clothes were distributed to the poor of the Ten Cells, to the amount of about 9*l.*, in 1754-5. Communicated by the Rev. W. Carwithen.

‡ They had fallen to ruin in 1708.

has been pulled down, and the site converted into gardens; and there are now no almsmen on this establishment.

John Palmer, in the year 1479, founded an alms-house without the south gate, for four poor women. The founder bequeathed lands in trust to feoffees, who should pay to each of the poor women 6s. 8d. yearly, the remainder to be appropriated to the repair of the houses; and when not wanted for that purpose, to other pious uses. The corporation have the management of this charity.

John Moore, Esq., who was mayor in 1514, founded, in conjunction with Bartholomew Fortescue, Esq., a small almshouse for three persons, but it is not known that it ever had an endowment. The paupers are nominated, and the houses kept in repair by the corporation. John Hurst, merchant, in 1552, gave by will six several tenements, in the parish of Allhallows on the Wall, and six other tenements for their maintenance, besides 200 marks in money. These almshouses have been destroyed, and the endowment appears to have been applied to other purposes.

William Hurst, Esq., who had been five times mayor, founded in 1568 an almshouse without the east gate for twelve poor persons, allowing to each of them 20s. per annum. John Lant, Esq., gave the sum of 100*l.* by will, in 1614, to purchase land for their better support. The corporation are trustees of this almshouse, which has been lately taken down and rebuilt on another site in Spiller's Lane, Paris Street.

John Davy, Esq., in 1599, founded an almshouse in the parish of St. Mary Arches for two poor married couple, and two single persons, men or women; the married couples to receive 2s. 4d. each^s weekly, the single persons 1s. 6d. This almshouse is endowed out of the parsonage of Mary-Ansleigh, and the corporation, as trustees, appoint the minister of that parish.

In the year 1634, Thomas Flay, one of the aldermen of Exeter, gave certain lands and tenements to his wife Elizabeth, to the intent that she should erect an almshouse for four poor widows, in the parish of St. Paul, and assign rent-charges to pay 1s. a week to each widow. Mrs. Flay not only performed this charge punctually, but added another shilling weekly to each pensioner, and built two other houses, appropriating them for

^s If the husband or wife should die, the survivor was to receive only 1s. 8d. per week, and the remaining 8d. to be divided among the other pensioners.

the habitation of poor clergymen and their wives, or clergymen's widows, with an allowance of five shillings a week to each house, and appointed the eastern part of the garden to their use. The corporation are trustees of this charity.

In the year 1669 Christopher Lethbridge, Esq. founded an almshouse for six poor people; and endowed it with 15*l.* 12*s.* per annum, to be equally divided between the pensioners, who must be of the parish of St. Mary Arches, in which the almshouse is situated. The corporation are trustees also of this almshouse. Alice Brooking in 1680 founded an almshouse for six poor persons in the parish of St. John, but it does not appear that it ever had any endowment. In the year 1763 the corporation employed the arrears of a charitable benefaction, given in 1588 by Lawrence Attwill, to pious uses, in the building and endowing an almshouse for 12 poor decayed freemen, and endowing it with a stipend of 2*s.* 6*d.* weekly to each pensioner. In 1818 the chamber increased the number of almshouses from 12 to 15. These almshouses are situated in St. Paul's parish. There was formerly an almshouse near the Quay gate, of which nothing seems to be now known but that it existed in 1603, when a small rent-charge was bestowed on it by John Baker, Esq. Among benefactions to the city of Exeter, is a singular one of Griffin Ameridith, who, being moved with compassion at seeing the naked bodies of criminals who had been executed at Exeter interred, bequeathed in 1561 all his lands at Sidbury for the purpose of buying coffins and shrouds for them. The corporation were made trustees for this charity.

Mr. Carlisle, in his History of endowed Schools, speaks of two ancient grammar-schools in Exeter, one in St. John's hospital, founded by Bishop Grandisson in 1322, and the other in Musgrave's lane, called the High School, founded in 1343 by Dean Braylegh. It appears by Mr. Oliver's Historic Collections, on the authority of Bishop Grandisson's Register, that his predecessor, Bishop Stapeldon, had intended to found a grammar-school in St. John's hospital; and to appropriate to it the church of Yarnscombe, near Barnstaple. Bishop Grandisson fulfilled his intentions, and founded the grammar-school: two of the boys were to be of the archdeaconry of Barum, and one or both of them of the parish of Yarnscombe; two of the archdeaconry of Exeter; one or two of the archdeaconry of Totnes; one or two of the archdeaconry of Cornwall; three of the chorister-boys of Exeter cathedral, and one of the nomination of the Columber's family.

family.^h The master of the Dean's school is said to have had a salary of 20*l.* per annum. This school was kept in a room which was formerly a chapel of the Holy Trinity. It is said to have been rebuilt in 1561. This school was either dissolved or consolidated with the present free grammar-school about the middle of the last century. Sir John Acland in 1609 gave 16*l.* per annum to two scholars in Exeter College, Oxford, to be approved of by the mayor and recorder of Exeter, the master of the High School, the rector of Exeter College, and the owner of Columbjohn.

In the year 1623 the hospital of St. John having lain in an useless neglected state from the time of the dissolution, it was purchased by Mrs. Joan Crossing and Francis her son; and in pursuance of the intention of Hugh Crossing, husband of the said Joan, to found a hospital, was by them vested in feoffees, and given for the purpose of being occupied as a hospital or workhouse. It appears by a deed of the feoffees, bearing date 1630, that Thomas Walker, Esq. by his will, in 1628, gave the sum of 400*l.* to the corporation, for the purpose of purchasing an annuity, a moiety of which was to be appropriated to the endowment of a free grammar-school, if such should be established in Exeter within five years from the time of his decease.ⁱ Mary Dowrish, his daughter, gave 50*l.*, and Walter Borough, Esq. 100*l.* for the same purpose. With consent of the parties above mentioned, the school was founded in the nave of the chapel of St. John's hospital, which was fitted up for the purpose, and the feoffees accordingly granted a renewable lease of it. The corporation gave a rent-charge of 20*l.* per annum, as a salary for the master, out of their manor of Exeland, which appears to have been in lieu of the benefactions above mentioned, and the school was denominated the free grammar-school of the city of Exeter, founded by the citizens of the said city.

King Charles's letters patent, dated June 2., gave the corporation power to erect and maintain on the site of the old hospital of St. John a new hospital of the same name, for the habitation, relief, and maintenance of aged or impotent poor people, and for a free grammar-school, and an English school, and for the dwelling, relief, and education of poor

^h Page 95.

ⁱ His son, Robert Walker, Esq., gave 100*l.* in 1664 for the same purpose, which sum is said to have been embezzled. Izacke.

children, and for the dwelling of one or more schoolmasters. A part only of these benevolent intentions took effect. I do not find that any aged or impotent persons have been here lodged or maintained except Alderman James Crossing, descendant of Hugh Crossing before mentioned, who had been mayor in 1762 and 1769; and who falling into poverty, found an asylum in this hospital, where he was supported by the mayor and corporation in apartments appropriated to his use, and died there at an advanced age in 1792.

Sir John Maynard, surviving trustee of the noble benefactions given for charitable uses by Elizæus Hele, who died in 1635, gave from this fund 530*l.* for the support and enlargement of St. John's hospital; and for the continual maintenance of the boys therein, he settled upon the hospital the manors of Clist St. Lawrence, Clist Gerald, Teign Hervey, and other lands, charged, as it appears, with 40*l.* per annum, payable to Exeter College. An English school was founded within the hospital a few years before this period; and it is doubtful to which school many of the several large benefactions given for the maintenance of children in the school were intended to be applied. It is certain that some were intended for the boys of the grammar-school^k, as I suppose this of Sir John Maynard to have been. Some of the benefactions in money were given expressly for the fabric^l, on which the corporation are said to have expended originally about 500*l.* A few of the more permanent benefactions, consisting of rent-charges or money to be laid out in lands, were given generally to the support of the hospital.^m The annual income of St. John's hospital in 1755 was 409*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* per annum; in 1779, 535*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; but this was exclusively of fines, which must have been occasionally of considerable amount.ⁿ

Dr. Lewis Stephens in 1745 gave the sum of 3000*l.* for founding five exhibitions at Oxford or Cambridge from the free-school, and by his will

^k Walter Borough, in 1625, before the foundation of the English school, gave lands to the corporation, out of which 20*l.* per annum was to be paid for the maintenance of poor children in the hospital of St. John; and by will in 1630 gave the sum of 100*l.* towards the endowment of the free grammar-school.

^l The principal benefaction towards the building was 600*l.* given by Dr. Vilvaine, who died in 1662.

^m Richard Crossing's benefaction in 1649, with which a rent-charge of 30*l.* per annum was purchased, appears to have been for general purposes.

ⁿ See Mr. Carwithen's edition of Izacke's account of the Exeter charities.

of that date made some excellent regulations respecting them: a sixth exhibitor, after having been a classical scholar not less than three years, was to spend four years abroad in trading towns, and the other three, during which the exhibition is continued, in trade at home. After many years had elapsed, this will was brought to light and established by Mr. Bartholomew, who was appointed head master of the school in 1793. It does not appear, nevertheless, whether there have been hitherto any exhibitors elected. The Rev. John Reynolds, canon residentiary, gave in 1756 1550*l.* O.S.S.A.* for four exhibitions from the Exeter schools. Three exhibitions of 20*l.* per annum each are now paid out of this benefaction. The grammar-school at Exeter is open to the sons of freemen only gratuitously. The master has a salary of 40*l.* per annum.

John Reynolds, appointed master of this school in 1713, published an useful edition of Pomponius Mela. The present master is the Rev. Charles Henry Collyns, appointed in 1816, on the removal of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Lempriere, author of the Classical and Biographical Dictionaries. William Martyn, the historian, Dr. Rundle, Bishop of Derry, Dr. Conybeare, Bishop of Bristol, and Dr. Downman the poet, were educated at this school.

Within the hospital of St. John is the Free-English or Blue-school. Mrs. Elizabeth Jordayne having given by will, in 1633, the sum of 500*l.* for charitable uses, it was at length agreed by the trustees to employ the money in founding a free English school, which was accordingly founded in St. John's hospital; and it was resolved that the master should teach 50 poor children, and should have a salary of 20*l.* per annum. Peter Helyar, the first master, proved himself a great benefactor to the school by teaching, for thirty years, forty additional scholars gratuitously, besides other instances of liberality. Most of the benefactions for the maintenance and education of poor children in St. John's hospital^o appear to have been

* Nicholas Martyn, Esq., in 1634 gave 200*l.*, and his widow 130*l.*, since laid out in lands for the relief and education of the poor children in St. John's hospital, and binding them apprentices; Thomas Crossing 8*l.* per annum for the maintenance of one boy; Thomas Tooker, Esq., 1640, 4*l.* per annum; Mrs. Joan Taylor the sum of 100*l.*; Thomas Bridgman in 1641 gave 500*l.*, appropriated to apprenticing; Gilbert Keat, Esq. gave 200*l.* for the maintenance of two boys, 1656; John Gould, Esq., the same year, 100*l.*; Edward Mitchell, 1657, 200*l.* for the maintenance of two boys; John Mongwell, 1658, 5*l.* per annum for Bibles; Ralph Herman, Esq., 1661, 8*l.* per annum for one boy; John Cooke, 1667, the sum of 100*l.* for one boy; Stephen

been intended for this school, in which 21 children only are now taught, but they are also clothed and maintained. The master has a salary of 26*l.*, and 16*l.* for each boy, in consideration of which he provides them with every thing.

Mr. John Mayne, who died in or about 1686; directed that the sum of 400*l.* should be laid out in the purchase of a house, and 1000*l.* in the purchase of lands for the endowment of a school at Exeter to teach 40 boys reading, writing, and arithmetic, and for the purchase of books. This intention never took effect, notwithstanding a litigation was carried on with his heirs, and a decree obtained against them. Sir John Maynard appropriated the sum of 600*l.* out of the estates given by Elizæus Hele for charitable uses, to the foundation of a hospital for the maintenance and education of poor girls, and he endowed it with a rent-charge of 50*l.* per annum out of Bovey mills. Gilbert Keat before mentioned, gave 200*l.* to this, which is called the Blue Maids' or Hele's Hospital; Robert Duck, Esq., in 1666 gave 50*l.*, Edmund Prideaux, Esq. gave 100*l.*, and John Mayne, before mentioned, 100*l.* (It is presumed that the last-mentioned benefaction was lost.) There have been seldom more than 10 children in this hospital, who are taught, clothed, and maintained.

William Wotton, in 1686, gave the residue of an estate, after paying 10*l.* to the vicar of Blackawton, for the education of poor children of the parish of St. Mary Arches. Dr. Glass, in 1784, gave 6*l.* per annum, for the education of twelve poor children of the same parish, and those of St. Olave's and Allhallows. In this school, which is conducted according to Dr. Bell's plan, thirty boys are clothed and taught. The master has a salary of 26*l.* per annum. The estate given by Mr. Wotton produces 76*l.* per annum.

Stephen Olivean, in 1668, a rent-charge of 10*l.* towards the maintenance of the poor children; Christopher Lethbridge, in 1669, the residue of the rents of certain lands; Sir Benjamin Oliver, in 1672, 200*l.* towards the maintenance of the poor *scholars*; Henry Gandy, Esq., who was mayor in 1661 and 1672, a tenement in St. Sidwell's for the maintenance of two boys; Dr. John Bidgood, in 1690, the sum of 600*l.* (with which a rent-charge of 30*l.* was purchased) for the maintenance of three boys; and Sir Edward Seaward, 1703, the sum of 600*l.*, with which, and 119*l.* 4*s.* given by the corporation, was purchased an estate. I have not been able, after repeated enquiries, to procure the present annual income of this or any other estate held in trust by the corporation for charitable purposes. The whole of this matter is now being investigated by the commissioners appointed by Parliament.

The

The episcopal charity schools, which are open to the children of all the Exeter parishes, and the out parish of St. Thomas, were founded at the instance, and under the auspices of Bishop Blackall, in the year 1709. A large subscription was raised for that purpose, to which the bishop, the dean and chapter, and the corporation, liberally contributed. Four schools were established, two for boys, and two for girls. Some houses in the parish of St. Kerrian, being given to the charity, were appropriated as school-rooms for the boys, and habitations for their two masters. The girls' schools were kept in houses hired for the purpose by the managers of the charity. At the first institution the subscription amounted to about 250*l.* per annum. It is now about 190*l.* only; but the school has ample revenues from various sources. The landed property is more than 200*l.* per annum ^p; the funded property produces 42*l.* 16*s.* per annum ^q, and the funds are aided by collections twice a year at the church-doors, amounting to from 100*l.* to 120*l.* By this benevolent establishment 250 children are clothed and educated; the boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic; the girls in reading, sewing, and knitting.

^p The barton of Thorne, in Ottery St. Mary, was partly given and partly purchased. The first interest acquired in the estate was a judgment bond of 200*l.* given by Mr. Walter Rolfe, before 1731. The sum of 300*l.*, O.S.S.A., given by Mr. R. Sandford, to purchase lands, in 1731, was laid out on this estate; a moiety of which was purchased with funded property of the school in 1776. This estate is now let at 150*l.* per annum. Mr. Samuel Daniel, in 1738, gave an estate (subject to certain mortgages since bought off) now let for 100*l.* 8*s.* The Rev. S. Newte, of Tiverton, gave by will, in 1715, a house in Trinity, now let at 25*l.* per annum; Mr. William Ekins, in 1712, gave 50*l.* per annum, for instructing boys in navigation and the mathematics; Mrs. Trelawney, in 1716, gave a reserved rent of 15*l.* per annum out of the workhouse; Mrs. Tuckfield, in 1807, gave an annuity of 20*l.* per annum.

^q The funded property, which had been raised by various benefactions and savings, has been diminished by the purchase of lands, &c., amounting to nearly 2100*l.*, and by the expense of building the new school-rooms. It now consists of 800*l.* N.S.S.A., 300*l.* O.S.S.A., and 200*l.* 5 per cent. navy annuities. Between 5000*l.* and 6000*l.* have been given to these schools in money, exclusively of what was directed to be laid out in lands. Benefactions of 100*l.* and upwards have been given as follows:—by Mr. Nathaniel Rowland in 1713, 200*l.*; between that time and 1730, Mrs. Rowland, 200*l.*; Mr. John Ivie, 100*l.*; Mr. Philip Hooper, 400*l.* (of which only 209*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* was received); Mr. Thomas Partridge, 100*l.*; Mr. John Martin, 100*l.*; Mr. Thomas Saffin, 100*l.* From 1730 to 1750, Mrs. Saffin 100*l.*; Alderman Vyvyan, 200*l.*; Alderman Copleston, 100*l.*; Mr. Chancellor Fursman, 100*l.* Since 1750, Mrs. Clarke, 200*l.*; Rev. John Lee, 1787, 400*l.*; Mr. William Rigg, 100*l.*; Mrs. Sarah Warren, 1792, 175*l.*; Mr. Pitfield, 1795, 105*l.*; Mrs. Newberry, 1811, 400*l.*; Mr. John Bickley, 100*l.*; Rev. James Symonds and his sisters, 200*l.*; Rev. Dr. Spiere, 1813, 200*l.*; Miss Painter, 200*l.*; William Roberts, Esq., 1817, 200*l.*; Thomas Scott, Esq., 1817, 100*l.*

A handsome

A handsome school-house for this charity has lately been built in the parish of St. Paul: the first stone was laid August 21. 1817, by the late bishop of the diocese, and it was opened at Midsummer, 1818. The site of the school-house, the building and fitting up, cost altogether about 2700*l*. It consists of two stories, the upper of which is for the boys,* the lower for the girls, and they have separate entrances. The school-house in St. Kerrian's is now let, and produces 21*l*. per annum to the charity.†

In 1812, a diocesan central school was established in this city, on Dr. Bell's system, by subscription. The school-room is in Magdalen Street, in Trinity parish. There were in December, 1820, 376 boys, and 212 girls, in this school. Since the foundation, the number of boys admitted has been 1356, that of girls 887.‡

Besides the schools belonging to the Establishment, there are two supported by the Dissenters. In one of these, (in the out-parish of St. Sidwell,) sixty children, boys and girls, are clothed and educated; the other is a Sunday school, in which are about 150 children, of both sexes.

In the year 1643 James Tucker, Esq., gave to the corporation the sum of 100*l*., to be laid out in lands for the purpose of curing the lame, or such as should break their limbs, or the sick and needy. Thomas Ford, Esq., who was mayor in 1656, gave the sum of 250*l*. towards erecting and maintaining a hospital for poor, sick, and wounded persons, according to the order of St. Thomas's hospital in Southwark. What these benevolent persons ineffectually attempted was carried into effect many years afterwards on a more enlarged scale, by the zealous exertions of Dr. Alured Clarke, then dean of Exeter, in 1741. The same worthy divine had, when dean of Winchester, been the means of founding a similar institution in that city, which was the first county-hospital in the kingdom, except that at York. John Tuckfield, Esq., one of the representatives for the city, became a most eminent benefactor to the institution, and was recorded as its founder in consequence of his having given a valuable spot of ground in the Southernhay, with the buildings upon it for its site.

Through the indefatigable industry of the Dean, and the generous contributions of the county, this truly charitable work was promptly begun

* The account of the episcopal school was obligingly communicated by Henry Blackall, Esq., the treasurer (a grandson of Bishop Blackall).

‡ From the information of Philip Furse, Esq., the treasurer.

† See the account of that parish.

and rapidly accomplished. The first stone was laid August 27. 1741, and in the month of January, 1743, the hospital was opened with 30 beds for the reception of patients. Since its first opening, upwards of 51,000 patients have been restored to the blessings of health by this charity, including in and out patients. In 1748, the number of beds had been increased to 100; in 1790 to 184. Owing to the increased expenditure, it was found necessary to reduce them in June, 1805, to 120; but, through the liberal increase of subscriptions and donations, and the exertions of the clergy of the establishment and the dissenting ministers in promoting collections in their several congregations, the governors were enabled in the month of September that year to increase them again, and they are now 140. The total number of in-patients admitted into this hospital, up to Lady Day 1820, have been 55,459; of out-patients, 24,514. The funded property belonging to this establishment is about 17,600*l*. The annual subscriptions amount to about 2000*l*.

A general Dispensary for supplying the sick poor of Exeter, and its immediate vicinity, with advice and medicine, was established in the year 1818.

The West of England Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye was established at Exeter in the month of August, 1808. The Duke of Bedford is president. From the time of the foundation to Michaelmas 1820, 5260 patients have been admitted on this establishment, and of these 4621 have been discharged cured, including 185 patients cured of blindness from cataracts, amongst whom 43 were blind from their infancy, and 22 cured of blindness by an operation of artificial pupil.

The Lunatic Asylum, founded in 1795, is in the parish of St. Thomas, Bowhill-house having been purchased for the purpose at the expense of about 2650*l*., including the furniture and repairs. Above 9000*l*. was laid out on additional buildings and furniture necessary for the establishment. Since its commencement, 656 patients have been received into the asylum, of whom 364 have been discharged as cured. The expenses are defrayed in a great measure by the board of the patients whose friends can afford to pay for their maintenance; the aggregate amount of which receipt has been above 29,000*l*. since the commencement of the establishment. This is aided by the interest of benefactions, legacies, &c.

* The particulars relating to the hospital, Eye-infirmary, Lunatic Asylum, Female Penitentiary, and Savings' Bank, were obligingly communicated by S. F. Milford, Esq.

In the year 1819, a Female Penitentiary was established in this city, a house was purchased at the expense of 1400*l.*, and commodiously fitted up for the reception of about 50 penitents in the course of the year 1820. The first meeting relating to this benevolent institution was held on the 29th of October, 1819, at the house of S. F. Milford, Esq., a most zealous promoter of its objects. There were eleven penitents in the house in January, 1821.

One of those excellent establishments, called Savings' Banks, was established at Exeter in the month of January, 1816, on a most extensive scale, comprehending the whole county; numerous receivers of deposits having been appointed in various parts, who undertook to remit them to the bank in Exeter. The total amount of deposits up to the 11th of February, 1820, was no less than 164,484*l.*, and they have been rapidly increasing, the deposits of the last year having been upwards of 68,000*l.*

Amongst these numerous and excellent charitable establishments, the interests of science have not been overlooked; a Devon and Exeter institution for the promotion of science, literature, and the arts, was established at Exeter, in 1813, by some gentlemen of the city and its neighbourhood. A handsome building has been fitted up for the purpose, with two spacious libraries, galleries for a museum, and reading rooms. The collection of books is already extensive and valuable: the museum is at present confined chiefly to the collection of British natural history, and is becoming rich in several departments. There is an extensive *herbarium* of British plants; and a fine collection of Devonshire mosses has been presented to it by Charles Greville, Esq.

At the hotel in the close is an assembly-room, which was the only room for such purposes before the year 1820, when a spacious and handsome room for concerts, assemblies, &c. was built near the New London Inn. For the purpose of erecting this building, Hurst's almshouses were removed, as already mentioned. Between Bedford Crescent and Southernhay is a theatre, with a handsome stone front: this building, excepting the front, was destroyed by fire in 1820, and has since been rebuilt.

EXMINSTER, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about four miles from Exeter. The principal villages in the parish are Lower Shillingford and Matford. There is a holiday-fair at Exminster on the first Thursday in May.

King Alfred bequeathed the manor of Exminster to his younger son : at the time of the Domesday survey, it was held in demesne by William Chievre or Capra. In the reign of Henry II. it belonged to Earl Richard, afterwards King, who appears to have given it to William Brewer. It was afterwards in the Courtenays, Earls of Devonshire, who had a magnificent mansion at this place, in which Archbishop Courtenay and his brother Sir Peter, an eminent military character, are said to have been born. Leland mentions the ruins of a manor-place, which was supposed to have belonged to the Marquis of Exeter. This manor passed to the heirs general of the last Earl of Devonshire, and having been re-united to the family estate by the purchase of Lord Courtenay, about the year 1752, is the property of the present Viscount.

Peamore^a, in this parish, the seat of Samuel Kekewich, Esq., was anciently in the family of Bolhay, whose heiress brought it to the Cobhams. After a continuance of five descents in the Cobhams, it passed to the Bonvilles. On the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, this and other estates of the Bonvilles fell to the crown. Peamore was purchased by Jeffrey Tothill, Esq. Henry Northleigh, Esq., who became possessed of Peamore by marriage with a co-heiress of Tothill, died in 1638. Mr. Kekewich purchased this estate of Henry Hippisley Cox, Esq., one of the representatives of the Northleighs.

Lower Shillingford, North Shillingford, or Shillingford Abbot, was given to Tor Abbey by William, Lord Briwere, or Brewer. James Southcote, Esq., purchased this estate after the dissolution : it was sold by his descendant, Henry Southcote, Esq., to Sir Robert Palk, Bart., and is now the property of his grandson, Sir L. V. Palk, Bart.

Kenbury was purchased of Elizabeth Trevelyan and others, in 1668, by John Cook, merchant, and continued in his descendants till 1788, when it was purchased by Philip Stowey, Esq., and is now the property of his widow.

Great and Little Bowhay belonged anciently to the family of Bolhay or Bowhay, afterwards to the Peters, who had a seat there. The heiress of Peter married Sir Allen Apsley. Great Bowhay was afterwards successively in the families of Baker and Michell, and is now, by purchase from the latter, the property of Mr. — Tossill. Little Bowhay was purchased of the Southcotes with Shillingford, and is now the property of Sir L. V. Palk, Bart.

^a Most probably Peaumere, which was held at the time of the Domesday survey by Roger Fitzpayne under Ralph de Pomerai.

Breynton belonged anciently to a family of that name, afterwards to the Walthams. It is now the property of Sir L. V. Palk, Bart., having been purchased of the family of Coxe.

In the parish-church is the monument of Otho Peter, Esq., who died in 1607. The 12 corporators of Crediton are impropiators of Exminster, and patrons of the vicarage.* The corporators of Crediton give 4*l.* per annum to this parish, for the instruction of 12 children.

EXMOUTH, see LITTLEHAM.

FARRINGDON or FARINGDON, in the deanery of Aylesbeare and in the hundred of East Budleigh, lies about six miles from Exeter. Part of Parkyns's village, and two houses of Bishop's Clist, are in this parish.

The manor, which, at the time of the Domesday survey, was held by Fulcher Archibalistarius, or the chief bow-bearer, belonged afterwards, for many descents, to the family of Farringdon, who took their name from this place: one of the co-heiresses brought it to Cooper. It is now the property, and Farringdon-house the seat, of John Burridge Cholwich, Esq., whose grandfather purchased it, in 1677, of the representatives of Cooper.

The manor of Bishop's Clist, or Clist Sachville, partly in this parish and partly in Sowton, belonged to the Sachvilles till the reign of Edward I. Sir William Pole relates, that it was mortgaged to Bishop Bronscombe, by Sir Ralph Sachville, when he went to France on the king's service. He adds, that the bishop built a mansion on this manor; and was said to have laid out so much money upon it, that Sir Ralph could not repay it, and that the manor became in consequence attached to the see, and the mansion one of the episcopal palaces. Bishop Stapeldon procured a charter for a market on Tuesdays at Clist, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Michael.* Bishop Brantingham died at Clist in 1394. Bishop Veysey, at the instance of the crown, alienated this estate to John, the first Earl of Bedford, to whom it was confirmed by the dean and chapter, and by royal grant in the reign of Edward VI. Francis, Earl of Bedford, was possessed of it in Sir William Pole's time: it was afterwards, for some descents, in the family of Beavis. Clist-house is now the seat of the Right Honourable

* See p. 148.

* Cart. Rot. 3 Edw. II. No. 21.

Lord Graves : his father, the late Lord Graves, purchased it of the executors of Miss Beavis, who died in 1801.

Bishop's Clist, then called Bedford-house, was made by Sir Thomas Fairfax, in the month of October, 1645, one of the garrisons for the blockade of Exeter ; an engineer was sent by the General to draw a line of fortifications around it. ¹

Crowley, or Creely, which belonged to the priory of St. James, is now held under King's College, Cambridge, by Mrs. Hawtrey, widow of Stephen Hawtrey, Esq., recorder of Exeter. Benbow, or Penbow, which belonged formerly to the Martyns, was afterwards in the family of Rous. After the death of the Rev. Richard Rous, the last heir-male of one branch of that ancient family, in 1810, this place became the property of his sister, the wife of the Rev. William Ellicombe, rector of Alphington. Upham, which was successively in the families of Cary, Duke, Walrond, and Bone, is now the property of Mr. Cholwich.

In the parish-church are monuments of the family of Cholwich ; William Bone, 1653 ; and Archdeacon Sleech, who had been rector of the parish fifty-two years, (no date).

There was a chapel at Bishop's Clist dedicated to St. Gabriel in which were two chaplains endowed by Bishop Bronscombe. To this chapel Bishop Stapeldon annexed an hospital for twelve blind, infirm, or superannuated clergymen ; and to assist the establishment, the dean and chapter of Exeter bound themselves, in 1376, to contribute forty-three marks per annum, out of the appropriated churches of Westleigh and St. Melan. ²

In 1508, Bishop Oldham appropriated the chapel of Clist Gabriel to the priest-vicars, who were to pray for King Henry VII., his mother, Bishop Fox, &c. The chapel, with its revenues, was seized by King Edward VI., but restored by Queen Elizabeth, in 1585. ³

The Bishop is patron of the rectory, the advowson of which was purchased by Bishop Bronscombe of Robert Gifford, canon of Exeter. ^b

Thomas Weare, in 1691, gave a rent-charge of 3*l.* per annum, for teaching poor children of this parish. The schoolmaster has a house, purchased in or about the year 1709, with part of a sum of money left by Walter Wotton, Esq., of Blackauton, for charitable uses, and vested in John Cholwich,

¹ Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 151.

² Mr. Oliver's *Historic Collections*, p. 141.

^a Mr. Oliver's *Notes*.

^b Mr. Oliver's *Notes from the Bishop's Register*.

Esq., and other trustees. The schoolmaster has also the interest of 56*l.*, which is supposed to have been the residue of the sum above mentioned.

FARWAY, or FAIRWAY, in the hundred of Colyton and in the deanery of Honiton, lies about three miles from Honiton. Netherton, Sallicombe, and Woodbridge, are small villages in this parish.

The manor of Farway, was in ancient times successively in the families of Fleming, Mohun, Osborne, and Devenish. It afterwards passed by purchase to the Earls of Devonshire, and by the Marquis of Exeter's attainder, to the crown. In Sir William Pole's time, it belonged to John Willoughby, Esq., whose grandfather had purchased it of John Frye, Esq. The heiress of Willoughby brought it to the Trevelyan. Having been purchased of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., by the late Thomas Putt, Esq., it is now the property of his nephew, the Rev. Thomas Putt, of Combe.

The manor of Netherton, in this parish, was given by Walter de Clavill, to the monastery of Canonlegh. After the dissolution, it was purchased by Piers. The manor was afterwards in the Drakes, and the demesnes in the family of Lowman: both were purchased by Sir Edmund Prideaux, an eminent lawyer, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This gentleman built the house at Netherton, which has ever since been the seat of his descendants. In 1622, he was created a baronet; his great-grandson, Sir John Wilmot Prideaux, is the sixth baronet, and the present owner of Netherton.

Withecumb and Whitlegh belonged successively to the families of Hilion, Prous, and Percyhay. They were purchased of the latter by Wadham, and descended to the co-heirs of that family. Whitlegh is now the property of Richard Hippisley Tuckfield, Esq., of Little Fulford.

Poltimore, in this parish, belonged, for several descents, to a family of that name; afterwards to that of Jewe, one of whose co-heiresses brought a moiety to Yeo; from the last-mentioned family it passed to Sir John Arundell of Trecice; the other moiety was sold to Bodley. One moiety now belongs to Mr. Tuckfield; the other to the Rev. John Swete, of Oxtou. Knoll and Boycomb belonged to the family of Knoll: in the reign of Henry VI., they passed by marriage to Nethway: the last-mentioned family possessed these estates for several generations. The heiress brought them to Hoskins, whose grandson sold them partly to Prideaux and partly to Willoughby. These estates are united, and, by the name of Boycombe, now belong to the Rev. Thomas Putt.

In

In the parish-church are two ancient monuments without inscription; some of the Prideaux family^b; and that of George Haydon, Esq., 1558. The north aisle was rebuilt in 1628, by Mr. Humphrey Hutchins, for whom there is a monument with his bust. Mr. Putt is patron of the rectory. There is a charity-school in this parish, endowed, in the year 1795, by Miss Hannah Atkinson, with 7*l.* 10*s.* per annum, for the instruction of twelve poor children, and supplying them with books.

FENITON, or FENYTON, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Plymtree, lies about four miles from Honiton. Corscombe and Colestock are small villages in this parish.

The Cornish rebels were defeated with great slaughter at Feniton Bridge in the reign of Edward VI., by Sir John Russell and Lord Grey; Sir Gawen Carew was wounded in the action.^c

The manor of Feniton was the property of the ancient family of Malherbe, who had their residence here as early as the reign of Henry II. After thirteen generations^d the heiress married Ferrers, and afterwards Kirkham. The manor continued some time in the last-mentioned family, and was by them sold to the Carys of Cockington. In 1693, Charles Kelland, Esq., of Painsford, purchased the manor of Feniton of the family of Trosse. The greater part was purchased of the representatives of Kelland by the late James Northcote, Esq., and is now vested in his sons, Mr. James Northcote and Mr. George Barons Northcote; the latter being possessed of the site of the manor, has taken down the old manor-house, and built on this part of the estate a handsome mansion near the church for his own residence. The lord of this manor had formerly the singular privilege of beheading criminals.^e

The advowson of the rectory is vested in the Rev. John Rogers, the present incumbent, Mr. Wolley, and the Northcote family, each of the parties being entitled to every third presentation.

Within the altar is, or was lately, a tomb with an emaciated effigies. There are memorials for the family of Wright of Corscombe.^f

^b Sir Edmund Prideaux, Bart., with his effigies in a gown and ruff, 1628; Sir Peter Prideaux, Bart., 1705.

^c Risdon.

^d The Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I., speaks of this manor as then the property of Robert Peytevin. It is probable that he might have had a temporary interest in it by marriage.

^e Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I. p. 71.

^f 1664—1712.

FILLEIGH, in the hundred of Braunton and deanery of Barnstaple, lies about four miles from South Molton, and about eight from Barnstaple.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the ancient family of De Filleigh, whose heiress, after seven descents, married William Trewen, Esq., of Weare Giffard, by whom she had a daughter and heiress married to Densell; the grand-daughter of Densell brought this estate to Martin Fortescue; son of the Chief Justice, and ancestor of Matthew Earl Fortescue, who is the present proprietor.

Castle Hill, the seat of Earl Fortescue, is in this parish. The old mansion at Castle Hill was much altered by Hugh Fortescue, Lord Clinton, about the year 1740, and the grounds were laid out about the same time. The Portugal laurels in the shrubbery are of a remarkable size: the trunk of the smallest of four, is six feet seven inches in circumference; that of the largest, nine feet one inch; the spread of the branches of the latter is 135 feet in circumference. In the kitchen-garden, is a peach-tree of uncommon dimensions, reaching to the top of a sixteen-feet wall, and extending in length thirty-seven feet; it extended five or six feet further before it was checked by an unfavourable season four years ago. It is now all bearing wood: the sort is the *galante*.

In the old church at Filleigh was a brass-plate (with his effigies) in memory of Richard Fortescue, Esq., of Filleigh who died in 1570. The present church was built by Lord Fortescue in 1732, and consecrated by Bishop Weston. In this church is the monument of Lucy, daughter of Matthew Aylmer, and widow of Hugh Fortescue, Esq., of Filleigh, 1767. In the church-yard are the tombs of some ancient servants of the Fortescue family; one of whom, Philippa Collins, died in their service at the age of 101 (after fifty-four years' service,) in 1749. The rectory which is annexed to West Buckland is in the patronage of Earl Fortescue.

There is no endowed school in this parish; but thirty-six girls and twelve boys are clothed and taught by the benevolence of Earl and Countess Fortescue.

FREMINGTON, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies about three miles and a half from Barnstaple, and about six from Bideford. It is an ancient borough, and once sent burgesses to the parliament at Westminster in the reign of Edward III.^s In 1547, Fre-

^s Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria.

mington was not considered as a separate parish, but as forming part of the parish of Instow. Merchant vessels usually anchor on the east side of the small estuary called Fremington Pill, to await the spring tides, for which a small salvage is claimed by the lord of the manor: coal barks discharge their cargoes here, for the supply of the neighbouring inhabitants.

The manor of Fremington, which had been Earl Harold's, was given by the Conqueror to Geoffrey bishop of Constance, his lieutenant-general at the battle of Hastings, and it was one of the five manors held by that prelate in demesne. The manor and hundred of Fremington belonged, some time afterwards, to the Traceys, barons of Barnstaple, and descended through the baronial family of Martyn to the Lords Audley.^a Having devolved to the crown by virtue of an entail, in default of male heirs, it was granted, by King Richard II., to John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon. In 1487, Margaret Countess of Richmond had a grant of it for life. In the year 1556, it was purchased of Mr. Barnard Hampton, by Hugh Sloly, Esq. After the death of John Sloly, Esq., in 1666, it became the property of Richard Hawkins, Esq., who married the heiress of that family. About 1682, it was purchased by Richard Acland, Esq., whose grand-daughter brought it to William Barbor, Esq., ancestor of George Acland Barbor, Esq., of Fremington House, the present proprietor.

The gardens at Fremington are large, and the green-houses, hot-houses, &c. upon an extensive scale, with a valuable collection of exotics.

Three-fourths of the manor of East Heales, *alias* East Healing Button, in this parish, belonged to the family of Speccot, and having passed by successive female heirs to Hals and Trelawney, was bequeathed by Mrs. Catherine Trelawney, devisee of her husband Colonel Edward Trelawney, to her sister Mary, wife of Daniel Stott, Esq.; and by the latter to her daughter, by a former husband, the wife of the Honourable Rose Herring May, member of the council in Jamaica, with remainder to her seven daughters; six of whom survive, and are the present proprietors.¹

The manor of Colybeare, in this parish, passed with the heiress of Colybeare to the Thomsons, whose heiress married the late Rev. S. May; it is now the property of his son, the Rev. Samuel May, elder brother of the

^a On the division of Lord Martyn's estates, this manor was assigned to Philip de Colombers, who married the other co-heiress; but she died without issue. *Originalia*.

¹ See the account of Cookbury, p. 139.

present vicar, who possesses also the barton of Brynsworthy, where he resides, and other estates * in this parish.

In the parish church are memorials of the families of Sloly¹, Davie^m, Paigeⁿ, Pollard^o, Hardinge^p, and May^q; and an elegant monument for the late George Barbor, Esq., who died in 1817. The church was enlarged and repaired in 1813, at the expense of the vicar and inhabitants; on this occasion, the rich and elegant Gothic screen being in a state of decay was removed; in consequence of the new paving, some of the inscribed grave-stones, mentioned in Mr. Incledon's notes, are not now to be seen.^r

The great tithes of Fremington were appropriated to the prior and convent of Hartland, having been given to that monastery by Oliver de Tracey. In the seventeenth century, the impropriation was vested in the family of Doddridge; it now belongs to G. A. Barbor, Esq. The Rev. Charles Hill is patron of the vicarage. In the year 1658, John Doddridge, Esq., of Bremridge, charged the rectory estate with an annual payment of 50*l.* for the endowment of a lectureship in this parish. This lectureship, till about the year 1800, had been given to the vicar, who officiated as lecturer in Fremington church every Thursday. Since that time the lecture has been discontinued, and the stipend enjoyed *sine officio* by a distant clergyman.^s

FRITHELSTOCK, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Hartland, lies about two miles from Torrington. The villages of Frithelstock-Stone, and Milford, are in this parish. There was a small priory of Austin canons at this place, founded, in the beginning of Henry the Third's reign, by Sir Roger Beauchamp, who placed there some monks from the

* Great Collacott, Little Collacott, Woodland Combrew, Horsacott, and Eaton.

¹ John Sloly, Esq., 1621. In Mr. Incledon's notes are, John Sloly, Esq., 1647; Richard Sloly, Esq., 1666.

^m Susannah, wife of John Davie, Esq., and daughter of Edward Cudmore, 1694.

ⁿ Eliz., wife of W. Paige, Esq., 1693; William Paige, Esq., 1724.

^o George Pollard, Esq., sixth son of Sir Lewis Pollard, 1687. In Mr. Incledon's notes, Thomas Pollard, 1723.

^p Robert Hardinge, Esq., 1759; Philip Hardinge, Esq. 1793.

^q Andrew May, 1712; Samuel May, 1741; Emanuel May, 1762; Rev. Samuel May, 1782. Mrs. Eliz. May, 1802.

^r Among these, John Middleton, Esq., brother of Sir William Middleton, of Belsay, Northumberland, 1778.

^s Printed Report of the Education Committee, signed by the vicar.

monastery of Hartland. The two monasteries continued to be so far connected, that the abbot of Hartland had always a vote in the election of the priors of Frithelstock, and the prior of Frithelstock in the election of the abbots of Hartland.[†] Its revenues were valued, at the time of the dissolution, at 127*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* per annum. The priory estate was granted by King Henry VIII. to Arthur, Viscount Lisle. It was afterwards in the family of Rolle, from whom it descended to the Earl of Orford and Lord Clinton. The priory has been held on lease, since the year 1602, by the family of Gay, and it is now in the occupation of the widow of the Rev. Mr. Gay. Part of the priory church is remaining, with lancet-shaped windows coeval with the foundation.

The manor of Frithelstock was in the family of Tonkin, by whom it was sold to Awse. The late Mrs. Melhuish inherited from a brother of that name; and it is now the property of her nephew, the Rev. W. P. Thomas, of Drake's Place, Wellington.

In the parish-church are memorials of the families of Dene, Gay, and Lambe.[‡]

Mrs. Prudence Johns is impropriator of the tithes, and patron of the curacy. There were certain chantries in the church or chapel of Frithelstock endowed with the advowson of Ashwater.^{*} Mrs. Elizabeth and Mr. James Gay, in 1735 and 1743, left small sums of money for instructing poor children.

GEORGEHAM, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Shirwell, lies about seven miles from Ilfracombe, and about nine from Barnstaple. Puttsborough, Darracot, North Buckland and Croy, are the principal villages in this parish.

The manor of Georgeham was, in the reign of Henry III.; the property and residence of Sir Robert de Pickwell; in the succeeding reign, of Sir Mauger St. Albyn. From the latter this estate passed, by successive female heirs, to Hacombe, Ercedekne, Courtenay, and Carew. Sir Peter Carew sold it to Newcourt, in whose family it continued two or three generations. The heiress of Toby Newcourt, the last of this family, about the middle of the seventeenth century, married Chichester: this manor, with that of

[†] Oliver's Historical Collections, p. 105.

[‡] Richard Dene, Esq., 1668; Roger Dene, Esq., 1684; Roger Dene, Esq., 1724; John Lambe, Gent., 1667; Joyce, wife of Christopher Lambe, 1711; Tryphena, relict of John Gay, daughter of Huyshe of Sand, 1731; James Gay, Esq., 1743; Richard Gay, M. A., 1755.

^{*} Inq. ad. q. d. 11 Edw. III.

Buckland Dinham, which by the name seems to have belonged formerly to the Dinham family, was purchased of the Bucks soon after 1774 by the late Miss Harris of Pickwell, in this parish. Pickwell was inherited from her father John Harris, Esq., M.P. for Barnstaple. It was some time his seat, and afterwards that of his daughter and of the late Mrs. Mackenzie, to whom Miss Harris had bequeathed all her estates in Georgeham. The manors of Georgeham and Buckland Dinham are now, by Mrs. Mackenzie's bequest, the property of Miss Woodley, daughter of Charles Woodley, Esq., of the island of Jamaica. The reversion of Pickwell had been sold to Mr. John Newton of Bridestowe, who is the present proprietor. Part of the house is inhabited by the farmer of the estate, the remainder is unoccupied.

The manor of Puttsborough, in this parish, which, in the course of the last half century, has passed through several hands, is now the property of John Horwood, a minor. The manor of Crede belongs to General Webber, of Buckland, in Braunton. South Hole, in this parish, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Hole, whose heiress, after three generations, married Stapiscot. It afterwards passed by sale to Dennis, which family possessed it in Sir William Pole's time: Lord Rolle has a moiety of this estate by inheritance from Dennis; the other moiety belongs to John Heddon, by devise from Richards. Mr. Heddon holds a lease for lives of Lord Rolle's moiety.

In the parish-church is the tomb of a crusader, supposed to be that of Sir Mauger St. Albyn, and monuments of John Harris, Esq., of Pickwell*, above mentioned, who died in 1768; Toby Newcourt, Esq.†; the Rev. William Chichester, rector, 1770; Edward Richards, Gent., 1751; Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Thomas Hole, rector, 1814, &c. In the church-yard are memorials of others of the Newcourt family.‡ Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart., is patron of the rectory.

Simon Gould and his wife Julian being both in the 101st year of their age, and having been married at least 75 years, died in the month of March, 1817, and were buried at Georgeham; Simon on the 6th, and Julian on the 25th.

Mr. John Richards, about the year 1770, gave a rent-charge of 5*l.* per annum for the endowment of two schools for poor children. This benefaction was voidable by the statute of mortmain, but the present rector, the

* He married a sister of Earl Powis.

† No date: his son John died in his lifetime (1645).

‡ John Newcourt, 1603; John Newcourt, 1612; John Newcourt, 1632.

Rev. Thomas Hole, in whom the land on which it is charged is vested, professes his intention to legalize the bequest, and at present generously adds 8*l.* per annum to the charity, by which 22 children are instructed.*

GERMAN'S WICK, or WEEK ST. GERMAN'S, in the hundred of Lifton and deanery of Oakhampton, lies about 10 miles from Oakhampton, 10 from Holsworthy, and 10 from Launceston.

The manor of German's Week, with the barton of Eworthy, belonged to the family of Rolle, of whom they were purchased by the late Sir John Call, Bart., and are now the property of his son, Sir William Pratt Call, Bart.

The manor of South Week belonged anciently to the family of Dennis, afterwards, in the reign of Edward I., to a younger branch of Kelly. It continued in the latter for several descents. In Sir William Pole's time, it was in the co-heiresses of Trelawney, soon afterwards in the Cloberry family. Dr. Battie purchased it of the trustees of William Cloberry, Esq. in 1750; his daughter brought it in marriage to John Rashleigh, Esq., of Penquite, of whom it was purchased by John Luxmoore, Esq., in 1773. It is now the property of the Rev. C. T. C. Luxmoore.

German's Week is a daughter-church to Broadwood Wiger.

GIDLEY, or GIDLEIGH, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about two miles from Chagford, and about six from Moreton Hampsted. There is a small village in this parish called Chapel.

The manor of Gidley belonged, as early as the reign of Henry II., to the ancient family of Prouz or Prous, who had a castle here. This elder branch became extinct in the reign of Edward II., and Gidley castle and manor passed with its heiress to Mules, and from Mules in like manner to Damarell. William Damarell, Esq., of Gidley, gave this estate to his daughter, the wife of Walter Coade, Esq., of Morvall, in Cornwall, in whose descendants it continued when Sir William Pole made his collections. Of late years it became the property of an ancient family, who had long resided at Gidley, and had taken their name from the place of their residence. After the death of the late Bartholomew Gidley, Esq., this estate passed into the family of Rattery; and there was a chancery-suit respecting it. The manor and advowson have lately been purchased under a decree of the court by the Rev. Thomas Whipham, vicar of King's Teignton.

* See Education Report.

ST. GILES, or STOW ST. GILES, commonly called St. Giles in the Wood, in the hundred of Fremington and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about two miles and a half from Torrington. The villages of Kingscot, High Bullen, and Healand, are in this parish.

The manor of Stevenston, or Stephenston, in this parish, was conveyed by Michael de St. Stephen, in the reign of King John, to Richard Basset. Elias his son alienated it to John De la Lay, whose son John took the name of Stephenston: the heiress of this family after three descents married Grant: a co-heiress of Grant brought this estate to Moyle: Sir Walter Moyle possessed it in the reign of Henry VI. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was purchased of the Moyles by George Rolle, Esq., ancestor of the Right Honourable Lord Rolle, who is the present proprietor. Stevenstone House, which is one of the seats of Lord Rolle^a, was taken by Sir Thomas Fairfax on the 16th of February, 1646, he being then on his march to the attack of Torrington: after the successful issue of that attack, he returned to Stevenstone on the 19th.^b There is a deer-park at Stevenstone, in which are some red deer.

Way, in this parish, was anciently the property of the De la Ways, of whom it was purchased by Pollard. In Risdon's time it belonged to Mr. Lewis Wellington: it is now the property of the Rev. Peter Wellington Furse of Torrington and of Halsdon, in the parish of Dolton, whose father married the daughter of Peter Wellington, Esq., the last of that family.^c

Winscot, in St. Giles, belonged in the reign of King John to the family of De Winscot, whose heiress, in the reign of Richard II., brought it to Barry. The heiress of this branch of Barry bequeathed Winscot to her half-brother, Tristram Risdon, the antiquary.^d After the extinction of the Risdon family^e, this barton passed by heirs female to Lovett and Northcote, Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., being the present proprietor.

^a In his patent of creation he is styled Lord Rolle, Baron of Stevenston.

^b Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 185. 196.

^c Her only brother and two sisters died without issue.

^d Michael Barry, the last heir male, died in 1570: his widow married to her second husband William Risdon, Esq., by whom she was mother of Tristram. Thomasine, the only child of Michael Barry, married Tripcony of Gulval, in Cornwall, by whom having no issue, she left Winscot to her half-brother Tristram Risdon, as above mentioned:

^e After the death of Giles, elder son of Tristram, without issue, and of Mary Risdon, (daughter of the second son William,) who, though four times married, left no surviving issue, Winscot came to Robert Lovett, son of Edward Lovett, Esq., of Tawstock, by the heiress of Hearle, who had married Tristram Risdon's daughter.

Winscot is now a farm-house. Doddscott was, in the reign of Henry III., the property and residence of Sir Thomas Herward. The co-heiresses of this family, in the reign of Edward III., married Denband, Molton, Prudhomie, and Sore. This manor is now the property of Lord Rolle, who is possessed also of the manor of Moore. His ancestor, Sir John Rolle, died seised of these estates in 1706.

In the parish-church is the monument of Thomas Chafe, Esq.^f, of Chafecombe, in Somersetshire, 1605 (with his effigies); and memorials of the families of Pollard^g, Risdon^h, Rolleⁱ, Wellington^k, and Hole.^l

The church of St. Giles was originally built in 1309, as a chapel to Torrington, with the consent of Sir Richard Merton, patron of Torrington, and Walter Stapeldon, bishop of Exeter. It is now a separate parish called Stow St. Giles. The dean and chapter of Christ Church College, in Oxford, are impropiators of the tithes, and patrons of the benefice. Saint Giles is a daughter-church to Great Torrington.

There is an almshouse in this parish for four poor widows, founded by one of the Rolle family, and endowed with an annuity of 1*l.* 5*s.* for each widow. The pensioners are appointed by Lord Rolle.

ST. GILES IN THE HEATH lies on the borders of Cornwall, about five miles from Launceston, in that county, and nine from Holsworthy, in Devon. It is in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Trigg Major, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall. The villages of East and West Panson, Hoggadon, and Sircott, are in this parish.

The manor of Cary was probably the ancient and original seat of the Cary family, but for some centuries it has passed with the barton of Panson. It had been for a considerable time in the family of Spettigue, and Mr. Joseph Spettigue still possesses a third of it; the remainder he sold, about 1815, to Mr. John Spettigue Mill, who is the present proprietor.

The barton of Panson or Paunston, although locally situated in this parish, is said by Risdon to belong to South Sydenham. I find, on inquiry,

^f His daughter married Tristram Risdon.

^g Eleanor, wife of John Pollard, daughter of Copleston, 1430.

^h William Risdon, Esq., 1622; Joan his wife, daughter of Pollard of Langley, 1610; Tristram Risdon, the antiquary, ob. 1640; William Risdon, Gent., 1701.

ⁱ John Rolle, Esq., 1570.

^k Joan, daughter of Lewis Wellington, 1622; Peter Wellington of Bideford, æt. 84, 1726; Peter Wellington of Way, æt. 44, 1728.

^l Henry Hole, Gent., 1740; Henry Hole of Ebberley, 1745; Elizabeth his wife, heiress of Berry of Irishborough.

that it is now deemed to be in St. Giles; it has, however, some connection with Sydenham, to the rector of which parish it pays a composition of 14s. 8d. in lieu of tithes, in pursuance of an agreement made in 1630 between Percival Carwithen, Esq., of Panson, and the then rector of Sydenham.^m Risdon says that it appeared by ancient evidence that the lord of Panson had a right to go once a year to the parson's house at Sydenham, attended by his wife, a man and maid servant for a week to hunt, with five couple of hounds and a white greyhound. The tradition at St. Giles is that the parson of Sydenham was to hunt for that time at Panson, being lodged at the barton. The barton of Hollow Panson or Paunston was the property and residence of the Paunston family, to whom it gave name, and whose heiress brought to the Carwithens in the reign of Henry VI. In consequence of this match they removed to Paunston, which was their residence for several generations. We have seen that it continued in that family in 1630, and probably some time later. This barton and the manor of Panson now belong to Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, Bart., by inheritance from the Arscotts.

The tithes formerly appropriated to the monastery of Tavistock are now vested in the incumbent, most probably by the benefaction of Sir John Maynard, from whom the advowson seems to have passed to the noble family of Hobart. It is now, by inheritance from his mother Lady Sophia Hobart, who was one of the co-heirs of John, Earl of Buckinghamshire, the property of Lord Viscount Valletort, and may be considered as a rectory, though still presented to as a curacy.

GITTISHAM, in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Honiton, lies about three miles from Honiton. There is a small village in this parish called Westcot.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the ancient family of Lomen or De Lumine, of whom three or four knights followed in succession. In the reign of Edward I. it was in the Willingtons, whose heiress brought it to Beaumont. After the death of Thomas Beaumont, in the reign of Henry VII., this and other large estates were claimed by John, son of Joan Beaumont, born during a separation from her husband. In consequence of an agreement between the parties, Gittisham was assigned to the said John, whose son took the name of Beaumont. Henry,

^m From the information of the Rev. Samuel Harness, rector of Sydenham.

his great-grandson dying without issue in 1599, devised this manor to Sir Thomas Beaumont, of Leicestershire, whose son, Sir Henry, sold it in 1615 to Nicholas Putt, Esq. Thomas Putt, Esq., of Gittisham (grandson of Nicholas), was created a baronet in 1666. His son Sir Thomas, the second baronet, dying without issue in 1727, the title became extinct; and this manor passed, under his will, to Raymundo Putt, his cousin, grandfather of the Rev. Thomas Putt, who is the present lord of the manor, and resides at Combe, the seat of his ancestors, which was purchased with the manor.

Sir William Pole speaks of a manor in this parish belonging, in his time, to the Mallets by inheritance from the family of Tacle. Streat, in this parish, was long in the family of Stile, the last of whom left two daughters, co-heiresses.

In the parish-church are monuments of Henry Beaumont, 1591, with kneeling effigies; Sir Thomas Putt, Bart., 1686; Ursula, Lady Putt, 1674; John Fiennes, Esq., (grandson of William Viscount Say and Sele,) 1671; and the Hon. David Stuart, son of James Earl of Murray, 1784: Mr. Putt is patron of the rectory.

There is a charity-school at Gittisham, founded in 1686, by Sir Thomas Putt, Bart., and endowed by him with 10*l.* per annum.

GOODLEIGH, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Shirwell, lies about four miles from Barnstaple.

At the time of the Domesday survey, the manor of Goodleigh was held in demesne by Robert De Albemarle, or Damarell: all that we know of it at a later period is, that having been parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, and extending into the parishes of Swimbridge, Marwood, and Ilfracombe, it was sold by the crown to the family of Rashleigh, of whom it was purchased by R. N. Incledon, Esq., the present proprietor. The tenants of this manor are exempt from toll at the markets and fairs at Barnstaple. Yeo Town, the seat of Mr. Incledon, altered and newly fronted from his own designs in the style of Gothic architecture, is situated in a sequestered and wooded valley on the banks of the Yeo.

In the parish-church are some memorials of the family of Acland.^a The Rev. William Churchward, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory.

^a Thomas Acland 1633; James Acland, 1655.

Goodleigh is spoken of by Risdon as famous for its cherry-orchards. They are still kept up, and yield an abundant produce, particularly of black cherries, which are brought to Barnstaple, South Molton, and other markets; in the months of July and August.

HACCOMBE, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Kenne, is an extraparochial chapelry, about four miles from Newton Abbot.

At the time of making the Domesday survey, the manor was held by Stephen de Haccombe under Baldwin the sheriff. The heiress of Haccombe brought it to Sir John L'Ercedekne, or Archdeacon, whose son, Sir Warren, had two daughters co-heirs. The elder brought this estate to Sir Hugh Courtenay, and it passed with the elder of his daughters and co-heirs to Nicholas Lord Carew. Lady Carew being possessed of this estate in her widowhood, gave it to Nicholas, her second son, whose immediate descendant, Thomas, was created a baronet in 1661. Haccombe is now the property and seat of Sir Henry Carew, the present and seventh baronet.

In the parish-church, which was dedicated in the year 1328, are some monuments of the early possessors of Haccombe^o, and some of the Carew family.^p A Gothic altar-piece, a stone screen, stone pulpit, &c., are now constructing for this church by Mr. Nicholas Kendall, at the expense of Sir Henry Carew, Bart.

It is a mistaken notion that the church of Haccombe has any peculiar privileges. The fact is, that it was made a college or arch-presbytery by Sir John L'Ercedekne about the year 1341, pursuant to the intention of his father-in-law, Sir Stephen de Haccombe. The college consisted of an arch-priest and five other priests, who lived together in community, and it was endowed with the great tithes of the parishes of Haccombe and of Quithiock in Cornwall.^q The church of Haccombe is subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop, but claims an exemption from that of the arch-deacon. The arch-priest, or rector as he is usually called, is the only remaining member of the college, and enjoys its revenues.

HALBERTON, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Tiverton, lies about three miles from Tiverton on the road to Wellington.

^o See the Account of Ancient Monuments.

^p Thomas Carew, Esq., 1586; Elizabeth, wife of John Carew, Esq., and daughter of Hill of Shilston.

^q Oliver's Historic Collections relating to the Monasteries of Devon.

There are several small villages or hamlets in this extensive parish, which contains above 7000 acres; as Chief Loman, Muxbear, Fivebridges, Brethem-bottom, Plumtree, Ash, Seccarley, Shuthanger, and Sutton. The village of Halberton is divided into Higher Town and Lower Town. The whole population of the parish was computed in 1772 at about 2200, but it appears that it must have been much over-rated: by the *census* of 1801 it was found then to contain only 1436; in 1811 only 1355.

The manor of Halberton, which had been part of the royal demesne^r, was the property of the ancient family of De Bosco, or Boys, who resided here from the reign of Henry II. to that of Edward II. The heiress of the seventh in descent married Henry Burton, whose daughter brought it to the ancestor of Earl Pawlet. It was purchased in 1809, together with the royalty of the hundred, by Richard Hall Clarke, Esq., of Bridwell, the present proprietor, of J. E. Manning, Esq., to whom it had been conveyed by Earl Pawlet in 1808.

Court Barton, or Place, belongs to Robert Abraham, Esq., of Merriot, in Somersetshire.

The manor of Halberton Abbot, or Halberton Dean, belonged to the abbey of St. Augustine, in Bristol^s, now to the dean and chapter of Bristol, under whom it is held on lease for lives by Earl Pawlet.

The manor of Morston belonged anciently to the family of De Morston, afterwards, for eight descents, to that of Gambon, whose co-heiresses in the reign of Edward IV. married Sydenham and Woolbearné. This estate was inherited by Sydenham, whose grand-daughter brought it to Wyndham. It is now the property of the Hon. Percy Wyndham.

The manor of Muxbear, or Mokesbeare, belonged so early as the reign of Henry II. to the family of Kelloway. After twelve descents it passed by sale to Richard Calmady, great uncle of Sir Shilston Calmady, who possessed it in Sir William Pole's time. In 1678 William Shere and his wife were possessed of this manor: after some intermediate alienations, it was purchased, in the early part of the last century, by the ancestor of R. H. Clarke, Esq., the present proprietor. Mr. Clarke possesses also an estate called Sealake, which belonged anciently to a family of that name, and afterwards to the Giffards.

^r It was settled on Matilda, consort of the Conqueror.

^s William, son of Gregory, gave 40s. rent in Halberton to the abbey of St. Augustine. See Dugdale's Mon. II. 233.

Bridwell, the seat of R. H. Clarke, Esq., situated in a remote part of this parish near Uffculme, was purchased by his ancestor of the Berrys of Berry Narber, about two centuries ago. The present house was built by Mr. Clarke in 1779, when an old chapel near the site was taken down: The place was at the same time much improved, and extensive plantations made.

Swetton, now called Sutton, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of De Swetton, whose heiress married De Granges, and the heiress of the latter Boys of Halberton. After this it passed by successive sales to Pasmer and Warr. It now belongs to Mrs. Sharland of Bradninch, who, before her marriage with her late husband, had been the widow of Sainthill.

Wobernford, now called Obenford, which had escheated to the crown by the death of John Fitz Lucas, was given by Henry III. to Sir Theobald de Englishville; and after the death of Sir Theobald, to Bartholomew de Yattyngden, whose heiress married Greynham: the heiress of Greynham brought it to Knighton. Sir Humphry Beauchamp of Ryme possessed it about the year 1300, and from him it passed through the Cheseldons to the Bluetts. It is now the property of Mr. R. Pitt, of East Butterleigh.

Manlegh, or Manley, in this parish, a freehold estate of about one hundred acres, has been in a family of that name since the reign of Henry III. It is now the property and residence of Henry Manley, Esq. Boycot, which was for several descents in a family of that name, is now the property of C. D. Pugh, Esq., of Thorverton. Correham, which had been successively in the families of De Correham, Avery, and Wodeton, belongs now to the Rev. Charles Osmond of Tiverton. Pytt, which in the reign of Edward I. belonged to the family of De Pytt, is now the property of the Rev. Mr. Pitman, of Tiverton.

In the parish-church are monuments, or memorials, of the families of Gambon[†], Were[‡], Clarke[§], and Chave[¶].

The church of Halberton was given by William Earl of Gloucester to the abbey of St. Augustine, in Bristol. The dean and chapter of Bristol are now appropriators and patrons of the vicarage, which, about the year 1256,

[†] John Gambon, 1581.

[‡] John Were, Esq., 1621; Humphrey Were, bencher of the Inner Temple, 1625; John Were, (an officer in the parliamentary army,) 1658; Mary, relict of John Were, whose sole daughter married Richard Rose, of Wotton Fitzpaine, ob. 1675.

[§] Richard Clarke, 1635; Richard Clarke, Esq., 1728; &c.

[¶] John Chave, Esq., 1796.

was endowed with the tithes of apples and all hay, except that of John De Albemarle.* There was formerly a chapel in the church-yard at Halberton, in which was a chantry endowed with lands, valued, in 1547, at 5*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* per annum. In the parish-church was a fraternity of St. John the Baptist, endowed with a rent-charge of 6*l.* per annum.

There was formerly a chapel at Muxbear, of which there are no remains. Mr. Chapple's correspondent, in 1772, mentions three chapels in the parish, all then in ruins, and a dissenting meeting-house. There is now only a meeting-house of the Wesleyan methodists.

HALWELL, or HOLWELL, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Totton, lies about three miles from Totnes.

The manor of Halwell, or Holwell Combe, was for many generations the property and residence of the Halghwills, or Holwells, one of whose co-heiresses brought it to the family of Verney. Sir John Holwell, the last of the elder branch, was a distinguished military officer, and accompanied the Earl of Devon to the relief of Exeter, when besieged by Perkin Warbeck, in 1497.¹ Sir John Hele purchased it of the Verneys. I cannot learn that there is any manor of Halwell now known.

In the parish-church is a memorial for William Elford, who died in 1670, a grandson of John Elford of Longstone, and descended from John Elford, who was sheriff of Cornwall in 1361.

Holwell is a daughter-church to Harberton, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter, to whom the great tithes are appropriated.

HALWELL, or HALWILL, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about six miles and a half from Holsworthy. Strouds Upcott, Stowford, Landhill, and Foxhole, are small villages in this parish.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the barons of Torrington: it was afterwards in the Cary family; and after the attainder of Sir William Cary, was granted to John Fortescue, in tail male, by King Edward IV.² At a later period, it was in the Arscotts, and is now the property of their descendant, Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, Bart. The king is patron of the rectory.

Mr. Oliver's Notes, from Bishop Bronscombe's Register.

Holinshed.

² Pat. 14 Edward IV. pt. 2.

HARBERTON, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Totton, lies about two miles from Totnes. Leigh, Inglebourne, and Harbertonford, are villages in this parish.

Harberton was the barony of the Valletorts, having been acquired by the marriage of Roger Valletort with one of the daughters of Reginald Earl of Cornwall. After the extinction of this branch of the Valletorts, the manor of Harberton was in moieties, between the families of Corbet and Pomeroy, into which the co-heiresses had married. This manor has been long ago dismembered, and all manerial rights disused.

The manor of Ingleborne, or Engelbourn, belonged to the abbey of Buckfastleigh. After the dissolution it was purchased of the crown by John Wootton^a, Esq. After the death of Samuel Wootton, Esq., the last of this family, in or about 1785, this manor was sold, and has since been divided into parcels. The barton, which has of late passed through several hands, is now the property and residence of Mr. Richard Browne. The manor of Haroldesore, in this parish, belonged, at the time of the Norman survey, to Robert Bastard, whose male descendants possessed it till the reign of Edward III. After this, it appears to have passed by successive marriages to Whitlegh, Grenville, and Drake. John Drake sold it, in 1548, to William Hurst, whose great-grandson gave it to William Martyn, Esq. Sir Nicholas Martyn, the son, possessed it in Sir William Pole's time. This estate, now called the barton of Hazard, is the property of Arthur Farwell, Esq., who purchased it, since 1814, of the trustees of the late Thomas Lear, Esq. Mr. Lear's grandfather bought it of the Riscons. It is called in old deeds the manor of Hardiswardshore, otherwise Hardwerdshore, otherwise Hasworth, otherwise Hazard.

Washbourn Bawson, in this parish, was long in the family of Elford: it now belongs to the children of the Rev. John Digby Fowell, by his first wife, a co-heiress of Knowling. Sandwell was the seat of a branch of the Riscons, and was sold by Thomas Risdon, Esq., in 1708, to Thomas Lear, Esq. It is now the property and residence of John Bennett, Esq., who purchased it, since 1814, of the trustees of the late Thomas Lear, Esq.

The barton of Blackmore, in this parish, is the property and residence of Mr. Richard Browne. Cholwell belongs to Edward Cary, Esq., of Follaton; and West Leigh, to — Helyar, Esq.

^a Sir Philip Champernowne had procured a lease of it for sixty years, of the last abbot of Buckfastleigh, in 1538, at the rent of 5l. 13s. 4d. per annum. Mr. Oliver's Notes.

Luscombe, which gave name to an ancient family, belongs now, together with the barton of Dundridge, to Mr. Jasper Parrot; Dorsely, to Edward Wynne Pendarves, Esq., in right of his wife, one of the co-heiresses of Trist.

In the parish-church are monuments of the families of Risdon^b, Lear^c, and Perring.^d The dean and chapter of Exeter have the appropriation of the great tithes, and are patrons of the vicarage. There was formerly a free chapel at Washbourn Bawson, endowed with lands, valued, in 1547, at 5*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* per annum.^e

There are some almshouses at Harberton, founded by the Hele family, but it does not appear that they have any endowment.

HARFORD, OR HERFORD, in the hundred of Ermington and in the deanery of Plympton, lies about five miles from Brent, and six from Modbury. Part of Ivybridge is in this parish.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the Peverells, lords of the hundred of Ermington; in the reign of Edward III., to the Harstons; at a later period to the family of Cole. In 1622, it was sold by Christopher Cole to Sir Richard Buller and others, trustees, probably, for Williams of Stowford, whose family became possessed of it about this time. No manerial rights have of late been exercised for this estate. The manor, or nominal manor, of East Harford, *alias* Stowford, belonged, at an early period, to Matthew de Ivybridge, whose daughter brought it to Dymock. From the latter it passed to Bonville, and was forfeited by attainder. It became afterwards, by purchase from the crown, as Sir William Polé supposes, the property of Adam Williams, whose son, Thomas Williams, Esq., was Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Speaker's mother was a Prideaux; and it is probable that the learned Dr. John Prideaux, some time Bishop of Worcester^f, born at Stowford, in 1578, was a relation of that family, although he is spoken of by Anthony Wood as of humble origin. John Williams, grandson of the Speaker,

^b Dorothy, widow of Francis Risdon, Esq., (daughter of Bluet,) 1654; Thomas Risdon, Esq., 1667.

^c Thomas Lear, Esq., 1779.

^d Catherine, wife of Richard Perring, Esq., 1795.

^e Chantry Roll.

^f Above twenty of his works are enumerated by Prince: they are for the most part written in Latin, on Divinity, Grammar, Logic, &c.

appears to have sold Stowford, in the reign of Charles I., to the Saverys, who some time resided there. From Savery it passed, not many years ago, by sale, to Mr. Dunsterville, of Plymouth; and from him to Mr. Rivers, who kept the inn at Ivybridge. It is now the property of Mr. Philip Bowen, who purchased of the creditors of Mr. Rivers. The old mansion of the Williams family was pulled down, and the present house built by Mr. Rivers.

The manor of Hall was some time in the Chudleigh family, and was the seat of Colonel Thomas Chudleigh, father of the Duchess of Kingston. It is now, by purchase, the property of Sir John Lemon Rogers, Bart. The house at Hall is occupied by the tenant of the farm. Lukesland and Darts, in this parish, are the property, by a late purchase, of the Rev. John Savage, the present rector of Harford, who resides at Lukesland Grove.

In the parish-church are monuments of the Williams family^s; a monument put up in 1639, by Dr. Prideaux, (then Rector of Exeter College,) to the memory of his father and mother; and that of John Julian, Esq., 1759. Sir John L. Rogers, Bart., has a moiety of the advowson; the other is vested in the heirs of the late Rev. Humphrey Julian of Egg Buckland.

HARPFORD, in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about four miles from Ottery St. Mary, about four from Sidmouth, and about eleven from Exeter. Sotherton, Bowd or Bowood, and Stoford, are villages in this parish.

The manor belonged anciently to the Dinhams, having been parcel of their barony of Hartland^b, and was divided among the co-heiresses of Lord Dinham, who died in the reign of Henry VII. The several parts passed by sale to Dennis, Haydon, and Sir George Smyth. It is probable that Dennis eventually became possessed of the whole, Lord Rolle being now lord of the manor, by inheritance from that family. The ancient manor-house called Court Place, now a farm-house, is the property of the Rev. Sydenham Peppin. There is a tradition, evidently groundless, that it was, in ancient times, the county gaol, before it was removed to Bicton.

^s Thomas Williams, Esq., the Speaker, 1566; John Williams, Esq., his son, 1615; John Williams, Esq., 1716;

^b Hundred Roll.

Boughwood, or Bowood, in this parish, formerly the property and residence of the Haydons, now belongs jointly to the Right Honourable Lord Rolle and Mr. Thomas Stocker.

The church of Harpford, which had been given, in 1205, to the abbey of St. Michael de Monte, was afterwards appropriated to the monastery of Sion. Lord Rolle is now patron and impropriator. The rectory and advowson were purchased, by his Lordship's father, of the co-heiresses of Duke, to which family they had belonged for several generations. Harpford has been consolidated with Fen Ottery.

Harpford Wood, in this parish, contains about four hundred acres, and exhibits some picturesque scenery in a valley formed by the hills of Ottery St. Mary and Sidmouth.

HARTLAND, in the hundred and deanery of that name, lies on the north coast, about thirteen miles from Bideford. The village in which the church is situated is called Stoke. Harton, in this parish, is a small decayed market-town, spoken of in ancient records as a borough.¹ The market was granted, in 1280, to Oliver Dinham^k, to be held on Tuesday; and a fair at the festival of St. Nectan, for three days. There are now cattle fairs on the Wednesday in Easter week, and September 25. The market-house is standing; but no weekly market has been held for nearly forty years. There is a great market for cattle on the second Saturday in March. Other villages in the parish are Meddon, Cheristow, Millford, Elmscot, and Philham. Near Hartland Point, called by Ptolemy the Promontory of Hercules, is Hartland Pier, the property of Mrs. Orchard, where is a coasting trade for the exportation of corn, and the importation of lime-stone and coals.

Hartland, or Hertland Abbey, called in ancient times the Monastery of St. Nectan, was founded by Githa, wife of Earl Godwin, for canons secular. In the reign of Henry II. Geoffrey de Dinant, being then lord of Hartland, and patron of the abbey, consented that they should be changed into canons regular, and gave them the church of Stoke Nectan (now the parish-church of Hartland)-with its chapels, and two hides of land at Stoke. From that time he was deemed the founder. The possessions of this abbey were valued, after its dissolution, at 32*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* per annum. The site was granted in 1545 to William Abbot, Esq., serjeant of the cellar. One of the sisters and co-heirs of his nephew brought this estate to

¹ Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria*.

^k Cart. Rot. 9 Edw. I. 38.

the Lutterells, and a co-heiress of Lutterell to the Orchards. It is now for life the property of Mrs. Orchard, relict of the late Paul Orchard, Esq., who resides at the abbey-house. Bishop Stapeldon, who visited this abbey in 1319, describes it as in a ruinous condition, and speaks of a new church then about to be erected.¹ A part of the cloisters still remains, exhibiting the architecture of that period. It appears, by an inscription, that the architect was John of Exeter: probably it was the abbot of that name, who resigned in 1329.

The manor, which had been Earl Godwin's, was given by William the Conqueror to Oliver de Dinant. That ancient family had a seat and two parks here. Their descendant, who was created Lord Dinham by King Edward IV., in 1466, dying without issue, his estates passed to the representatives of his four sisters, married to Carew, Arundell, Fitzwarren, and Zouch. The Abbot family became possessed of Carew's and Zouch's portions, which have passed with the Abbey-estate and form the manor of Hartland, now, by bequest of Colonel Orchard, the property of the Rev. Thomas Hooper Morrison. Henry Earl of Bath (representative of Fitzwarren) is said to have been possessed of the manor of Hartland in 1644.* Probably this might have been Stöke manor, now the property of William Waddon Martyn, Esq., by inheritance from the Doctons. Both the Dinhams and the Abbots of Hartland had the power of capital punishment in their manors at Hartland.¹

The manor of South Hole belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Hole. It was afterwards in the Beapells, or Beauples, and having passed by successive heirs female to Loring, Harington, Bonville, and Grey, Duke of Suffolk, became vested in the crown by attainder. It now forms part of the manor of Hartland, belonging to Mr. Morrison.

The manor of Hardworthy was held by the Dinham family, of the manor of South Hole. It is now divided property comprised within the manor of Hartland.

Docton, in this parish, the ancient residence and property of the Doctons, now belongs to their representative, William Waddon Martyn, Esq.

Galsham, which had been given by Geoffrey de Dinant to Hartland Abbey, was for many years the property and residence of the Velley family: it is now a farm-house, the property of Mrs. Ann Coppinger and Mrs. Mary Randall, grand-daughters of the last Mr. Velley.

¹ Oliver's Historic Collections, p. 29.

* Chapple's Collections.

¹ Hundred Roll.

In the parish-church are monuments, or monumental inscriptions, for the families of Abbot^m, Lutterellⁿ, Orchard^o, Docton^p, and Velley^q; Mr. Digory Braginton, 1746; and Thomas Galsworthy, Esq., 1805.

The tithes of Hartland, which had been appropriated to the abbey, were granted by King James I., in 1612, to Francis Morris and Francis Phillips, by whom they were conveyed, in 1615, to Richard Sutton, Esq. and John Wotton, Esq., and by them settled on the then new institution of the Charter-house. The governors of the Charter-house are patrons of the benefice.

It is said that there were formerly eleven chapels in this parish, St. Anthony's, at Harton; St. Leonard's, near Harton; St. Wenn's, at Cheristow; St. John's, at Long Furlong; St. Martin's, at Meddon; St. Mary's, at Firebeacon; St. Heligan's, at South Hole; St. James's, at Millford; St. Clare's, at Philham; one at Velley, and another at Gawlish. There are some remains of those at Long Furlong and Millford.

There is a meeting of Independent Calvinists at Hartland.

William Mill and John Dennis, in 1620, founded an almshouse for three poor widows, and endowed it with a small portion of land. Hugh Prust, in 1660, added two rooms for widowers, and gave a further endowment of a small portion of land. Forty children are instructed in a charity-school at Hartland, conducted on Dr. Bell's plan, and supported by voluntary subscription.

Dr. John Moreman, dean of Exeter in the reign of Edward VI., a learned divine, who wrote upon St. Paul's Epistles, and being vicar of Menheniot first introduced the English language into the church-service in Cornwall, was born in the parish of Hartland.^r

HARWOOD, or HORWOOD, in the hundred of Fremington and in the

^m Anne, widow of William Abbot, Esq., 1610. (William Abbot, who was the last of the family, died in 1609.)

ⁿ Nicholas Lutterell, Esq., 1637.)

^o Monuments of Paul Orchard, Esq., 1740; and of Colonel Paul Orchard, four times M.P. for Callington, 1812; a flat stone for Katherine, daughter of Charles Orchard, Esq., of Kilhampton, 1711.

^p Philip Docton, Esq., 1742.

^q John Velley, Gent., who served King Charles I. as a captain-lieutenant to Sir Robert Cary, ob. 1694; John, his eldest son, 1688; Charles, his second son, 1723; Thomas Velley, Esq., of Galsham, the last of the family, 1780.

^r Prince.

deanery of Barnstaple, lies a mile south of the turnpike-road from Barnstaple to Bideford, being $5\frac{1}{2}$ from the former, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ from the latter town. Lovicott is a small village in this parish.

The manor of Horwood belonged to the family of Le Cornu, whose heiress brought it to the Pollards. It was many years the principal residence of that family, who are said to have resided for several generations at Way, in this parish, before the above-mentioned match took place. The manor of Church Horwood was possessed, in the reign of Henry II., by the family of Lamprey, whose heiress brought it to Paslew early in the fourteenth century. It was purchased of this family by the Pollards before the year 1600. These estates, by the names of Pen Horwood and Church Horwood, are now the property of the Rev. John Dene, whose ancestor, John Dene, Esq., married Elizabeth Futts, grand-daughter and heiress of Arthur Pollard, Esq., who died in 1623.

East Harwood was, at an early period, for several generations in the family of Lancells; at a later period in the Rolles: this estate and West Horwood belong to Thomas Hogg, Esq., of Appledore, whose father purchased them of the uncle of the present Lord Rolle.

In the parish-church are memorials of the families of Pollard^s, Rolle^t, and Dene.* The Rev. John Dene is patron and incumbent of the rectory.

HATHERLEIGH, a market-town, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Oakhampton, is 28 miles from Exeter, and 204 from London.

There are small markets both on Tuesday and Saturday for butchers' meat, &c., and four cattle-fairs, May 21., June 22., September 7., and November 9. A small woollen manufacture is carried on at this place.

The manor belonged to the abbot and convent of Tavistock, having formed part of its original endowment. Not long after the Reformation, it belonged to the Arscotts, having been purchased probably from the

* Arthur Pollard, 1589; Arthur Pollard, Esq., 1623; Arthur Pollard of Instow, 1631; Anthony Pollard of Horwood, Esq., 1687; Elizabeth, wife of Henry Futts, Gent., daughter of Arthur Pollard, 1658.

^t Dennis Rolle, Esq., 1714.

^s John Dene, Gent., 1684; Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Futts, 1659; Henry, his son, 1663; Jane, Elizabeth, and Rebecca, daughters of Humphrey Dene, ætat. 23, 26, and 22, 1715; Humphrey Dene, Esq., 1761.

Russells. This manor was sold, not many years ago, by Sir Arscott Ourry-Molesworth, Bart., to Mr. Joseph Oldham, a paper-manufacturer in Shropshire, and is now, under his will, the property of his nephew Joseph Lang, a minor. The waste of this manor belongs to the inhabitants.

The manor of Fishley, which had been parcel of the possessions of Tavistock-abbey, became the property and residence of a younger branch of the family of Yeo of Heanton Sachville. It now belongs to Mr. Darke of Launceston. The manor of Pulworthy belongs to Mr. George Gillard.

Leworth belonged to a family of that name, whose heiress brought it to Chauntrell; it is now divided into small farms. Langhear belonged to the Bretts, whose heiress brought it to Wise. It was afterwards successively in Belfield and Prideaux. It is now the property of John Sillifant, Esq., in right of his wife, who was the heiress of Prideaux.

In the parish-church are monuments and inscribed grave-stones in memory of the families of Yeo^w, Humphrey Speccot, Gent., 1654; William Wyvill, Gent., 1695; John Fortescue, his grandson, 1707; and John Lethbridge, 1706.

George Boughton, Esq., is impropriator of the great tithes which belonged formerly to the abbey of Tavistock. The patronage of the vicarage is vested in the trustees of the late James Ireland, Esq., of Bristolington, near Bristol.

The Presbyterians had a meeting at Hatherleigh as early as the year 1715, if not before, which still exists.

There is no endowed school at Hatherleigh^x: a charity-school for 20 children is supported by subscription. There is a Sunday-school for 100 children.

Jasper Mayne, archdeacon of Chichester, author of several dramatic pieces, sermons, &c. &c., was born at Hatherleigh in the month of November, 1604.

HEANTON, HEAMPTON, OR HEAUNTON PUNCHARDON, in the hundred of

^w Robert Yeo, 1582; George Yeo of Fishley, 1605; John Yeo, Esq., of Reed, in Hatherleigh, 1662.

^x Charles Luxmoore, Esq., having bequeathed the sum of 100*l.* to Mr. Glascot, the present vicar, to teach the young people of the parish the Christian doctrine, Mr. Glascot has appropriated the interest for the instruction of children at a day-school; and purposes to settle it for ever on the vicar and churchwardens for that purpose.

Braunton and deanery of Shirwell, lies about four miles and a half from Barnstaple. Rafton, Chivenor, and Western Ashford, are villages in this parish.

At the time of the Domesday survey, the manor of Heanton was held by Robert de Ponte Cardonis, or Punchardon, under Baldwin the sheriff. Sir Richard Punchardon, of this family, distinguished himself in the French wars in the reign of Edward III. One of the co-heiresses of Sir John Punchardon, the last heir male, brought Heanton-Punchardon to the Beaumonts, whose heiress married Basset. Colonel Arthur Basset, of Heanton, was governor of St. Michael's Mount when it was surrendered to Colonel Hammond in 1646. Francis Basset, Esq., the last heir male of this branch, who died in 1802, bequeathed this estate to his nephew Joseph Davie, Esq., of Watermouth, who has taken the name of Basset. Heanton Court, the old seat of the Bassets, a large mansion by the water-side, which forms a conspicuous object from Barnstaple Bridge, is now inhabited as a farm-house by the tenant of the barton.

The manor of West Ashford, which belonged formerly to the Bonvilles, and came to the crown by the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, was purchased under a recent act of parliament by Mr. John Williams, attorney-at-law, of Barnstaple. Hart, some time the property and residence of the family of Ballyman, passed by marriage to the Chichesters, and is now the property of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart.

In the parish-church is an ancient monument of one of the Goffin family; the monument of Arthur Basset, Esq., 1673; other memorials of that family¹, and of the families of Ballyman², and Mervin³; for Frances, wife of Robert Dillon, Esq., 1651; Sarah, wife of George Colemore, and daughter of Sir John Southcote, 1651; the Rev. and learned George Hakewill, archdeacon of Surrey, who had been tutor to King Charles I., and died rector of Heanton in 1649; and John Hakewill his son, rector, who died in 1654. Mr. Basset is patron of the rectory.

¹ Mr. William Basset, 1634; Sir Robert Basset, 1641; Elizabeth, his wife, co-heiress of Sir William Peryam, 1635; John Basset, Esq., 1660; John Basset, Esq., 1721, (he married a daughter of Sir Nicholas Hooper).

² Thomas Ballyman, Esq., of Hart, 1695; Thomas Ballyman, junior, 1693; John Ballyman, Esq., 1755.

³ Richard Mervin, rector, 1689; William Mervin, rector, 1695; William Mervin, 1719; William Mervin, 1744.

HEAVITREE, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Exeter, lies about one mile from Exeter. The principal villages in this parish are East and West Wonford, Whipton, Monkaton, and Polesloe or Polsloe.

Prince Maurice was quartered with his army at Heavitree in the month of July, 1644.^b In March, 1646, it was the quarters of part of Fairfax's army, when besieging Exeter.^c

The manor of Wonford, which anciently gave name to this parish, and still to the hundred, was part of the demesne of the crown, and had been settled on Editha, consort of Edward the Confessor. It was given by King Henry I. to Geoffrey de Mandeville, whose heiress brought it in marriage to William Fitzjohn. Their descendant, Henry Tylly^d, having forfeited it by joining with the French, King John gave it to Robert de Mandeville. This manor was afterwards successively in the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury, and the Courtenays Earls of Devon. The Walronds of Tiverton had possessed it for some time when Sir William Pole made his collections. John Baring, Esq., purchased this manor of Arthur Kelly, Esq.^e, in 1775: it is now the property of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., by purchase from his cousin in 1816.

East Wonford, or Wonford Speke, belonged to the family of Speke. Sir Thomas Speke sold it to Hurst, from whom it passed by inheritance to Bodley. Sir George Smith purchased this estate of Bodley; and in Sir William Pole's time it belonged to his great-grandson, a minor. This is now divided property. East Wonford House, which had belonged to the family of Pine, is now the property of Sir Moris Ximenes. South Wonford House, a large old mansion, which belonged to the Spicers of Weare, is now the property and residence of Mr. James Potter. Ringwell manor was given by Robert de Mandeville, in the reign of Henry III., to Nicholas Gervaise, or Gervis. The grand-daughter of this Nicholas brought it to Sir William Speke, by whom it was conveyed to Sir John Wiger. At a later period, it belonged to the Prudhomes^f, whose heiress brought it to

^b Walker's Historical Discourses.

^c Sprigge's England's Recovery.

^d It seems nevertheless that Ralph Taisson had Wonford in the reign of King Stephen. See Madox's History of the Exchequer, p. 685.

^e The Kelly family appear to have possessed property in this parish from an early period. The Hundred Roll of 1274 describes John Kelly as then holding Heavitree of John Pycot.

^f John Prudhome held it of Ralph Toliro in 1274. Hundred Roll.

Whiting. It is now the property of Sir Moris Ximenes, in right of his wife, relict of Edward Cotsford, Esq., who purchased it of Gregory Jackson, Esq. The barton of Rollestone, or Ruxton, in this parish, belonged formerly to St. John's Hospital; it is now the property of the Rev. William Meyrick. St. Loyes, being situated near the chapel of St. Loy, hereafter mentioned, is the property and residence of Pitman Jones, Esq.

The priory of Polesloe, in this parish, was founded for Benedictine nuns, in or before the reign of Richard I., by William Lord Briwere, or Brewer. Elizabeth Sydenham, the last prioress, surrendered it in 1538: its revenues were then valued at 164*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* per annum. It has been said that there were then thirteen nuns, but I find mention of nine only who received pensions. In 1541, it was granted to Sir George Carew and Mary his wife for life; in 1550, with the manor of Polesloe, to John Earl of Warwick. It afterwards belonged to Arthur Champénowne, Esq., who conveyed it in exchange to Ailworth. The manor of Polesloe was afterwards, by purchase, in the family of Peter, who possessed it for two or three descents. The priory was the residence of Sebastian Isaac, Esq., who died in 1688. This estate is now the property of Montague Parker, Esq., in whose family it has been a considerable time. There are still some small remains of the conventual buildings; the chapel was pulled down by Colonel Sebastian Isaac.

The priory of St. James was founded by Baldwin de Rivers, as a cell to the Cluniac monastery of St. Martin in the Fields, near Paris, in 1146. The cemetery, adjoining the conventual church was consecrated in 1159. This convent, which consisted only of a prior and four monks, appears to have been suppressed in the reign of Henry VI., when its estates were given by that monarch to his newly founded establishment of King's College, in Cambridge. The immediate site of the buildings was in the parish of Heavitree, but the premises extended into St. Leonard's, and it is said into Alphington. There is now scarcely a vestige of it remaining. Chapple says, that the barn and part of the priory-house were standing about the year 1735.

The manor, or reputed manor, of Wippen or Whipton, at the north-east extremity of the parish, has long been in the Bampfylde family, and is now the property of Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, Bart. Great Madford is the property of Mr. James Oliver.

Bellair, in this parish, the seat of George Ambrose Rhodes, Esq., has been

been for some years in that family. Stokehill is the seat of Joseph Sanders, Esq.

In the parish-church are monuments of Sebastian Isaac, Esq., 1688; Ambrose Rhodes, Esq., 1777; and in the church and church-yard several memorials of the family of Duck.^g There are memorials also of Thomas Gorges, Esq.; 1670; and the Rev. George Moore, vicar, and archdeacon of Cornwall, 1807.

The dean and chapter of Exeter are appropriators of the great tithes, and patrons of the vicarage, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction.

At Wonford is the decayed chapel of St. Eligius, commonly called St. Loy, built, in 1377, by Henry Twill and his wife, who were then possessed of a manor in Wonford.^h This chapel, which is now used as a stable, belongs, with the dwelling-house adjoining, to the trustees of the poor of Heavitree.

Bishop Grandisson's register mentions a chapel of St. Anne in this parish, without the east gate of Exeter; and Bishop Stafford's register, a chapel of St. Clement, near the river, in what is now the parish of St. David; and the chapel of St. Loy, above mentioned.

John Kelly, Esq., founded an almshouse at Heavitree, in the year 1517, which was seized in the reign of Edward VI., as having been appropriated to superstitious uses, and the endowment alienated.^k

Sir Robert Dennis, in 1591, began the foundation of an almshouse, for twelve aged persons. It was completed by his brother, Sir Thomas Dennis, in 1594. This almshouse is endowed with a rent-charge of 45*l.* per annum. Lord Rolle appoints the pensioners as heir of the Dennis family.

Richard Duck, Esq., in 1603, pursuant, as it appears, to the direction and appointment of William Skinner, founded an almshouse consisting of four tenements, and endowed it with a rent-charge of 1*l.* 6*s.* per annum. The report made to the House of Commons in 1786, states also, that it was farther endowed with 8*s.* per annum, given by Wm. Skinner; and 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, issuing out of lands then belonging to John Baring, Esq.

Richard Hoker, the learned author of the "Ecclesiastical Polity," was a native of Wonford, in this parish. Sir Arthur Duck, an eminent civilian,

^g Nicholas Duck, Esq., of Mount Radford, 1667; Richard Duck, Esq., 1695; &c.

^h Mr. Oliver's Notes, from the Bishop's Registers.

ⁱ In the year 1785, the north wall and the roof of this chapel had fallen in.

^k Mr. Oliver's Notes.

and author of "The Life of Archbishop Chichele," who lived in the reign of Charles I., was also a native of Heavitree.

BROAD HEMBURY, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Plymtree, lies between five and six miles from Collumpton, and about the same distance from Honiton.

The villages of Coliton, Luton, Carswell, and Dulford, are in this parish.

The abbot of Dunkeswell had a grant, in or about 1290, of a weekly market at this place on Wednesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of the assumption of the Virgin Mary.^k There is a cattle fair at Broad Hembury, on the 30th of November.

The manor belonged to the baronial family of Torrington, who held it as parcel of their barony. William, Baron Torrington, gave it to William, Lord Brewer, by whom it was bestowed on the abbey of Dunkeswell^l, of his foundation; after the dissolution, it was granted by King Henry VIII. to Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, whose grandson sold it to Edward Drewe, serjeant-at-law to Queen Elizabeth. His descendant, William Drewe, Esq., is the present proprietor.

The lords of this manor had formerly the power of life and death.^m

Grange, the seat of Mr. Drewe, was built about the year 1610, by Sir Thomas Drewe, son of the serjeant. It has of late years been modernized.

Priory, within the manor of Carswell, is said to have been an estate of the abbey of Dunkeswell; but it is more likely that it belonged to the priory of Montacute. It was some time a seat of the Seawards, whose heiress brought it to Hill; it belonged afterwards to the Sydenhams; and is now the property and residence of — Hellings.

At Carswell, in this parish, was a small priory of Cluniac monks, being a cell to the monastery of Montacute, in Somersetshire.ⁿ The site was granted by King Henry VIII. to John Etheruge. It was afterwards purchased by William Rowsewell, solicitor to Queen Elizabeth, whose son, Sir Henry, possessed it when Sir William Pole made his collections. The manor of Carswell *cum* Dulvet, or Dulford, is now the property of William Drewe, Esq. The last Earl of Montrath built a mansion in this parish, for his own residence, now called Montrath House, which, since his death,

^k See Cart. Rot. 18 Edw. I. No. 13.

^l Hundred Roll, Edw. I. p. 70. See also Cart. Rot. 11 Henry III. pt. 1.

^m Hundred Roll.

ⁿ See Dugdale's Monast. i. 671.

was sold to Lyons Walrond, Esq., and is now the property and residence of his widow.

In the parish-church are monuments of the Drewe family^o; Thomas Rose, Esq., 1747, (whose heiress married Drewe); Mrs. Mary Seaward, of Priory, 1724; Richard Hill, Esq., (who married the heiress of Seaward,) 1737.

The dean and chapter of Exeter are patrons of the endowed vicarage. Augustus Toplady, the celebrated calvinistical writer, was vicar of this parish.

The Rev. John Burrough gave the sum of 40*l.* for the endowment of a charity school in this parish, which having been laid out in land, in the year 1725, produces about 2*l.* per annum. Francis Drewe, Esq., in 1725, gave 5*l.* per annum to the parish-clerk and schoolmaster.

HEMIOCK, or HEMYOCK, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Dunkeswell, lies on the borders of Somersetshire, about five miles from Wellington, and about nine from Collumpton.

The principal villages in this parish are Madford, Jedborough, Millhayes or Mellish, Ashcombe, and Culme David or Davy.

There was a fair at this place on Whitmonday, which had not been discontinued in 1773.

The manor was, at the time of taking the Domesday survey, part of the demesne of the crown: it belonged afterwards to the ancient family of Hidon, who had a castle here. The heiress of Sir Richard Hidon married Joce Dinham, and afterwards Sir Piers Uvedale, who was a parliamentary baron, in the reign of Edward II. This manor descended to the posterity of Dinham, and was divided among the co-heirs of Lord Dinham, who died in the reign of Henry VII. Sir John Popham purchased the greater part of this estate in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and it continued some time in his family, but has been since divided into parcels. The fourth share of the manor, which belonged to the Atundells, as representatives of one of Lord Dinham's co-heirs, was purchased by Every, and passed by marriage to Leigh. This became afterwards the property of General Simcoe, and now belongs to his widow, together with the site of the castle, on which is a farm-house. There are remains of four of the towers and a gateway. Hemiock Castle appears to have been made a prison by the parliament, during the civil war^p: it was most probably one of their gar-

^o Francis Drewe, Esq., 1675; Thomas Drewe, Esq., some time knight of the shire, 1707.

^p See Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 197. (of the parochial clergy.)

risons. The manor of Columb David, or Culme Davy, belonged, at an early period, to the family of Widworthy; afterwards, successively, to Wogan, Corbett, and Bowerman. The last-mentioned family possessed it for 400 years, and then sold it about the beginning of the last century, to Kerslake, from whom it passed to Mr. Marsh of Wellington: it is now the property of Mr. Henry Pook. Whitehall, formerly the seat of the Bowermans, is now a farm-house.

The manor of Madford, formerly held with that of Hemiock, was sold by Popham to Waldron, who continued to possess it in 1773. It is now the property of John Quicke, Esq.; the lands have been dismembered.

The manor of Culmbridge passed by marriage from Waldron to Crediton: it is now the property of Mr. Thomas Hine.

In the parish-church is a monument in memory of Alexander Rayner, M.D., 1746, and his son Edward Rayner, rector of Hemiock, 1775. Lieut. General Popham is patron of the rectory. At Culme Davy is a chapel of ease, at which Divine service is performed every third Sunday, in the afternoon; except on the first Sunday after Christmas, Easter, and Whitsunday, when the sacrament is administered. Before the Reformation, the rector paid a stipend of 3*l.* per annum to the minister of this chapel.

There was a chantry in the parish-church, founded by Peter Uvedale, the endowment of which was valued at 10*l.* per annum, in 1547.^a

Mrs. Mary Waldron, in 1749, gave the sum of 110*l.*, laid out in land, for charity-schools at Hemiock, and Cley Hidon, which now produces 2*l.* per annum to each parish. Under the late Church Staunton enclosure act, (in which parish the land belonging to this charity is situated,) five acres have been allotted to the charity in lieu of common, which are valued at 7*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

BROAD HEMPSTON, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies about four miles and a half from Ashburton, Totnes, and Newton Abbot.

The principal villages in this parish are, Ford, Bearton, Wenton, Halswill, and Bicatton.

The manor belonged to the baronial family of Cantilupe, whose heiress brought it to West. In the year 1570, it was purchased of West, Earl of Delawar, by the family of Rowe, who were succeeded by Champion. It is now the property of Mr. John Tozer, who acquired it by purchase about

^a Chantry Roll.

the year 1785. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of capital punishment.^r

Bearton was the property and residence of the Rowe family for nearly two centuries and a half. Mr. Giles Hussey, the artist, who adopted the theory of drawing his portraits according to musical or harmonic proportion, resided some years at Bearton with his nephew, the late Mr. Rowe; he died there in 1788, and was buried at Broad Hempston. Having succeeded to an ancient family estate in Dorsetshire, he bequeathed it to his nephew, who, in consequence, took the name of Hussey: Bearton is now the property of his widow, and occupied as a farm-house. The church of Broad Hempston was given by William de Cantilupe to the prior and convent of Studley, in Warwickshire, to whom the great tithes were appropriated.

In the year 1618, Robert Gunsley, rector of Titsey in Surrey, gave the parsonage of Broad Hempston, with all lands and tithes thereto belonging, to the towns of Rochester and Maidstone; a moiety of the produce to be distributed, in bread, among the poor of the several parishes of each town.

The King is patron of the vicarage.

LITTLE HEMPSTON, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies about a mile and a half from Totnes.

The manor of Little Hempston, or Hempston Arundell, belonged, so early as the reign of Henry I., to the ancient family of Arundell. In the reign of Henry III., the heiress of this branch of Arundell brought it to Crispin; from whom it passed by successive female heirs to Bradstone, Strech, Cheney, and Willoughby. Robert Willoughby, Lord Brooke, sold it to Edmund Knolles, father of George Knolles, who possessed it when Sir William Pole made his collections. The manor now belongs to the Earl of Darlington and the Earl of Sandwich, as representatives of the late Duke of Bolton. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of capital punishment.^s The manor of Battleford, in this parish and Ipplepen, belongs to Mrs. Short of Bickham.

Bokey, in this parish, belonged to a family of that name, the heiress of which brought it to Huckmore. It is now the property of Mr. Thomas Whiteway. Gatcomb, a barton, formerly the property and residence of the family of Bogan, was the birth-place of Zachary Bogan^t, a learned divine, who published "Treatises on the Idioms of Homer and Hesiod, as compared with the Language of Scripture," and some devotional tracts. The heiress of Bogan brought this estate to Nelson: it was purchased of that

^r Hundred Roll.

^s Ibid.

^t He was born in or about the year 1625.

family

family by James Charter, Esq., and his devisees sold it to the late Charles Cornish, Esq., by whom the house was rebuilt. It is now the property and residence of his widow.

The King is patrón of the rectory.

HENNOCK, in the hundred of Teignbridge, and in the deanery of Moreton, lies between two and three miles from Chudleigh.

Knighton, Warmhill, and Kelly, are villages in this parish.

At the time of the Domesday survey, the manor of Hennock was held by Roger Fitz-Payne, under Baldwin the sheriff: it was, not long afterwards, in the family of Hennock, in which it continued for a few descents, and then passed by successive female heirs to Clist, Tremenet, Dymock, Brittecheston, and Wyvill. By the last-mentioned family it was sold to the Southcotes, who possessed it in the reign of Charles I. Matthew Lee, Esq., was lord of the manors of Hennock and Knighton, in 1773: they were sold by him to Richard Inglett, Esq., of whom they were purchased, in 1775, by James Templer, Esq., father of George Templer, Esq., the present proprietor. The manor of Knighton extends into Bovey Tracey, and that of Bovey Tracey into the parish of Hennock. The manor of South Bovey, in this parish, belongs to Lord Viscount Courtenay.

Philip de Salmonville gave the church of Hennock to the abbey of Torr, in the reign of Richard I. After the Reformation, the rectory, which had been appropriated to that monastery, was vested, together with the advowson of the vicarage, in the family of Washer; from whom they passed successively to Pinsent and Southcote. They were purchased by the Chamber of Exeter, with the sum of 400*l.*, given in 1615 for the endowment of a lectureship in the city of Exeter, by Dr. Lawrence Bodley; aided by 200*l.*, given two years afterwards for the same purpose, by Mr. Thomas Moggridge.^u Some time between the middle and the latter end of the seventeenth century, the Chamber appear to have endowed the vicarage with the great tithes, subject to 42*l.* per annum, paid to the mayor of Exeter, on account of the lecture above mentioned; and 7*l.* per annum to the lord of the manor.^v

The parish-register is of the earliest date. The birth of Edward VI. is thus mentioned in it; — “The eleventh day of October, the year of our Lord God 1537, was borne Prince Edwarde, which was the 29th yeare of

^u The Chamber purchased it of the Southcote family in 1631. Mr. Oliver's Notes.

^v From the information of the Rev. Mr. Hill, the vicar, it must have been between 1648 and 1692, as appears by the parish books.

our Sovereigne Lord, King Henry VIII., by the grace of God King of England, France, and Ireland. God send him good oldinge, and his father a long and prosperous reigne, Amen. Thomas Herle, vicar of Hennock."

At Knighton was formerly a chapel, afterwards turned into a barn, part of which is now used as a meeting-house by the Wesleyan Methodists.

HIGHAMPTON, in the hundred of Black Torrington and deanery of Oakhampton, lies four miles from Hatherleigh.

The manor was successively in the families of Moels, Filleigh, Holway, and Cary. It was afterwards in the Walters, whose heiress, in the seventeenth century, brought it in marriage to the ancestor of John Morth Woollcombe, Esq., the present proprietor.

Burdon, in this parish, now the property and residence of John Dennis Burdon, Esq., has been in that family ever since the reign of Richard I.

Mr. Woollcombe is patron of the rectory.

John Bear, in 1768, gave a rent-charge of 7s. per annum, for teaching one poor child of this parish.

HIGH WEEK, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the deanery of Moreton, lies about a mile from the town of Newton Bushell, which is in this parish, and about six miles from Ashburton. The village of Houghton also is in this parish.

The manor of Teign-week (to which one moiety of the hundred of Teignbridge^w has always been annexed) was given with Newton and Bradley, by King Henry II., to John, son of Lucas, his butler. In the reign of King John, this estate belonged to Eustachius de Courtenay. King Henry III. gave it, in 1246, to Theobald de Englishville, by whom it was conveyed to Robert Bussell, or Bushell, his foster-child and kinsman. The heiress of Bushell brought it, in the reign of Richard II., to the At-yardes, or Yardes. In 1751, it was sold by Gilbert Yarde, Esq., to Thomas Veale, Esq., uncle of the late Thomas Lane, Esq., of Coffleet. It is now the property of the Rev. Richard Lane, (son of Thomas,) who occasionally resides at the ancient mansion of Bradley. The lords of the manor of Teign-week had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^x

Mayneburgh, parcel of the manor of Teign-week, was given by John, son of Lucas, before mentioned, to Walter Giffard, to be held by the annual render of a pair of gilt spurs. Walter Giffard gave it to Tor Abbey. After the dissolution, it was purchased by James Gaveroch, who conveyed

^w Containing the parishes and tithings of Great Manaton, Little Manaton, Hounditch, Langton, Ashburton, Ilsington, Houghton, Teigngrace, and Teign-week.

^x Hundred Roll.

it to Sir Richard Reynell, with Wolborough and Forde. Having passed by successive female heirs to Waller and Courtenay, it was exchanged for other lands with George Templer, Esq., of Stover.

The manor, or nominal manor, of Moore and Perry, belonged anciently to the Widworthy family; afterwards, successively, to those of Furneaux and Kellaway. Sir William Kellaway sold it to Hurst. In Risdon's time, it belonged to Sir John Pole, Bart.; and is now the property of the Rev. John Templer, who purchased it of the Pole family in 1787.

In the parish-church are some monuments of the Yardes*, of Bradley. High Week is a daughter-church to King's Teignton.

A market in the manor of Teign Week, to be held on Tuesday, was granted, in 1246, to Sir Theobald de Englishville.[†] This market was held at Newton Bushell, but there has not been any market there for many years; the market being held in the adjoining town of Newton Abbot, which hath also an ancient charter. The family of Yarde purchased the market of the adjoining town of Newton Abbot, in the reign of Philip and Mary. The respective rights of the lord of the manor and the burgesses were settled by deed, in the reign of Edward II. William Bushell had a grant, in the year 1308, for two fairs at Bradley; one to be held for four days, at the festival of the Ascension, and the other, for the same period, at the festival of All Saints.[‡] There is a chapel of ease at Newton Bushell, the minister of which is appointed and removable by the vicar of High Week. Sir Thomas Fairfax was quartered with his army at Newton Bushell, on the 24th of January, 1646.[§]

HITTESLEIGH, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about seven miles from Crediton, and about the same distance from Moreton Hamptsted.

The manor belonged anciently to the Talbots. In the reign of Edward I. it was in the Coles, who held under the Talbots^b; and afterwards, successively, in the families of London and Shilston. From the latter it passed by a female heir to Calmady. It is now the property of Mrs. Calmady, of Langdon Hall, in Wembury, the heiress of the last-mentioned family, to whom also the advowson of the rectory belongs.

* John Yarde, Esq. 1670; Gilbert Yarde, his son, 1671. Mr. Incedon's Notes mention also Thomas Yarde, 1551.

† Cart. Rot. 31 Henry III.

‡ Cart. Rot. 2 Edward II. 17.

§ Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 178.

^b Hundred Roll. There were several mesne lords between Cole and the Crown. Cole held of Talbot, Talbot of Punchardon, Punchardon of Bolhay, Bolhay of Courtenay, and Courtenay of the Crown, as parcel of the barony of Oakhampton.

HOCKWORTHY, in the hundred of Bampton and in the deanery of Tiverton, lies about eight miles from Tiverton.

At an early period, the manor of Hockworthy was successively in the families of Chivathorn and Berneville. In Sir William Pole's time it belonged to the Beres of Huntsham, who had purchased it of Cooke. In 1653 it was in the family of Catford, soon afterwards in the Radcliffe's, now of Warleigh, of whom it was purchased by Mrs. Jane Bluett, relict of the Rev. Charles Bluett, of Holcombe Rogus, who gave it to her nephew, Charles Webster, Esq., the present proprietor. Mr. Webster resides in the old manor-house.

The manor of Hockford belonged to the Beres of Morebath, from whom it passed by successive sales to Lucas and Troyte. It is now the property of the Rev. Dr. Troyte.

The great tithes of this parish were appropriated to the priory of Canonsleigh: they were some time in the Incledon's of Pilton, and were sold, not many years ago, in severalties to the landholders. The Rev. William Cummins is patron of the vicarage.

HOLBETON, in the hundred of Ermington and in the deanery of Plympton, lies three miles from Modbury. Mothecombe, Creacombe, and Ford, are villages in this parish.

The manor of Holbeton was given by Henry I. to Matilda Peverel.^c In the reign of Edward II. it appears to have been a divided property between the families of Martyn, Bampfylde, Prous^d, and Kilbury. In the reign of Edward IV. it belonged to Holland Duke of Exeter.^e Margaret Countess of Richmond had a grant of the manor of Holbeton for life in 1487. At a later period it was in moieties between the families of Rolle and Hele. These moieties now belong to Joseph Kingston, Esq., and John Bulteel, Esq.

The manor of Fleet was in the family of Damarell from the time of the Conquest^f till the reign of Edward III., afterwards in Hill and Prideaux, and at a later period in the Heles. Sir Thomas Hele, of Fleet, was created a baronet in 1627. On the death of Sir Henry, the fourth baronet, this estate devolved to his cousin, Richard Hele, Esq.; and on

^c Hundred Roll.

^d In the Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I., the manor of Holbeton is said to belong to William Probus (Prous).

^e See Rot. Parl. VI. 215.

^f In the survey of Domesday it is called Flutes.

the death of his great-grandson, James Modyford Hele, Esq., in 1716, this branch of the family having become extinct, the manor of Fleet passed by virtue of an entail to the ancestor of John Bulteel, Esq., the present proprietor, who resides at Fleet.

- Memland, in this parish, gave name to a family who possessed it for several generations.⁵ It was, afterwards, for a considerable time, in the Hillersdons. From them it passed to Champernowne, who, about the year 1723, sold it to Stert. About 1757 it was purchased of May, who had inherited it from Stert, by Mr. Bulteel, then of Fleet. It is now the property of Sir John Perring, Bart., whose uncle purchased it of the Bulteels. Sir John Perring was Lord Mayor of London in 1803, and was created a baronet in 1808. The house at Memland, which is occasionally occupied by Sir John Perring, was rebuilt by his uncle. The barton of Calston belongs also to Sir John Perring.

Adeston, in this parish, gave name to an ancient family, whose heiress brought it to Prideaux. It was the principal seat of the Prideaux family before they married the heiress of Gifford of Theoborough. From Prideaux it passed, by purchase, to Hele, and is now the property of John Bulteel, Esq.

The manor of Battisborough^b, with the barton of Pamfleet and other lands, belong to John Tonkin, Esq., of Plymouth: the manor of Lambside, in this parish and Revelstoke, belongs to Edward Wynne Pendarves, Esq.

Carswell, in Holbeton, belonged to a family of Carswell, and was afterwards the property and residence of the Strodes. It is now the joint property of the Rev. Roope Ilbert, and Mrs. Elizabeth Bickford, widow.

Mothecombe, in this parish, belonged to the Pollexfens, by whom the house was built, about 1710. It was afterwards in the family of Calmady, and is now the property of Henry Legassicke, Esq.

In the parish-church (in Mr. Bulteel's aisle) is a monument without inscription for one of the family of Hele, with the recumbent effigies of a man in armour, and two ladies kneeling. There are memorials also for John Pollexfen, Esq., of Mothecombe, 1673; John Fortescue, Esq., of Combe, 1705; Joan, daughter of George Fortescue, 1718; and John Hamblyn, of Efford, Gent., 1774.

The great tithes of this parish were appropriated to the priory of

⁵ From the reign of Henry VI. till nearly the middle of the seventeenth century.

^b Battisborough belonged formerly to the abbey of Buckfastleigh. Hundred Roll.

Polesloe. They are now in severalties.ⁱ The king is patron of the vicarage. The *Liber Regis* mentions a chapel of St. Leonard in this parish.

HOLCOMBE BURNELL, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about four miles from Exeter.

The manor of Holcombe Burnell, or, as it was more properly called in ancient records, Holcombe Bernard^k, belonged, at the time of the Domesday survey, to Tetbald Filius Bernerii, whose descendants were called Fitz-berniers or Fitz-bernard. The heiress of this family brought it to Kawl or Kawell. In the reign of Henry IV. it belonged to the Brookes, who conveyed it in exchange to Dennis. Sir Thomas Dennis, in the reign of Henry VIII., built a large mansion on this estate for his residence. It appears by an extent issued against Sir Richard Baker and his son Sir Thomas, in the year 1607, that the manor of Holcombe Burnell then belonged to that family. The Champernownes possessed it during the greater part of the seventeenth century, soon after which it came into the family of Pitman, and is now the property of James Pitman, Esq. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of capital punishment.^l

The manor-house, which had been built by Sir Thomas Dennis, was some time a seat of the Champernownes: an ancient chapel in the adjoining field was taken down by Edward Champernowne, Esq., who died in 1700. The manor-house is now occupied by the tenant of the farm.

On the north wall of the chancel of the parish-church is a representation of the Resurrection in alto relievo. The monument of Thomas Dennis, Esq., who died in 1602, has been removed. There are memorials for James Pitman, Esq., 1727; and James Pitman, Esq., (his son,) 1797.

The prebendary of Holcombe Burnell, in the church of Wells, is appropriator of the great tithes, and patron of the vicarage.

HOLCOMBE ROGUS, in the hundred of Bampton and in the deanery of Tiverton, lies about nine miles from Tiverton. A market at this place on Friday, and a fair for two days at the festival of All Souls, was granted in 1343 to Richard Chiseldon.^m

ⁱ Mr. Bulteel has more than a moiety; Mr. H. Roc $\frac{1}{2}$; Mr. Legassicke $\frac{1}{2}$; and the Rev. John Yonge $\frac{1}{2}$.

^k Chapple's Collections.

^l Hundred Roll.

^m Rot. Cart. 17 Edw. III. No. 9.

The manor was held, at the time of the Domesday survey, by Rogo under Baldwin the sheriff. In the reign of Henry I. it belonged to Rogon Fitz-simon, grandson, most probably, of Rogo; and his descendants in the male line possessed it for eight generations after the said Rogon, being called Fitz-rogon, Fitz-roqus, and Roges. The heiress of this family brought it Chiseldon, whose co-heiresses married Wadham and Bluett. This manor became the property of the latter, and Holcombe Rogus has ever since been the seat of the Bluett family. Colonel Francis Bluett of Holcombe, an active royalist, was killed at the siege of Lyme Regis in the month of April, 1644. After the death of Buckland Nutcombe Bluett, Esq., in 1786, Holcombe Rogus passed, under his will, to Peter Bluett, Esq., (then of Falmouth, now of Holcombe Rogus,) the present proprietor, supposed to have been descended from a younger son of the co-heiress of Chiseldon, whose family had settled in Cornwall. The lord of this manor had formerly the power of life and death.^a

The manor-house is an ancient building, supposed to have been erected by Sir Roger Bluett, who married a daughter of Serjeant Rowe.

The manor of Holcombe Buhill, which belonged formerly to the Bluetts, has been long ago dismembered.

Kitton, in this parish, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the Percehays. The co-heiresses of Sir Henry Percehay, Baron of the Exchequer, married Warr and Hele: this estate passed to the Warrs, and was sold by Richard Warr, Esq., to Sir Thomas Drewe, about the year 1600. It was afterwards in a younger branch of the Hills of Shropshire, and is now, by inheritance from that family, the property of George Sydenham Fursdon, Esq., of Fursdon.

In the parish-church are some monuments of the Bluett family.^o Mr. Bluett is patron of the rectory.

HOLLACOMBE, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies between two and three miles from Holsworthy.

This small parish belonged to the priory of Bodmin in Cornwall, and after the dissolution to the Prideaux family. It has since been divided into such small parcels that there is no estate in the parish rated higher

^a Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I.

^o Richard Bluett, Esq., 1614; John Bluett, Esq., 1634; the Rev. Robert Bluett, 1749; and Robert Bluett, Esq., of Little Colan, in Cornwall, afterwards of Holcombe-Court.

than 12*l.* per annum. The chancellor has of late years presented to the rectory, which is of small value.

HOLNE, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Totton, lies about five miles from Ashburton. The small villages of Michelcombe and Stoke are in this parish.

Holne is not far from the source of the Dart; and the parish abounds with picturesque scenery.

The manor of Holne and Holne Chase appear to have been part of the barony of Barnstaple, and to have passed with Tawstock successively to the Audleys^p and to the Bouchiers (Lord Fitzwarren and Earls of Bath). They now belong to their representative, Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., who has a hunting-seat here in a singularly romantic situation.

The manor of South Holne was given to the abbey of Buckfastleigh by Reginald de Valletort in the early part of the thirteenth century.^q It appears also that another manor of Holne was given them by Stephen Bauzun.^r

The church was appropriated to the abbey of Buckfastleigh: the great tithes are now vested in the Rev. Samuel Lane of Totnes. The King is patron of the vicarage.

HOLSWORTHY, in the deanery of that name and in the hundred of Black Torrington, is a market-town, 41 miles from Exeter, and 217 from London.

The weekly market for corn, cattle, &c., which had been held on Saturday, has been recently changed to Wednesday. I do not find any charter for it on record. There are three fairs, April 27., July 9., and October 2. The fairs in April and October are for cattle only. The July-fair (St. Peter's) is recognised in a record of the reign of Edward I., as having belonged to the ancestors of William Martin from time immemorial: it is spoken of by Risdon as "a famous fair lasting divers days." It is still a large fair, and lasts two or three days. If the ninth should fall

^p It was assigned, in the division of Lord Martin's lands, to Columbers, but eventually passed to the Lord Audley.

^q Copies of charters belonging to the abbey among Chapple's Collections; but the Hundred Roll says by Richard Bareyn, who held the fee under the barony of Harberton, in the reign of Henry III.

^r Dugdale's Mon. i. 792.

on a Friday, Saturday, Sunday, or Monday; it begins on the Tuesday following. There is a great market on the second Wednesday in February.

There were 600 houslyng people in this parish in 1547. According to the *census*, the number of inhabitants in this parish was 1045 in 1801; in 1811, 1206.

Chesty, Chilsworthy, Staddon, and Dunsteep, are villages in this parish.

On the 17th of February, 1646, after his victory at Torrington, Sir T. Fairfax sent a party to take possession of Holsworthy, then occupied for the King.^s

Sir William Pole's account of the manor of Holsworthy is, that it belonged to the baronial family of Brewer, from whom it passed by successive female heirs to William de Feritate, and to the Chaworths, but this appears to be incorrect. Having been an ancient demesne of the crown, it was given by King Henry II. to Fulk Paganell, or Paynel, till he should be able to recover his own lands in Normandy, which he did afterwards by the King's aid. It seems that before the King had repossessed this manor he died; and Paynel continuing in possession, gave it with his daughter Gundred to Matthew del Jartye^t, and their daughter and heiress brought it to Chaworth. Henry de Tracey purchased it of Chaworth^u, and in consequence it descended with the barony of Barnstaple, &c., to the baronial family of Martyn. From them it passed by marriage to the lords Audley, and by an entail to the crown. King Edward III. granted it to John Duke of Lancaster. John Holland Duke of Exeter possessed it also by a grant from the crown, and in 1487 it was given for life to Margaret Countess of Richmond. Sir John Speccot was lord of the manor of Holsworthy in 1621.^x after this it was purchased by a younger branch of the Prideaux family, who had been some time settled at Soldon in this parish, having purchased that barton of the family of Soldon. These estates were sold, not long after the year 1713, by Prideaux to Thomas Pitt, Lord Londonderry, from whom it has descended to Earl Stanhope, the present proprietor, who possesses also an estate in this parish called Symson, which belonged to a chantry in St. Mary Wyke, in the county of Cornwall, and was afterwards in the Prideaux family. A manor, or reputed manor, of Holsworthy, was sold in 1584 by Andrew

^s Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 195.

^t In another part of the Roll called Sarcye.

^u Hundred Roll. temp. Edw. I.

^x Esch. 17 Jac. (name of Dennis), in Chapple's Collections.

Holland, Esq., of Weare, to Mr. John Davye, ancestor of Sir John Davie, Bart., who is the present proprietor.

The manor of Manworthy passed by successive female heirs from the family of Manworthy to Dennis, Boterford, and Gibbs. By the latter it was sold to Hurst of Exeter, and by him given to the father of Sir Nicholas Martyn, who possessed it when Sir William Pole made his collections. In 1692 it passed by sale from Martyn to Davye, and, after an intermediate alienation to Saltrén, was purchased by the Rev. John Kingdon, of Great Torrington, father of Francis Kingdon, Esq., the present proprietor: a considerable part of the land has been sold off.

Thorne belonged to the ancient family of that name from the reign of King John till the early part of the seventeenth century, when it passed by marriage to Holland. After the death of the last of the Holland family, in 1703, there was a law-suit concerning this property; the barton of Thorne was eventually awarded to the aunts of the last male heir. Having been put up to sale, it was purchased by Stephen and John Coham, who had married the co-heiresses of Holland. They resold it to John Ebbott, who had married one of the aunts above mentioned, and it is now vested in his representatives, married to the Rev. John King of Stratton, and Mr. P. Pearce of Holsworthy.

Chellesworth, now Chilsworthy, in this parish, escheated to King Henry III. by the death of Robert de St. Dennis, the Norman; and having been granted by that monarch to William Le Sauser, was in the crown again at the time of taking the Hundred Roll in the reign of Edward I.

Ugsworthy passed by successive female heirs from a family of that name to Giffard and Prideaux. It now belongs to Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, Bart., and Mr. John Cole. Arscott, in this parish, which passed with the heiress of Arscott to the Bickfords, is now, for life, the property of Mrs. Coham, sister of the late Arscott Bickford, Esq.

In the parish-church are memorials of Samuel Cory, 1698; John Cory, 1703; Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Prideaux of Theoborough, 1715; and Daniel Skinner, Esq., 1794. The Rev. Roger Kingdon, of North Petherwin, is patron of the rectory. There were formerly chapels at Chilsworthy and Thorne in this parish.

In 1715 there was a meeting of Independents at Holsworthy: the congregation were afterwards Presbyterians.

There

There is no endowed school at Holsworthy; but a Sunday-school and a daily school, both conducted on Dr. Bell's plan, are supported by subscription.

HONEYCHURCH, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Oakhampton, lies about eight miles from Hatherleigh, and about seven from Oakhampton.

The manor belonged to the ancient family of Honeychurch, who continued to possess it for many generations, till it was sold by the grandfather of Mr. John Honeychurch, now living at Bovey Tracey: it is now the property of the Honourable Newton Fellowes, having been purchased in 1797 of Edmund John Glynn, Esq. The advowson of the rectory passed with the manor.

HONITON, a market and borough town, in the deanery of that name, and in the hundred of Axminster, lies on the road to London, at the distance of 16 miles from Exeter, nine from Axminster, and 159 from London.

I do not find any grant of the market on record: it is held by prescription on Saturday for corn, &c. A fair was granted to Baldwin de Insula in 1257 for three days, to begin on Whitmonday.¹ The fair is now held on the Wednesday after the 19th of July. There are two great markets, on the second Saturday in April, and the Saturday before October 18. The town is governed by a portreeve: it was made a borough by William Le Vernon, Earl of Devon.²

Honiton first sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. This privilege, after a long disuse, was restored to the town in 1640 by the exertions of William Pole, Esq. The right of election is vested in the inhabitant householders, supposed to be about 450 in number.

This is said to have been the first town in the county in which serges were made; both this manufacture and that of lace, for which Honiton has long been celebrated, are supposed to have been introduced by the Lollards, who came to England during the religious persecutions in Flanders. It is known that the lace manufacture was flourishing at Honiton in the reign of Charles I. The serge manufactory has gone to decay: there is only one maker now in the town. The manufactory of

¹ Cart. Rot. 42 Hen. III. m. 4.

² Hundred Roll. temp. Edw. I.

lace has much declined, although the lace still maintains its superiority. Some years ago, at which time it was much patronized by the Royal Family, the manufacturers of Honiton employed 2400 hands in the town and in the neighbouring villages : they do not now employ above 300. The lace here made had acquired, some time ago, the name of Bath Brussels lace ; but it is now generally known by its original appellation of Honiton bone (or thread) lace. It has always been manufactured from thread imported from Antwerp ; the present market price of which is 70*l.* per lb. : an inferior lace is made in the villages along the coast, of British thread, called Trolly lace.

This town has been visited by the destructive calamity of fire in 1672, 1747, 1754, and 1765. The last-mentioned fire, which happened on the 21st of August, was the most calamitous ; one hundred and fifteen houses were burnt down, and the steeple of Allhallows chapel, with the school and school-house, were destroyed. The damage was estimated at above 10,500*l.* : a subscription was made to reimburse the losses of the poorer sufferers.

The assizes were held at Honiton in 1590, on account of the plague. Sir Edmund Anderson and Mr. Baron Gent went to the castle at Exeter, and opened the commission, after which they adjourned to Honiton : seventeen criminals were executed at these assizes, and the greater part of them for murder.^a

On the 25th of July, 1644, King Charles was with his army at Honiton on his route westward, and again on the 23d of September on his return.^b Sir Thomas Fairfax halted here with his army on his march into Devon, October 14. 1645.^c

The manor of Honiton was given by the Conqueror to Robert, Earl Moreton. It was afterwards, by royal grant, in the family of Redvers or Rivers, Earl of Devon. Isabel, Countess of Devon, the heiress of this family, sold it to King Edward I., who granted it to Sir Gilbert de Knovill^d : it soon afterwards came to the Courtenays, (probably by purchase,) and continued in that family till sold by the present Viscount Courtenay to Messrs. Smith, Brooks, and Townsend, bankers, who, in 1810, entered into treaty for the sale of it to the late Arthur Champernowne, Esq. ; but the matter

^a Town Clerk's Journal at Barnstaple.

^c Sprigge's England's Recovery.

^b Walker's Historical Discourses:

^d Pat. 25 Edw. I. 8.

having been the subject of a chancery-suit, it was never completed. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of life and death: it was parcel of the barony of Plympton.^f

The manor of Batteshorne, having been conveyed by Isabel, Countess of Devon, to Sir Gilbert Knovill, became divided between two co-heiresses of that family. One moiety passed by marriage, through the families of Dun, Burton, and Powlet. The descendants of the latter sold it to Walter Yonge, ancestor of the late Sir George Yonge, Bart. The other moiety having passed through the families of Ercedekne, Luscot, and Arundell^g, escheated to the crown, and was purchased by the said Walter Yonge, of Sir George Carew, the grantee. This manor was sold in parcels, by the late Sir George Yonge, in the year 1794.

The manor of Northcote was given by Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon, to the priory of Bremore, in Hampshire. After the dissolution, it was purchased by Minifie, and passed by successive sales to Pearce and Blagdon. It was purchased of the latter by the Rev. William Coney, who is the present proprietor.

The Drakes had a manor in this parish: Sir John Drake, Bart., sold it to William Gill, Esq., whose heiress brought it to Duke. This estate has been sold in parcels.

Blaincomb, described in ancient records as a manor, belonged in the reign of Edward III. to the family of Lutterell, of which it was purchased in the sixteenth century by the Northcotes. A farm, called Higher Blaincombe, was included in the sale of the manor estate.

In the parish-church, which stands on a hill at some distance from the town, are monuments of Joan Takell, widow, 1529; John Blagdon, Esq., 1714; Sir James Shepherd, serjeant-at-law, 1730; John Gill, Gent.; and William Gill, Esq., barrister-at-law, 1744, (with medallions); and Thomas Marwood, physician to Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1617, at the age of 105. The last-mentioned monument, put up by Mary, wife of William Tucker, Esq., of Coryton, commemorates also a grand-daughter of Dr. Marwood, Bridget, wife of Edward Ford, who died in 1746.

Lord Viscount Courtenay is patron of the rectory. Ezra Cleaveland, who wrote a "History of the Courtenay Family," was rector of this parish.

In the town is the chapel of Allhallows. Sir John Kirkham, in 1524,

^f Hundred Roll.

^g The moieties acquired the names of Batteshorne-Arundell, and Batteshorne-Powlet.

gave lands to the repair of this chapel, and other charitable uses.^a The old chapel having been taken down in 1712, was rebuilt on a new site, between 1740 and 1750. The inside of the steeple, with the clock and chimes, were destroyed by the fire of 1765, which damaged also the body of the chapel, and burnt down the school and school-house, and all the houses belonging to the Allhallows estate. The chapel having been repaired by brief and private subscription, was opened November 6th, 1770. The schoolmaster officiates in this chapel on Wednesday and Friday; and a lecturer, who is paid by voluntary contribution, on Sunday afternoons.

The Presbyterians had a meeting at Honiton in 1715: this congregation still exists. The Particular Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists, have also meeting-houses at Honiton. The Rev. William Harris, minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Luppit, who resided at Honiton, and died there in 1770, was an industrious biographical writer, but not free from party bias: he published lives of Hugh Peters, King James I., Charles I., and Oliver Cromwell.

The hospital of St. Margaret, which is situated about half a mile from the town, on the road to Exeter, is said to have been founded in 1530, for leprous persons, by Thomas Chard, the last abbot of Ford. It is probable that he endowed it with lands, and was deemed the founder, but it is certain that the hospital had existed as early as the year 1374.¹ After the dissolution of colleges and hospitals, it appears that the representatives of Abbot Chard became possessed of this hospital, as trustees for the poor lepers, of whom there were four, besides a governor. It is stated in the proceedings of a commission for charitable uses, in 1642, that John Chard, the then possessor, and his father, had misapplied the trust, and converted the revenues to their private use. It was then ordered, that the hospital should, from that time, be under the management of the rector, churchwardens, and overseers of Honiton, who should appoint the governor and the four lepers, or in default of such objects, other poor persons: there was then one leper. The lands belonging to the hospital were then valued at 25*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum: they now produce 85*l.* 9*s.* Till 1807, there had been only four poor persons in this hospital: four new houses were then built, partly with the proceeds of a sale of timber, and partly with some arrears of rent:

^a The estate belonging to Kirkham, or the Allhallows charity, consists mostly of houses let at a small rent on long leases, and produces only about 26*l.* per annum, subject to certain fines: the extended value was estimated, in 1820, at 174*l.*, subject to repairs, &c.

¹ Mr. Oliver's Notes from Bishop Brantingham's Register.

in consequence of this increase of numbers, the pensioners receive only one shilling a week each : the governor, whose duty it is to read prayers twice a week in the chapel of the hospital, receives three shillings a week.

The feoffees of the Allhallows' lands are supposed to have appropriated the house, now the residence of the master of the grammar-school, for that purpose when the school was first established. In 1640, the surviving overseers of the will of the Rev. John Fley, of Buckerell, who died in 1614, on their construction of the said will, and with the consent of his heir, William Minife, settled a rent-charge of 6*l.* per annum, on the master of the grammar-school, for teaching four poor boys of Honiton and Buckerell, the nomination to be in the rector and churchwardens of Honiton. In the same year, the inhabitants of Honiton raised the sum of 80*l.* by subscription, which sum was, in 1662, laid out in the purchase of a rent-charge of 4*l.* per annum, to be paid to the master for teaching four poor boys of Honiton. In 1672, one of the co-heiresses of William Minife, in further prosecution of the benevolent intentions of the Rev. John Fley, above mentioned, gave a rent-charge of 2*l.* per annum, for the purpose of teaching a boy or boys of Honiton, at the grammar-school, or English school ; or for the buying of Bibles for the poor children of Honiton ; or for the support of a poor scholar of the grammar-school at the university. This is paid to the master of the school ; and these several sums constitute its whole endowment.

In the year 1713, an English school for thirty poor children was opened at Honiton by subscription, and part of them were clothed^{*} ; but this appears to have been discontinued.

The Rev. James How, late of Colyton, gave, in 1816, the sum of 300*l.* four per cents., for the establishment and support of a Sunday school in this town.

HUISH, or HEWISH, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about five miles and a half from Hatherleigh, and about seven from Torrington. The small village of Newbridge is in this parish.

Huish, or Hewish, anciently Hiwis, gave name to the equestrian family of Hiwis, whose heiress married Chief Justice Tresilian, in the reign of Richard II. ; and afterwards Sir John Colshill. The manor of Huish passed afterwards, by purchase, to a branch of the Yeo family, who resided at

^{*} Magna Britannia, 1720.

this place for many generations. It was sold by Edward Rooe Yeo, Esq., M.P., the last of this branch of the family, to Mr. John Dufty, of whom it was purchased, 1782, by Sir James Norcliffe Innes, Bart., now Duke of Roxburgh; who when Sir James Innes built a new house on the estate for his own residence, called Innes House. Huish was sold by the Duke to Richard Eales, Esq., of whom it was purchased, about 1812, by Lord Clinton, whose property and seat it now is.

The barton of Lovelstone, now called Lovistone, belonged to the ancient family of Lovel; afterwards, successively, to the families of Leigh and Sheere: from the latter, it passed to Saunders, and is now the property of the Rev. Onesiphorus Sheere Saunders. The late celebrated oculist of that name, John Cunningham Saunders, who discovered the new mode of operating for cataract, was a brother of the present possessor, and born at Lovistone, in 1775.

In the parish-church are memorials of the families of Yeo¹, Sheere^m, and Saunders.ⁿ

The advowson of the rectory, which till that time had been an appendage of the manor, was purchased, in 1798, by the Rev. Richard Knight, the present incumbent.

NORTH HUISH, or HEWISH, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Plympton; lies about seven miles from Totnes, and about five from Modbury. The village of Lupridge is in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Richard I., to the family of Damarrell; afterwards, to the Trenchards, whose heiress brought it to the Tremaynes. Arthur Tremayne, Esq., sold it in 1792, to Richard Eales, Esq., and Charles Luxmoore, Esq. The former having purchased Mr. Luxmoore's share, sold the whole in 1786, to Richard King, Esq., of Fowellscombe, who built a house on the estate, now the residence of Thomas King, Esq., the present lord of the manor.

Norris, in this parish, gave name to a family who possessed it till the early part of the fifteenth century, when the heiress brought this estate to Sir John Fortescue, father of the Chief Justice. It was for many gener-

¹ Yeo, Gent., 1685; Richard Yeo, Esq., 1750; John Yeo, clerk, 1764; Susanna, daughter of Richard Yeo, Esq., and wife of the Rev. Leonard Herring, 1792.

^m Thomas Sheere, Esq., 1699; Onesiphorus Sheere, Esq., 1770.

ⁿ John Cunningham Saunders, Esq., 1783. There is a memorial also for William Spurway, 1715.

ations in the Fortescues of Wood : it is now the property of Mr. William Bowden.

Boterford, now spelt Butterford, gave name also to an ancient family, from which it passed by successive female heirs to Mey and Gibbes. The last of the Gibbes' family sold it, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the Prestwoods ; in which family it continued till about the year 1740, when it was sold with Whitcombe to Strode. About the year 1788, the late Richard Strode, Esq., sold it to Thomas Palk, Esq. Mr. Palk took down the old mansion, which had been some time the residence of the Strodes, and built a new one on its site. This estate has since passed by successive sales to Thomas Bewes, Esq., and Mr. Thomas Kingwell. It is now vested in the representatives of the latter : the mansion is now occupied as a farmhouse. The Prestwoods resided at Whitcombe.

Blackhall, in this parish, which had been for more than two centuries the property and residence of the Fowell family, has been lately sold to Hubert Cornish, Esq., whose residence it now is.

In the parish-church is the monument of Richard Strode, Esq., who died in 1790. Sir John Perring, Bart., is patron of the rectory.

Thomas Tremayne, Esq., in or about the year 1517^o, gave lands for the foundation of an almshouse.

SOUTH HUISH, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about four miles from Kingsbridge.

The village of Galmpton, and Outer Hope, a little fishing-cove in Bigbury bay, are in this parish.

The manor belonged, for several generations at an early period, to the family of Fitz Stephen. Walter, Lord Manny, was possessed of it in the reign of Edward III. It has been long in the Courtenay family ; and is now the property of Lord Viscount Courtenay, who possesses also the manor of Galmeton, or Galmpton, in this parish. ^p

In the parish-church is the monument of William Clarke, Esq., of Plymouth, 1786. The great tithes belong to the dean and chapter of Salisbury. The church is a daughter-church to West Allington, with which it is held.

^o 9 Henry VIII.

^p Sir William Courtenay died seised of these manors in 1624 : they were probably inherited with Ilton, &c., from the Chiverstons. See "Cleaveland's History of the Courtenay Family," p. 276. and p. 301.

HUNSHAW, in the hundred of Fremington and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies about three miles and a half from Torrington. The small villages of Guscott and Brownsom, or Brownstone, are in this parish.

Henry Fitz Reginald was lord of the manor in the reign of Henry III. It was afterwards in the Champernownes, and passed by successive female heirs to Willington, Beaumont, and Chichester. It now belongs to the Right Honourable Lord Clinton, by descent from the Rolles. Lord Clinton is patron also of the rectory. Mr. Samuel Fisher is lessee of the barton on lives.

This parish sends two boys to the school at Weare Giffard, founded by John Lovering, in 1671.

HUNTSHAM, in the hundred and deanery of Tiverton, lies about four miles from that town.

The manor of Huntsham was, at an early period, successively in the families of Stanton and Dunsland.^a In the year 1310, it was the property of Robert Beare, or Bere, Esq., whose descendants continued to possess it, and to reside at Huntsham, till the early part of the last century, when it passed by sale to Lucas, and since from Lucas to Troyte. It is now the property and residence of the Rev. Edward Berkeley Troyte, D.D., who is incumbent and patron of the rectory.

HUXHAM, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about three miles from Exeter.

Huxham gave name to a family who possessed the manor from the reign of Henry II. to that of Edward III., when its heiress brought it to the ancestor of Sir C. W. Bampfylde, Bart., the present proprietor and patron of the rectory, which is united to Poltimore.

In the parish-church is a memorial of John Acland, Esq., who died in 1622.

IDE, commonly called EEDE, in the hundred of Exminster and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about a mile and a half from Exeter.

The dean and chapter of Exeter have been, from time immemorial, lords of the manor, appropriators of the rectory, and patrons of the benefice, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction. Mrs. Holmes is lessee of the manor. The barton of Fordland belongs to James White, Esq.

IDEFORD, or IDDESFORD, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the

^a Temp. Henry III., Edward I., and Edward II.

deanery of Moreton, lies about two miles from Chudleigh, and about five from Newton Abbot. Olchard is a village in this parish.

The manor of Ideford belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the Boterells, afterwards to the Knovills, and at a later period to the Southcotes, of whom it was purchased, about the middle of the seventeenth century, by an ancestor of the Right Honourable Lord Clifford, who is the present proprietor. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^a

The barton of Holdridge, which belonged to the Worths, passed, in 1702, to the Heles; from whom it descended to William Roberts, Esq.; it was purchased, of Mr. Roberts, in 1806, by the Rev. John Templer, of Lindridge, the present proprietor. The Rev. John Heywood is patron of the rectory.

IDDESLEIGH, or IDSLEIGH, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about three miles from Hatherleigh.

The manor, which had been a royal demesne and settled on Matilda, consort of William the Conqueror, belonged at a later period to the ancient equestrian family of Sully, who had a seat and two parks here. Sir John Sully, the last of the family, who distinguished himself in the Holy Land, is said to have been buried at Crediton, but the figure of a crusader in the church at Iddesleigh is also assigned to him. Iddesleigh is said to have passed by the gift of Sir John Sully to his cousin Lord Martyn, from whom a moiety passed by successive female heirs to Vowel, Smith, and Bingham. It is now the property of Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., by purchase from Sir Charles Bingham, Bart. Risdon speaks of the manor of Iddesleigh as having been given in exchange to St. Leger in the reign of Henry VIII. Perhaps this was the other moiety. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^b

Ash, in this parish, has been a considerable time in the family of Mallet, and is now the property and residence of Hugh Mallet, Esq.

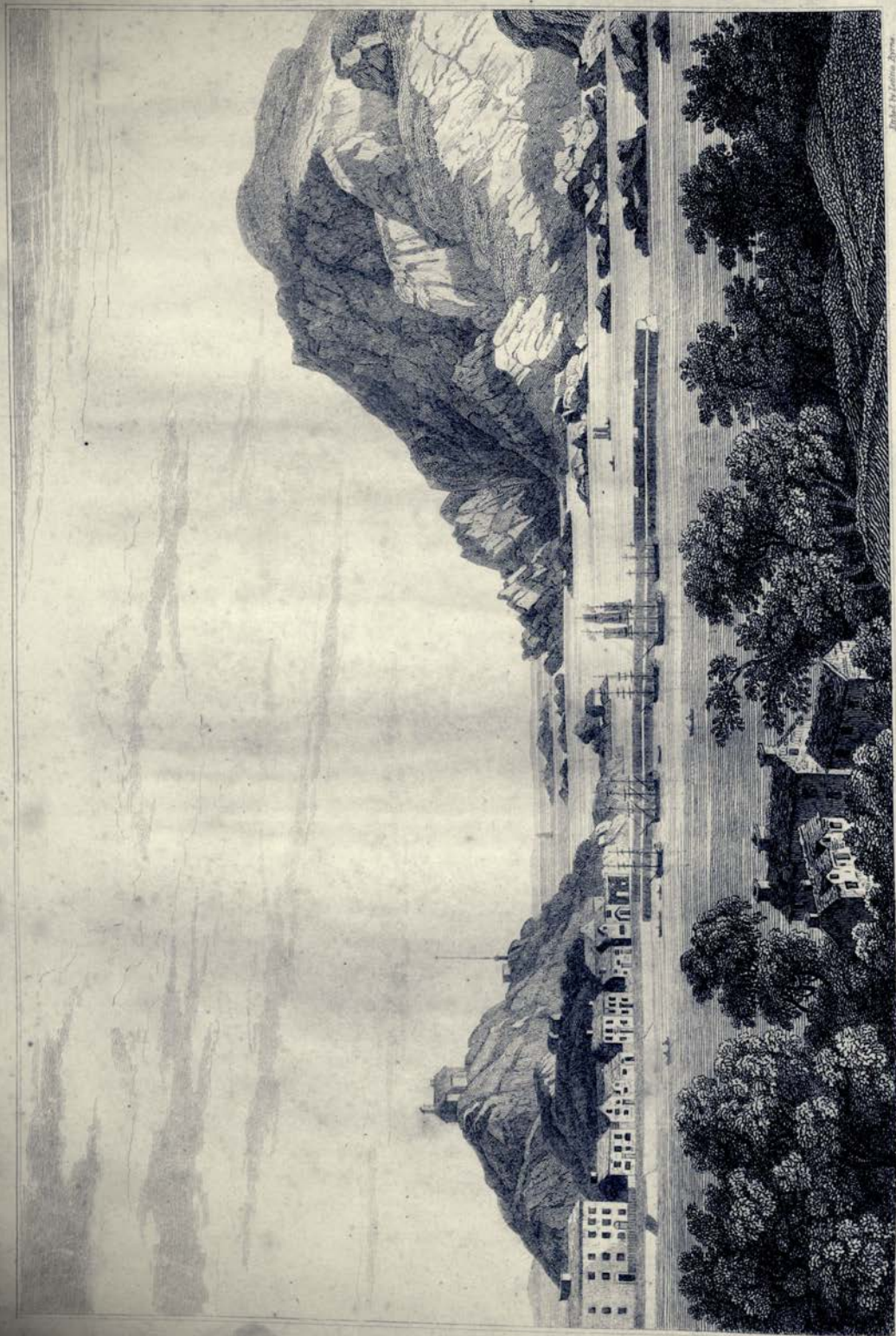
In the parish-church are monuments of James Veale, Esq., of Passaford, 1770; William Mallet, Esq., 1781; and the Rev. William Tasker, the late rector, 1800. The Rev. James Banister is the present patron and incumbent of the rectory.

ILFRACOMBE, or ILFORDCOMBE, a market-town on the north coast, in

^a Hundred Roll.

^b Hundred Roll. temp. Edw. I.

^c Author of "Odes of Pindar and Horace, in English Verse," 3 vols. 8vo.; and "Ode to the Warlike Genius of Great Britain."



Tyneham Harbour.

the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Shirwell, is situated nearly 10 miles from Barnstaple, 40 from Exeter, and 202 from London. It is described in ancient records as a borough.^t The market, which is now held on Saturday, was granted in 1278 to Henry Champernowne, to be held on Monday^u, together with a fair for three days at the festival of the Holy Trinity. There are now two cattle-fairs, April 14. and the first Saturday after August 23. The town is governed by a portreeve.

Ilfracombe appears to have been formerly a considerable sea-port : it contributed six ships and 82 mariners to the fleet destined for the expedition to Calais in 1346. It has a very commodious and safe harbour, much resorted to, particularly in the winter season, by ships passing up and down the Channel from Ireland, &c., there being an excellent pier with a lighthouse. The pier, which is 850 feet in length, was repaired by an act of parliament in 1731, and was partly rebuilt by Sir Bouchier Wrey in 1761. Three large skiffs cruise here in the winter season for the express purpose of assisting vessels in distress. A considerable coasting trade is carried on at Ilfracombe, there being above 70 vessels belonging to the port. The only export is oats. The herring-fishery at this place is considerable. Packets sail hence to Swansea and Bristol.

Ilfracombe has of late years been much frequented as a bathing-place. It is an agreeable summer-residence ; and there are warm baths for the accommodation of invalids.

The number of inhabitants in the town and parish of Ilfracombe, in 1801, was 1838 ; in 1811, 1934, according to the returns made to parliament at those periods.

Ilfracombe having been a garrison of the parliament, was taken in the month of September, 1644, for the King, by Sir Francis Doddington, with 20 pieces of ordnance, as many barrels of powder, and 200 stand of arms.^w

The manor of Ilfracombe was parcel of the barony of Barnstaple, and passed through the baronial families of Martin and Audley to the Bouchiers. It is now the property of their descendant, Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., who has a house at Ilfracombe, at which he has occasionally resided. Sir William Pole gives the descent of another manor which belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the Champernownes. After some descents the heiress of Sir William Champernowne brought it to Polglass, and the heiress of Polglass to Sir William Herle, chief justice

^t Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria.

^u Cart. Rot. 7 Edw. I. No. 33.

^w Walker's Historical Discourses, p. 86.

of the Common Pleas. Sir John Herle, having no issue, conveyed it to William Lord Bonville. Upon the attainder of his representative, the Duke of Suffolk, it fell to the crown. This manor of Ilfracombe appears to have been in the Gorges family in the middle of the seventeenth century. ^x

The manor of Lincombe, in this parish, which belonged formerly to the family of Witchalse, is now the property of John Mervin Cutcliffe, Esq.,^y who had for many generations their seat at Dammage, in this parish, now a farm-house belonging to the family. Johannes de Rupecissa, or Cutcliffe, a learned divine, who wrote against popery in the fourteenth century, was of this family, and is said to have been born at Dammage. The manor of Warcombe in Ilfracombe, is also part of the ancient possessions of the Cutcliffe family.

In the parish-church are monuments of the Cutcliffes^z and Parminters^a; Joan, wife of Nicholas Killiowe, Esq., 1686; Elizabeth, wife of Leonard Prince, (mother of John Prince, author of "the Worthies,") 1657; and a sarcophagus with naval trophies in memory of Captain Richard Bowen, of the navy^b, 1797. There are some memorials also in the chancel of the family of J'Ans.^c

Ilfracombe is a prebend in the church of Salisbury. It was held by the learned Camden as a lay prebend; and there is a tradition of his having resided at Ilfracombe. The prebendary is patron of the vicarage.

^x Hutchins's History of Dorset, vol. iii. p. 34.

^y It was purchased above a century ago by the Cutcliffes.

^z Charles Cutcliffe, Esq., 1637; Eleanor, wife of John Cutcliffe, Esq., 1681, and her two daughters, who died the same year; Eleanor married to Fleming, and Anne to Bury, of Colleton.

^a Mr. William Parminter, of Watermouth, 1677; Mr. Henry Parminter, of Whitfield, in Marwood, 1732.

^b Inscription. "He overcame difficulties surmountable by no common powers, and raised himself to eminence in a profession where eminence is most difficult; amongst distinguished characters he was himself distinguished. In the service of his king and country he was faithful, vigilant, and zealous: in the day of peril he gave proofs of the most daring intrepidity, corrected by the coolest judgment; full of resources, spirit, and the most decisive activity, he at once humbled the foe and saved the friend. The post of danger, to which he was so often appointed, unequivocally attests his superior courage, abilities, and patriotism. Of a life thus spent, and spending in the sacred cause of his king and country, the career was stopped in the unfortunate enterprize at Teneriffe, (under the command of Rear Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K.B.) where he fell; yet still in the path of his duty and of glory, and at the head of his own ship's company, on the 24th of July, 1797, in the 34th year of his age."

^c Walter J'Ans, Gent., 1748, &c. &c.

There was a congregation of Presbyterians at Ilfracombe in 1715 ; and probably at an earlier period. This congregation still exists.

Mrs. Gertrude Pyncomb gave 6*l.* per annum for a boy's school, and 4*l.* per annum for a girl's school in this parish. Ten boys are instructed by Mrs. Pyncomb's benefaction, and 30 by voluntary contributions. Fourteen girls are instructed by Mrs. Pyncomb's charity. There are also a school of industry, in which 44 girls are instructed ; a Sunday-school for 50 boys and 70 girls, on Dr. Bell's plan, and another for 100 boys and 25 girls, supported by the dissenters.

ILSINGTON, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the deanery of Moreton, lies about five miles from Ashburton, and between six and seven from Newton Abbot. Knighton-Beaumont, Leveton, Brimley, and Sigford, are villages in this parish.

The manor of Ilsington belonged at an early period to the family of Beaumont ; in the reign of Edward I. to the Dinhams. After the death of John Lord Dinham, in 1477, it was divided among his representatives. It appears that three shares became eventually vested in the Arundells, who had possessed one share by descent. From Arundell they passed to the Fords of Bagtor, and were conveyed by the devisees of Sir Henry Ford, who died in 1684, to Egerton Filmore, Esq. This estate is now the property of George Templer, Esq., of Stover, who purchased it of the Filmores in or about 1818. The other fourth share has passed with Ingsdon to Charles Hale Monro, a minor, who has the court barton. The lord of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^d

The manor of Aynkesdon, now called Ingsdon, was settled upon a younger branch of the Beaumonts, which continued there till the reign of Edward IV., when the heiress brought it to the Pomeroy family, in whom it continued many years. About or soon after the year 1662, it passed from this family to Sir John Stawell, of whose devisees it was purchased about 1672 by James Rodd, Esq., of Weare. From the Rodds it passed by successive alienations to Tapson and Hale. This estate is now, under the will of the late Charles Hale, Esq., the property of Charles Hale Monro above mentioned. Lord Courtenay has a small manor in Ilsington.

Bagtor belonged to the family of Beare, afterwards to the Fords. John Ford, a popular dramatic writer of the seventeenth century, was of this

^d Hundred Roll.

family, and born at Bagtor in 1586. Sir Henry Ford, secretary for Ireland in the reign of Charles II., is supposed to have been his grandson. He sold Bagtor to the Tothills, of whose descendants it was purchased by the late Lord Ashburton. It is now the property of his son, the present lord.

The great tithes of Ilsington were appropriated to the church of Ottery St. Mary, afterwards to the priory of Plympton, now to the dean and chapter of Windsor, who are patrons of the vicarage. The tithes are held on lease, under the church of Windsor, by Miss Filmore. Mr. John Petvin, vicar of Ilsington, published (1750) "*Letters on Mind*," highly spoken of by Harris in his *Hermes*.

After the defeat of Lord Wentworth's brigade by Cromwell, on the night of the 9th of January, 1646, Ilsington church was occupied for a while as a place of retreat by some of the fugitives, who quitted it on the approach of Cromwell's army.*

Mrs. Jane Ford in 1664 gave lands, now let at 22*l.* per annum, for teaching poor children of this parish, and buying Bibles.

INSTOW, in the hundred of Fremington and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies about six miles from Barnstaple. Bickleton and Worlington are small villages in this parish.

The manor of Instow† belonged, in the reign of Henry III., and till the year 1345, if not later, to the family of St. John. It was afterwards the property of Sir Richard Hankford.‡ It was granted to William Lord Howard in 1586: at a later period it was in the Coplestons, a branch of which family was for some time settled here. In the early part of the last century it belonged to the family of Gibbes, one of the co-heiresses of which was the second wife of Humphrey Sibthorpe, M.D., some time professor of botany in the university of Oxford. His son, in whose favour he had resigned the professorship, became possessed of this manor in right of his mother, and dying before his father, bequeathed this estate to him. This manor, with the manors of Bickleton and Fullingcote, was sold in 1819 by his grandson Coningsby Waldo Sibthorpe, Esq., M. P., to

* Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, where Ilsington is erroneously written Ellington. In *Vicar's Parliamentary Chronicle*, vol. iv. p. 341., is an account of the village being taken by Cromwell: it is there called Ilminster.

† This seems to have been the manor of Johanesto, held in demesne by Walter de Clavel, when the survey of Domesday was taken.

‡ Risdon.

Augustus Saltren Willett, Esq.: Fullingcote belonged to the priory of Barnstaple, and was afterwards in the Coplestons. Wolrington, in this parish, belonged to the family of Chantery, afterwards to the Bouchiers, earls of Bath.

In the parish-church is the monument of Humphrey Sibthorpe, M.D., who died in 1797. In the chancel are memorials for the Rev. John Downe, rector of Instow, 1631; and John Downe, his son, 1640. The former, who was a nephew of Bishop Jewell's, wrote several religious tracts, published after his death by Dr. William Hakewill: he is said to have been a native of Holsworthy. The advowson of the rectory has passed with the manor.

Joan Tucker gave a house and garden, now let at 2*l.* 10*s.*, for teaching poor children of this parish. This is the only endowment for a school.

INWARDLEIGH, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Oakhampton, lies about four miles from Hatherleigh.

The manor belonged anciently to the family of Coffin, and was divided among the co-heiresses of a branch of that family in the reign of Edward III. The Coffins had a deer-park and a mansion near the church, of which there were no remains in Risdon's time. At a later period it was in the family of Dennis: about 1771 it passed, by sale, from Champion to Morris, and is now the property of W. C. Morris, Esq., who is possessed also of the manor of Cleeve, and part of that of Gorhuish in this parish: the other moiety of Gorhuish belongs to John Morth Woollcombe, Esq.: the manor of Curnorthy to Albany Savile, Esq., M. P.

Northleigh, in this parish, was the original property and residence of the family of that name, who continued to possess it in Risdon's time. This barton now belongs to W. C. Morris, Esq. Northcote also gave name to a family; whose heiress married Lutterell in the reign of Henry VI.^b

In the parish-church is the monument of Rebecca, wife of Edward Fortescue, Esq., (daughter of Richard Rolle,) 1686. Mr. Savile is patron of the rectory.

There is a charity-school in this parish, supported by voluntary contribution.

IPPLEPEN, in the deanery of that name and in the hundred of Haytor,

^b Risdon.

lies about five miles from Totnes, and about three from Newton Abbot. The small villages of Daignton, or Doignton, Combe-Fishacre, and Asstor, are in this parish.

A market at this place, on Thursday, was granted in or about 1317, to John de St. Amand, together with two fairs; one for three days at the festival of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and the other for the same time at the festival of St. Andrew the Apostle.

The manor was given by William the Conqueror to Ralph de Fulgeriis. A descendant of this Ralph gave a manor in this parish to the monastery of St. Peter, at Fulgers, which had a cell at Ipplepen.^k It appears by Sir William Pole's notes, that the Fulgers family retained a manor which passed by marriage to St. Amand. A somewhat different, but, perhaps, a reconcileable account of St. Amand's title, appears in the Hundred Roll, where it is stated, that the first lord of the manor of Ipplepen after the Conquest was Ralph de Mullond: he might, however, have been the same person as Ralph de Fulgers. After continuing some time in the descendants of this person, it was seized by the crown for some transgression. Sir William Pole speaks of one of the Fulgers family having been in rebellion in the reign of King John. The Hundred Roll adds, that King John having seized this manor granted it to Nicholas de Lettres; and that on his death, without issue, King Henry III. granted it to Almeric de St. Amand, who was the heir of Fulgers. After the Reformation, Sir Thomas Kitson purchased this manor, which passed with his grand-daughter to Lord Darcey, afterwards Earl Rivers, who was lord of the manor in Sir William Pole's time. It afterwards belonged to Sir John Pettus, by whom it was sold, in 1658, in parcels, the manerial rights being attached to the several portions. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of capital punishment.^k

The manor of Combe Fishacre passed with the heiress of Fishacre to the Uffletes, and from them to the Walronds, by whom it was sold in parcels, in 1768. It is not now known as a manor.

The manor of Battleford, partly in this parish and partly in that of Little Hempston, is the property of Mrs. Short of Bickham.

Ambrook, the property and residence of Mr. William Neyle, has been

^l Rot. Cart. 11 Edward II. 82.

^k The priory of Ipplepen is mentioned in Bishop Bronscombe's Register in 1274: Galfridus is mentioned as prior and rector of the church in 1315 and 1334. Oliver's Historic Collections relating to Devonshire monasteries.

^l Hundred Roll.

nearly 200 years in his family. In the church-yard at this place is the tomb of Richard Ham, vicar, who died in 1672, with some Latin verses, containing a play upon his name.

The church was given, at an early period, to the abbey of St. Peter, at Fulgers. Having been seized by the crown as the possession of an alien priory, in the reign of Edward III., it appears to have continued in the crown till 1438, when it was appropriated to the college of St. Mary Ottery. After the dissolution of that college, it was given to the dean and chapter of Windsor, under which it has been held about 150 years, by the family of George Drake, Esq., the present lessee. The ancestor of Mr. Drake married a co-heiress of Sir Henry Ford, of Nutwell, who held the lease in the reign of Charles II. The dean and chapter of Windsor are patrons of the vicarage, which has lately been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty.

This parish has some romantic scenery, abounding in tors or rocks; particularly a small valley called Stony Coombs. There are several subterraneous rivulets: one of these, beneath the place of its emerging, fertilizes a meadow to such a degree, that without any other manure it produces three crops of grass between March and September.^m

JACOBSTOW, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Oakhampton, lies about four miles from Hatherleigh, and about six from Oakhampton.

I cannot find that any manor of Jacobstow is now known; yet it seems probable that the manor of Jacobescherche, which at the time of taking the Domesday survey was held in demesne by Alveva, a Saxon lady, to whom it had belonged in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was the chief manor of this parish.

The manor of Bromford, in Jacobstow, belonged to the family of Leigh, whose heiress married Beare. This branch of the last-mentioned family took the name of Bromford; and from them it passed by successive female heirs to Prideaux, Strechleigh and Chudleigh. One of the co-heiresses of Chudleigh appears to have brought it to Oxendon, from whom it passed to the Burtons. It is now the property of Charles Burton, Esq., who is patron of the rectory. In the parish-church are memorials of Henry Oxendon, Esq., 1758; John Burton, Esq., 1776; and John Burton, Esq., 1804.

^m From the information of George Drake, Esq.

KELLY, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies on the borders of Cornwall, about six miles from Launceston, and about eight from Tavistock. The village of Medwell, or Meadwell, is in this parish.

The manor and advowson of the rectory have been in the family of Kelly at least from the time of Henry II. Kelly is now the seat of their descendant, Arthur Kelly, Esq. In the parish church are some memorials of this ancient family.^a

KENN, or KENNE, in the deanery of that name and in the hundred of Exminster, lies about four miles from Exeter. There are four tithings in this parish, Haldon, Thornton, Allertown, and Woodbrook. The principal villages are Kennetown and Kenneford.

A market at Kenneford, which is described in ancient records as a borough^o, was granted, in or about 1299, to Hugh de Courtenay, to be held on Thursday, and a fair for two days at the festival of St. Mary Magdalen.^p

The manor of Kenne, which was one of the ancient estates of the earls of Devon, was forfeited by the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter. Of late years, it was in the Oxenham family, who, it is probable, inherited it with Newhouse from the Longs. Having passed by inheritance to Sir J. P. Ackland, Bart., it has been lately purchased of him by Sir L. V. Palk, Bart.

Haldon House, the seat of Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, Bart., was built by Sir George Chudleigh, the last baronet of that family; one of whose co-heiresses brought it to Sir John Chichester, Bart. After intermediate sales to Mrs. Ann Basset, John Jones, Esq., and William Webber, Esq., it was purchased by Sir Robert Palk, Bart., grandfather of the present owner, by whom the house and demesnes were much improved. In the library, which is valuable and extensive, are Chapple's Collections, and other Devonshire MSS. The plantations are upon an extensive scale; several hundred acres having been inclosed for that purpose. On Penhill, Sir Robert Palk erected a triangular tower in memory of General Stringer Lawrence, with his statue, and an inscription in the Persian language. This tower forms a prominent feature in the views for many miles.

Trehill, in Kenne, belonged to the Walthams, whose heiress brought it to Savery: it afterwards passed to the Leys, by purchase, in the year 1745. It is now the property and residence of Henry Ley, Esq., who has a large landed property in this parish.

^a Oliver Kelly, Esq., 1594; Thomas Kelly, Esq., 1605; and William Kelly, Esq., 1627.

^o Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria.

^p Cart. Rot. 28 Edward I.

Bickham has been for a considerable time the property and residence of the Shorts. It now belongs to Francis Baring Short, Esq., and is in the occupation of his mother.

Carswell, in this parish, forms the corps of one of the prebends, formerly belonging to the ancient chapel of the Castle at Exeter: it is now held under the prebendary, subject to a small reserved rent, by Colonel Richard Colleton Dickinson, of the Royal Artillery, who is patron of the prebend.

In the parish-church are monuments of William Long, Esq., of Newhouse, 1728; John Geare, Gent., 1748; the Honourable Rev. Charles Bertie, LL.D., professor of natural history at Oxford, 1746; and William Gould, rector, who is spoken of in his epitaph as a poet and controversial writer^p, ob. 1686. There is also a handsome monument of Richard Waltham, Esq., of Trehill, some time recorder of Exeter, the inscription on which is obliterated. Lord Courtenay is patron of the rectory.

There was, in former times, a chantry chapel in this parish dedicated to St. John.

KENTISBEER, or KENTISBEARE, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Plymtree, lies about three miles from Collumpton. Aller, Wressin, Piswell, France, Orway, Sainthill, Stoford, and Punchadown, or Punchardon, are villages in this parish.

There were anciently two manors of Kentisbeer, one of which had been given by Reginald de Punchardon to the priory of Christ Church in Hampshire, and was conveyed by the prior of that house to Sir Hugh de Bolhay. The other was in the family of Furneaux, and afterwards successively in Frisell, Clopton, and Malloisell. Both these manors became eventually the property of the Bonvilles, and having been forfeited by the attainder of their representative, the Duke of Suffolk, were purchased of the crown by Sir John Wyndham, and are now the property of his descendant the Honourable Percy Wyndham.

The manor of Piswell belonged to the Orways of Orway, in this parish, as early as the reign of Henry II., and passed from them by successive marriages to Hampton, Farrington, and Drake. The Drakes sold Orway to Fly, but retained this manor, which passed with their heiress to May,

^p Several of his sermons of that description were published. A. Wood's Athen. Oxon.

and from May by sale to Henley. Of late years it was in the Bampfylde family, but has been sold and dismembered.

The manor of Blackborough Boty, in this parish, including Punichardon, belonged at an early period to the family of Boty, (the descendants, probably, of Ralph Botina, who held it under William, the King's door-keeper, at the time of the Domesday survey,) and afterwards successively to Cobham and Bonville. After the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, it was purchased by the father of Sir William Pole. It is now the property of the Rev. James Winsor, having been purchased about the year 1790 of Sir J. W. De la Pole, Bart.

Wood, in this parish, was, in the reign of Edward III., the property and residence of the Whitings, from whom it passed by marriage to Walrond; it has continued in the last-mentioned family to the present day, being now vested in the sisters of W. H. Walrond, Esq., of Bradfield; the wife of Samuel Southwood, Esq.; and the widow of Captain Tristram Whitter.

In the parish-church is the tomb of John Whiting, Esq., 1529; and that of Mary, Lady Guldeford, wife, first, of Sir Henry Guldeford, K.G., and afterwards of Sir Gawen Carew, ob. 1558. She was daughter of Sir Robert Wotton. There are memorials also of the family of Eveleigh.¹ An ancient inscription in verse on the rood loft purports that it was built by Anstice Wescomb, who gave the profits of it to the poor. Mr. Wyndham is patron of the rectory.

KENTISBURY, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Shirwell, is situated in the north part of the county, between two and three miles from Comb Martin. Patehole is a village in this parish.

The manor belonged to the ancient family of Lupus or Wolfe. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the co-heiresses of Anthony Wolfe married Long and Randall, the former died without issue. Mr. Richard Richards, who died in 1632, purchased the manor and barton, with the advowson, of Humphrey Randall, Esq. The manor and barton are now the property of Henry Beavis, Esq., whose father purchased them of the Richards' family. The Rev. Charles Sweet, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory. Three of the Richards' family were successively rectors of Kentisbury.

¹ William Eveleigh, Gent., 1671; William Eveleigh, rector of Wolborough, 1700.

The last of these held the rectory 52 years : he rebuilt the parsonage-house, and died in 1761.

Mrs. Mary Jones, in 1711, gave a portion ($\frac{5}{7}$) of the rent of lands, now let at 8*l.* 8*s.* per annum, for the instruction of poor children of this parish. Mrs. Jones was the last of the Randall family.

KENTON, in the hundred of Exminster and in the deanery of Kenne, is about seven miles from Exeter, and about eight from Chudleigh. It was anciently called a borough town.* Week, Cofford, Southbrook, Fenbridge, Staplake, Starcross, East Town, West Town, Lyston or Lyson, Heyton, Wilsworthy, and Cheverstone, are villages in this parish.

Risdon says that a market at this place, and a fair at the festival of All Saints, were granted by King Henry III. to the men of Kenton, at the desire of the Earl of Cornwall, his brother ; but I cannot find any record of the charter. A tradition has prevailed, however, that there was formerly a market at Kenton on Wednesday.† Mr. Chapple says that a sort of great market was held (1773) on Shrove Tuesday, and another on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week.

The manor of Kenton was anciently part of the demesne of the crown, and had been settled on Editha, the consort of Edward the Confessor. It was part of Queen Isabel's dower in the reign of King John, and enjoyed by her after her marriage to the Earl of March. After her death, King Henry III. gave it to his brother Richard Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans.‡ It was afterwards in the Courtenays, Barls of Devon. Having been forfeited by the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, it continued in the crown till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who granted it to Lord Clifton. By him it was conveyed to Sir Warwick Hele. The heiress of Sir John Hele brought it to Sir Edward Hungerford, by whom it was sold to the Duke of Albemarle. John Lord Grenville possessed this manor in the beginning of the last century, and of him or his heirs it was purchased about 1712 by Sir William Courtenay, ancestor of Lord Viscount Courtenay, the present proprietor. The manors of Kenton Courtenay, and of Cheverstone, have long been in the Courtenay family.

Oxton, in this parish, the seat of the Rev. John Swete, belonged originally to a family who took their name from this, the place of their

* Chantry Roll.

† Chapple's Collections.

‡ Hundred Roll.

residence. Having passed through various hands, this estate was sold by Hurst to William Martyn, Esq., descended from a branch of the ancient family of the Lords Martyn of Dartington. William Clifford Martyn, Esq., the last of this family, devised it to the present proprietor, then the Rev. John Tripe, of Ashburton, who took the name of Swete by act of parliament. Oxtou is beautifully situated; and the extensive pleasure-grounds have been laid out with much taste.

In the parish-church are monuments of Dulcibella, wife of Thomas Hodges, Esq., of Shipton Moigne, (Gloucestershire,) 1628; Sir Nicholas Martyn, 1653; Elizabeth, wife of William Martyn, Esq., (daughter of Sir Shilston Calmady,) 1695; and John Rashleigh, eldest son of Jonathan Rashleigh of Menabilly, 1651.

The rectory, manor, and great tithes, belong to the dean and chapter of Windsor, who are patrons of the vicarage.

• There was anciently an endowment of 2*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* per annum for a stipendiary priest to officiate in this church one quarter of a year in every three years." Dr. George Kendall, an eminent non-conformist divine, was rector of Kenton.

In the tithing of West Town is the dilapidated chapel of St. Anne, now a dwelling-house. Richard Teage, the lessee, offered, some years ago, to surrender it for the purpose of a school-house, if an endowment, then in contemplation, could be procured; but Lord Courtenay's death, in 1762, put a stop to the intention."

There is a charity-school in this parish on the Madras system, supported by voluntary contribution, in which are about 100 children.

KENNERLY, or KENNERLEIGH, in the hundred of Crediton, and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about five miles from Crediton.

The manor belonged anciently to the Hidons, in which family it continued several descents, after which it passed by marriage to Saint Clere, and at a later period, by successive sales, to Dowrish and Northcote. It is now the property of Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart. The corporators of Crediton are patrons of the benefice; they used formerly to allow the minister a stipend, but as the stipend was nearly equivalent to the tithes accruing in the chapelry, they settled those tithes upon the minister, in

* Chantry Roll, in the Augmentation-office.

* Chapple's Collections.

consequence of which, since the year 1775, Kennerleigh has been presented to as a rectory.

KILMINGTON, in the hundred of Axminster and in the deanery of Honiton, lies about two miles from Axminster on the road to Honiton.

There is a cattle-fair at this place on the first Wednesday in September.

The manor belonged anciently to the barons of Torrington, and was divided among the five co-heiresses of that family. The Mertons possessed two shares, one by inheritance, the other by purchase; these passed to Kirkham, and were sold to the grandfather of Gideon Haydon, who possessed them in Sir William Pole's time. Martyn's share passed to the Audleys, came to the crown by virtue of an entail, and was purchased by Dennis. The two other shares passed from Bryan and Sully to Prous, Warre, and Gould. The whole has been dismembered and divided among the several freeholders.

Dovileshays, since corrupted to Dulcehays and Dulcis, was in the ancient family of Dovile, the last of whom, Sir Thomas Doyile, was attainted in the reign of Edward III. It was afterwards in the Bonvilles. After the attainder of their representative, the Duke of Suffolk, it was purchased by an ancestor of Lord Petre: it was afterwards in the Fryes, whose heiress brought it to George Southcote, Esq. It now belongs to the Rev. Thomas Heberden, B. D., one of the canons of Exeter.

The manor and barton of Hill belonged to the family of De la Hill, afterwards to the Haydons, who were of Hill when Sir William Pole made his collections. This estate is now the property of William Tucker, Esq.

Ballehayes was given in marriage by Matthew, Baron of Torrington, in the reign of Richard I., with his daughter Alice, to John de Balle, whose descendant, in the fourteenth century, sold it to the Bonvilles. From this family it passed by marriage to the Wests, Lords de la Warre, and by successive alienations to the families of Drake and Frye. I have not been able to learn who is the present possessor of this estate.

Coryton, in this parish, the seat of William Tucker, Esq., was rebuilt by his father, Benedictus Marwood Tucker, Esq., in 1756.

In the parish-church is the monument of Thomas Southcote, Esq., of Dulcis, who died in 1715 (put up by George Southcote, Esq., in 1735). This Thomas was grandson of George Southcote, who married the heiress of Frye of Dulcis. George was second son of Southcote of Calverley.

There

There is a monument also of Mrs. Agnes Tucker, daughter of William Tucker, Esq., of Coryton, 1788.

KINGSBRIDGE, a market-town, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies near an estuary of the sea, 19 miles from Plymouth, 36 from Exeter, and 212 from London, by the way of Totnes, but 220 by the mail-coach road.

The market was confirmed^x, about the year 1461, to Buckfast Abbey, to be held on Saturday, together with a fair for three days at the festival of St. Margaret.^y The market is still held on Saturday for corn, butchers' meat, and other provisions. The old market-house, which stood very incommodiously in the middle of the street, was pulled down about the close of the last century. The fair is now held on the 20th of July and the two following days, if the 20th happen on a Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday; otherwise it commences on the Tuesday after the 20th. Cattle and horses are sold only on the first day; cloth, crockery, trinkets, &c., during the whole continuance; and some stalls are kept up for nine days. A stuffed glove is hung out at the market-house during the fair, as at Chester, and as it is said also to have been at Gold Sithney, in Cornwall.

Large quantities of woollen-cloths are made at the town-mills. This manufacture was introduced in 1798: there is a manufacture of serges in the town of later establishment. Ships of burden come up to Kingsbridge at high-water: there are two quays, one of which is in the adjoining parish of Dodbrook, and the other in the parish of West Allington. The chief exports are cyder, corn, malt, and slate; the imports, chiefly coals from Sunderland, &c.

The number of inhabitants in the parish of Kingsbridge was, in 1801, 1117; in 1811, 1242, according to the returns made to parliament at those periods.

The manor of Kingsbridge, which belonged to the abbot and convent of Buckfastleigh, as parcel of the manor of Churchstow, was granted by Philip and Mary to John and Barnard Drake: it was conveyed by them almost immediately to Sir John Petre, ancestor of Edward Lord Petre, who, in 1793, sold it to John Scobell, Esq., the present proprietor.

^x The market at the *novus burgus*, within the manor of Churchstow, is mentioned in the Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I. It was then held on Friday.

^y Cart. Rot. 39 Hen. VI., No. 4.

Knowle House, which stands just above the town, belongs to Sir Edwin Baynton Sandys, Bart. It was occupied for several years by the late George Montague, Esq., an eminent naturalist, and author of some esteemed works in that science, who died there in 1815. His valuable collection of preserved birds, &c. has been purchased since his death by the trustees of the British Museum.

In the parish-church are memorials for George Geffery, 1641; and George Hughes, 1667, successively ministers of Kingsbridge; Grace, wife of Alexander Blanch Flower, Gent., daughter and heir of John Thomas, Esq., by a co-heiress of Pomeroy of Ingsdon, 1683; and Mr. William Duncombe, 1698.

The church of Kingsbridge is supposed to have been originally built by permission of the rector of Churchstow, about the reign of Edward I.² It was rebuilt and dedicated to St. Edmund in 1414. The parishes of Churchstow and Kingsbridge form an united vicarage; the parish of Kingsbridge, which was taken out of Churchstow, is indeed of very small extent, not much exceeding 30 acres.

The great tithes, which were appropriated to the abbey of Buckfastleigh, belong to the corporation of Exeter, to which they were given, in 1613, by Sir John Acland for charitable uses. The King is patron of the vicarage. The vicar has a stipend of 20*l.*, payable out of the great tithes, and a small glebe in Churchstow. The stipend has been augmented with 6*l.* per annum, bequeathed by the Rev. Francis Kingston, rector of Newton Ferrers, who died in 1725, and by Queen Anne's bounty, with which the great tithes of the manor of Stanscombe and certain lands in the parish of Sherford have been purchased.

Mr. William Duncombe, who died in 1698, founded a lecture in this church, and endowed it with 50*l.* per annum, the lecturer being to supply the place of the vicar on that part of each Sunday when his duty should require his attendance at Churchstow, and to preach once a month on a week-day; the lecturer to be chosen by his trustees with the consent of the inhabitants, and not to be either the vicar or the master of the free-school.

The Quakers have had a meeting at Kingsbridge ever since the year 1659, if not before. The Baptists, Independent Calvinists, and Wesleyan Methodists, have also meeting-houses at Kingsbridge. The meeting-house of

² The deed of permission has no date.

the Baptists was originally built in 1702, and rebuilt in 1799. It is endowed with 20s. per annum, given by Mr. Robert Hammick: there was also a benefaction of 40*l.* given by Mr. David Trathan, which has been expended by the trustees in building. The Independent Calvinists occupy the meeting which formerly belonged to the Presbyterians. Thomas Burnell, of Kingsbridge, gave the interest of 400*l.* three per cents. to the pastor of this meeting. The meeting-house of the Wesleyan Methodists was built in 1814.

The grammar-school, in this town, was built by Mr. Thomas Crispin, fuller, a native of Kingsbridge, in 1670. Mr. Crispin, by his will, charged an estate in Bradninch with an annuity of 30*l.*, one half of which he appropriated to the master of the school, for teaching fifteen boys, of Kingsbridge, grammar; 5*l.* for teaching twenty-five poor boys English; and 5*l.* per annum for teaching them to write. He bequeathed also the sum of 20*l.* to be laid out in land, or put out to interest, for buying books, &c. for the school; but this is said never to have been paid by his executor.

Mr. Duncombe, who founded the lecture, and bequeathed lands for that and other purposes, now producing an income of about 500*l.* per annum*, directed that 10*l.* per annum, if the estate would permit it, should be given, for four years, to one, two, or three poor scholars, educated at the free-school, as an exhibition at Oxford or Cambridge; the surplus to be given in apprentice-fees of 8*l.*, and the same sums for setting them up in business. The exhibitions have not of late years been applied for. In the school-room is a portrait of the founder, with a large hat, grey hair, and a crutch-stick. In the Education-report, printed by the House of Commons in 1818, it is stated, that there have been no boys in the school for several years past.

John Gore, in 1528, gave lands to trustees, charged with the buying of cakes, and wine, and ale, to be spread on a table in the chancel for the priests and other attendants, who were to proceed thence to the font, and there pray for the souls of the donor, his wife, father, mother, &c., who there lay buried: further, to pay on every Good Friday, to ten poor people, one penny each, in honour of the Passion, when it should be sung or said, five *Paternosters*, five *Ave-marias*, and one *Credo*; and one halfpenny each, to twenty other poor persons, for purposes nearly similar. There are several lands given for the repairs of the church, and other purposes; the feoffees of which have an ancient seal, with a bridge of three arches, and a crown over it, with this legend, *Sigillum Regis Pontis*.

* Including about 80*l.* funded property.

David Tally, or Talley, an eminent grammarian, educated at St. Mary's Hall, in Oxford, in the sixteenth century, was a native of Kingsbridge.

KINGSTON, in the hundred of Ermington and in the deanery of Plympton, lies about three miles from Modbury.

The manor was given, by King Henry I., to Matilda Peverell, and continued some descents in that family. John Peverell^b held it in 1274. Soon afterwards it belonged to William, Lord Martin; from whom it passed successively to the Audleys, Bouchiers, and Wreys. The late Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., sold it, about the year 1744, to John Julian, Esq., of Plymouth; from whom it descended to Richard Julian, Esq., the present proprietor. The manor of Scobbescombe belongs to Thomas Hillersdon Bulteel, Esq.

Wonwell, in this parish, gave name to a family who possessed it from an early period, till the reign of Henry VI. They were succeeded by the Hingestons. A co-heiress of Hingeston brought it to the Ayshfords; and the heiress of Ayshford, about the middle of the last century, to Wise. It is now the property of John Wise, Esq., of Totnes. The barton of Langston, in this parish, belongs to Arthur Wise, Esq.

In the parish-church is a monument for John Wise, Esq., who died in 1807. Kingston is a daughter-church to Ermington, and included in the same presentation.

KNOWSTONE, or KNOWESTON, in the hundred and deanery of South Molton, lies about seven miles from the town of South Molton. East and West Knoweston, are the two principal villages in this parish.

At the time of the Domesday survey, it appears that there were two manors of Knoweston (Chenudestane) one belonging to Alfhilla, a Saxon lady, who had held it in the reign of Edward the Confessor; the other to Algar. The manor of Knoweston belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the family of Brett, who conveyed it to Beaple. It was, for some descents, the property and residence of this ancient family, whose heiress married Sir Nigel Loring. One of Sir Nigel's co-heiresses brought this manor to Lord Harington: having passed by successive female heirs to Bonville and Grey, it was forfeited by the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk. The Polards became possessed of it by grant, and Knoweston Beaple was for

^b Hundred Roll.

some descents the residence of a younger branch of that family. It was afterwards in the Shapcotes, who sold it to Courtenay, in the early part of the last century. It is now the property of Charles Courtenay, Esq.

The manor of Wadham, belonged, at the time of the Domesday survey, to an old Saxon, of the name of Ulf, who had held it in demesne ever since the time of Edward the Confessor. It is not improbable, that he might have been the ancestor of the ancient family of Wadham, of whom this was the original residence. After the death of Nicholas Wadham, Esq., founder of Wadham College, in Oxford, this and other estates passed to the heirs general. Wadham is now, in part, the property of the Honourable Percy Wyndham, one of his descendants.

Shapcote, in this parish, gave name to the family of Shapcote, the last of whom died at Exeter, about the year 1770. This estate was purchased of the Shapcotes by the grandfather of Mr. James Handford, the present proprietor.

The great tithes of Knoweston, were appropriated to the abbot and convent of Hartland, to whom the church was given by William de Bottreaux. They have been of late sold off by the impropiator to the land-owners. Mr. Courtenay is patron of the vicarage.

Sir John Berry, an eminent naval officer in the reign of King Charles II., James II., and King William, was born at Knoweston, of which parish his father, Daniel Berry, was vicar, in 1635. This gentleman, who was of a younger branch of the family of Berry, of Berry Narber, was ejected from his vicarage, and, with his family, suffered great distress in Cromwell's time.

LAMERTON, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about three miles from Tavistock. North Brent-Tor, Ottery, and Hilltown, are villages in this parish.

The manor of Lamerton, at the time of the Domesday survey, was part of the possessions of Ruald Adobed : it afterwards belonged to the Giffards, of Weare-Giffard, and has passed with that estate to Earl Fortescue.

The manor of Willestrew, which belonged to the Tremaynes, is now, by purchase, the property of John Carpenter, Esq., of Mount Tavy : that of Waterfall belongs to a minor of the name of Cundy, in whose family it has been for a considerable time.

Collacombe, in this parish, belonged, in the year 1242, to Ralph de Esse; in 1295, to Michael Trenchard: the heiress of Trenchard, brought it to the Tremaynes. It is now the property of Sir William Pratt Call, Bart., having been purchased a few years ago of Richard Eales, Esq., to whom it was sold by the late Mr. Tremayne. Collacombe was, for many generations, the chief seat of the Tremaynes. It is an ancient mansion of the Elizabethan age; the windows, and the fitting up of the rooms, are of the style then prevalent; and on one of the chimney pieces is the date of 1574. In a large irregular room, twenty feet in height, is a large and lofty transom window, divided into eighteen compartments, and containing above 3200 panes of glass. This old mansion is now occupied as a farm-house.

In the parish-church are monuments of the families of Fortescue^d and Tremayne.^e

The

^d Hugh Fortescue, Gent., and his lady, with their effigies, 1650.

^e The most remarkable monument of the Tremayne family is that of Thomas Tremayne, Esq., his wife Philippa, (daughter of Grenville,) and their sixteen children, eight sons and eight daughters, with the effigies of five of the sons. Edmund, the second son, who had been servant to the Marquis of Exeter, was put on the rack, on the supposition that he had been privy to Wyatt's conspiracy: for the resolution which he had shown on this occasion, he was, on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, made one of the clerks of the council. Richard, the fourth son, was a divine, and obliged to fly his country, in the reign of Queen Mary. Nicholas and Andrew were the two celebrated twins, of whom Risdon gives the following account:— "They were so like in all their lineaments, so equal in stature, so coloured in hair, and of such resemblance in face and gesture, that they could not be known one from the other; no not by their parents, brethren, or sisters; but privately, by some secret mark; or openly, by wearing some several coloured ribbon, or the like; which, in sport, they would sometimes change, to make trial of their friends' judgment; which would often occasion many mirthful mistakes. Yet somewhat more strange it was, that they agreed in mind and affections, as much as in body; for what one loved, the other desired; so, on the contrary, the loathing of the one was the dislike of the other. Yea, such a confederation of inbred power and sympathy was in their natures, that if Nicholas was sick and grieved, Andrew felt the like pain, though they were far distant and remote in their persons; and this without any intelligence given to the other party. And what is farther observable, if Andrew was merry, Nicholas was so affected, although in different places, which long they could not endure to be, for they ever desired to eat, drink, and sleep and wake together. Yea, so they lived, and so they died. In the year 1564, they both served in the wars at Newhaven, in France, (now better known by the name of Havre de Grace,) where, in this, they something differed, that the one was a captain of a troop of horse, the other, a private soldier; but still with the same sympathy of affection. Being both to the last degree brave, they put themselves into posts of the greatest hazard. At length, one of them

The great tithes of this parish were appropriated to the abbot and convent of Tavistock. They are now vested in Mr. Tremayne, who is patron of the vicarage.

Earl Fortescue has lately granted to the parishioners a spot of ground, for the purpose of building a school-house, by subscription.

Nicholas Rowe, the poet, was the representative of an old family which had long been settled at Lamerton; but he had, personally, no connection with this parish; his father having quitted it, and resided in London. He himself was born in Bedfordshire.

LANDCROSS, or LANCRAS, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Hertland, lies about two miles and a half from Bideford.

The manor belonged, anciently, to the family of Beaumont, from whom it passed to Basset, and from Basset, by marriage, to Pomeroy. It was afterwards in Giffard; Sir John Rolle died seised of it in 1706; it is now the property of Lord Rolle, who is patron of the rectory.

In the parish-church is the monument of Anthony Giffard, lord of the manor, who died in 1649. General Monk appears to have been a native of this village: he was baptized at Lancras, December 11. 1608.

LANDKEY, in the hundred of South Molton and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies about three miles from Barnstaple, on the South Molton road. Newland is a village in this parish.

The manor of Landkey belonged to the family of Beauple, or Beaple, who had their original seat there. After several generations, their heiress brought this estate to Sir Nigel Loring, K.G., in the reign of Edward III. One of Sir Nigel's co-heiresses brought it to Peyvre, whose heiress married Broughton. The widow of the last of the Broughtons gave it to her second husband, the Earl of Bedford; from whom it descended to the Duke of Bedford, who is the present proprietor. Sir John Rolle, who

was slain, and the other instantly stepped into his place; and there, in the midst of danger, no persuasions being able to remove him, he was also slain." The monument was repaired by Arthur Tremayne, descended from Digory, one of the brothers of Nicholas and Andrew. There are also, in Lamerton church, memorials for Andrew Tremayne, Esq., 1709; Arthur Tremayne, Esq., æt. 95, 1794; and Arthur Tremayne, Esq., 1808.

died

died in 1706, was seised of a manor in Landkey, now the property of Lord Rolle.

Acland, in this parish, anciently written Accelana, was the original seat of the family of Acland, to whom it belonged nearly as early as the time of the Conquest. It is now a farm, belonging to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.

In the parish-church is the monument of Sir Arthur Acland, who died in 1610, with the effigies of himself and his lady, (a co-heiress of Malet, and afterwards married to Sir Francis Vincent, Bart.) There are memorials also for John Acland, Esq., (who married the co-heiress of Ratcliffe,) ob. 1553; and John Acland, Esq., 1649. There were formerly some effigies of crusaders in this church, supposed to have been intended for some of the Beaple family. The dean of Exeter is appropriator of the tithes and patron of the perpetual curacy.

There was formerly a chapel of St. Mary, at Herford, in this parish, to which Foulk Bouchier, Lord Fitzwarren, gave some land, in the reign of Edward IV.^f

LANGTREE, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about three miles and a half from Torrington. Stowford and Week are villages in this parish.

The manor, which had been royal demesne, and part of Queen Matilda's dower, belonged, at an early period, to the earls of Gloucester, and descended by successive female heirs to the Spencers, and to the Beauchamps, earls of Warwick. The manors of Langtree and Stowford now belong to Lord Rolle, whose ancestor, Sir John Rolle, died seised of them in 1706. The lords of the manor of Langtree had formerly the power of capital punishment.^g The manor of Week belongs to the very Reverend Joseph Palmer, Dean of Cashel.

Risdon speaks of Riveton as having descended from the Hankfords, through the Botelers, to the St. Legers, of whom it was purchased by Browne. Prince tells us, that Sir Thomas Browne built a house, and inclosed a park, at a place called Browne's Marsh, now in severalties: the family has been long extinct.

In the parish-church is the monument of Abraham Barnfield, of Mambury, in East Putford, 1688; and a memorial of Major John Fraine, who

^f Mr. Incedon's Collections.

^g Hundred Roll, temp. Edward I.

was killed in battle, at Great Torrington, fighting under Sir Thomas Fairfax, February 18. 1646. Lord Rolle is patron of the rectory.

There was formerly a chapel at Crosshill, in this parish, built in 1528.^h

LAPFORD, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, lies about five miles from Chulmleigh. The villages of Filleigh and Eastington are in this parish.

The manor, as parcel of the honour of Torrington, descended to the Umphravilles, and passed, by successive female heirs, to St. John, Arundell of Trecice, and Bagot. It was afterwards in the Radfords, and has since been dismembered. The court barton is now the property of Mr. Philip Kelland, yeoman.

Bury, in this parish, was the original seat of the ancient family of Bury. It is now the property of R. Incedon Bury, Esq., Vice-admiral of the White. Irishcombe, in a detached part of the parish, and adjoining to that of East Worlington, (seven miles from the parish-church,) was, for a considerable time, the property and residence of the Notts, by whom it was sold, in 1770, to Mr. Philip Lane. It is now the property of Sir Richard Godwin Keats, G. C. B., who purchased it in 1801 of the daughter and heir of Mr. Lane, then the widow of Henry Kitson, Esq., of Exeter. The Rev. William Radford is patron of the rectory.

ST. LEONARD, in the suburbs of Exeter, is situated in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Exeter.

Mount Radford, in this parish, is the name of a mansion built in the sixteenth century by Matthew Radford, Esq., whose son Arthur sold it to Edward Hancock, Esq. The widow of Mr. Hancock having married Judge Doderidge, it became, in the latter part of his life, the residence of that eminent lawyer. Mount Radford was made a garrison in 1643, having three pieces of ordnance planted in it by the parliamentary governor of Exeter, when that city was besieged by the King's forces. It was afterwards a royal garrison, and was surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax on the 9th of April, 1646, previously to the treaty for the surrender of Exeter.ⁱ Of late years Mount Radford has been in the family of Baring; it is now the property of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., and in the occupation of Henry Porter, Esq.

^h Mr. Oliver's Notes, from Bishop Veysey's Register.

ⁱ Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, iv. 407.

Larkbear, an ancient mansion in this parish, which was for many descents the seat of the Hulls, was sold by that family to Sir Nicholas Smith. This also has been of late years in the Barings: it is now the property of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., and in the occupation of Algernon Langton, Esq.

In the church-yard of St. Leonard's was formerly a hermitage, in which several women, in succession, led an anchoretical life.^k In this church-yard is the monument of William Musgrave, M. D., an eminent antiquary, who died in 1721. He published some dissertations on the gout, and several antiquarian tracts, which were collected together in four volumes the year before his death. There are monuments also for the Baring family.^l Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., is patron of the rectory, which is exempt from the archdeacon's jurisdiction.

NORTH LEW, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Oakhampton, lies about five miles from Hatherleigh, and about nine from Oakhampton.

The manor, which had belonged to the baronial family of Torrington, was divided among co-heiresses in the reign of Henry III. I find a grant of it in the reign of Edward III. to John, Duke of Lancaster. It was afterwards, for many generations, in the family of Cary. Having been sold, not many years ago, to Mr. Bound of Shipwash, it is now, under his will, the property of two farmers of the name of Vowler and Kingdon, who possess also the barton of Holloway, which belonged to the Carys.

The manor of Harper's Hill, which belonged formerly to the Arscotts, is now the property of Mr. John and Mr. Samuel Honeychurch. The manor of Whiddon, which belonged to the Morices, has been dismembered: the barton is now the property of John Bickle, yeoman. A manor, which belonged to the Arundells, was purchased of their representative, Lord Viscount Galway, by Mr. Carpenter; and is now, by a subsequent purchase, the property of John Morth Woollcombe, Esq.

The barton of Redcliffe, Ritliff, or Rutleigh, on which are the remains of a chapel, belonged formerly to the Prideaux family, afterwards to Sir Thomas Lethbridge, Bart., and now to J. Morth Woollcombe, Esq. On

^k Mr. Oliver's History of Exeter.

^l John Baring, Esq., of Larkbear, 1748; Thomas Baring, Esq., 1757; Francis Baring, Esq., 1810; and John Baring, Esq., 1816.

this barton is a quarry of remarkably fine freestone. The King is patron of the rectory.

LEW TRENCHARD, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about eight miles from Tavistock, and about the same distance from Launceston in Cornwall.

The manor belonged, in the reign of William the Conqueror, to the family of Mules, who held Lew and Wadlescot under Baldwin the sheriff. About the latter end of Henry the Third's reign, Sir John Mules conveyed it to the Trenchards. Before the close of the seventeenth century, Lew Trenchard became the property of the Goulds. The widow of the late William Drake Gould, Esq., bequeathed it to her husband's nephew, William Baring, Esq., who has taken the name of Gould, and is the present proprietor. Mr. Gould possesses also the bartons of Lew and Wood, and an estate called Orchard, which was successively in the families of Arundell, Trelask, Poding, and Wood. In the parish-church is the monument of William Drake Gould, Esq., 1766. Mr. Gould is patron of the rectory.

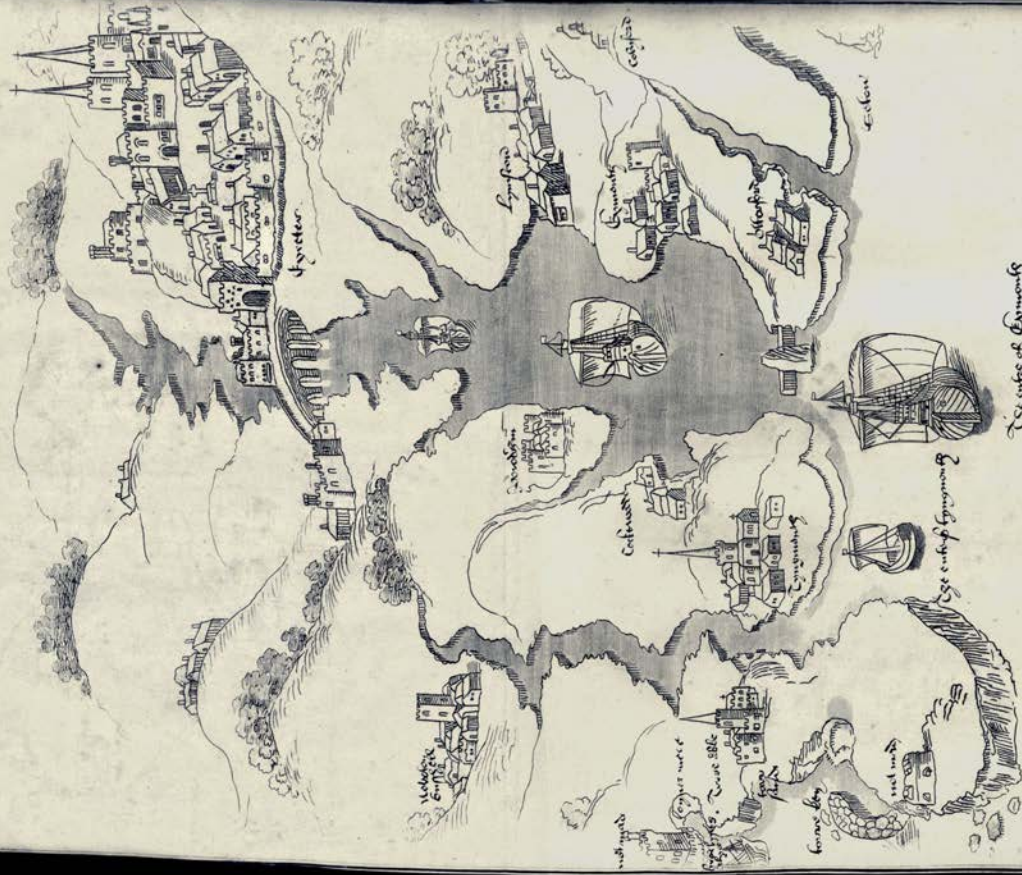
LIDFORD, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about eight miles from Tavistock. The villages of Downtown, Hexworthy, Huckaby, and Dinnabridge, are in this parish: the three last are on Dartmoor, the whole of which extensive district, with the modern vill of Princetown, &c. is within its limits.

Lidford is an ancient borough: in the reign of Edward the Confessor it had eight burgesses within the walls, and 41 without. The record of Domesday states that 40 houses in this borough had been laid in ruins before William the Conqueror came into England. It is probable that this was in 997, when the town of Lidford was burned by the Danes. It is evident, from the Domesday account, that Lidford was then a walled town. Lidford sent burgesses to parliament twice in the reign of Edward I.^m

A market at Lidford was granted, in 1267, to Richard King of Almain, to be held on Wednesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Patrick.ⁿ There is still a fair at Twobridges, on Dartmoor, in this parish, now held on the first Wednesday after the 16th of August, for horses, sheep, cattle, &c.

^m Willis.

ⁿ Cart. Rot. 52 Hen. III. 3.



Exmouth Haven

Exmouth Haven

EXMOUTH HAVEN, &c.

Drawn at Exmouth, in the Spring of 1844, by J. H. H. H.

preserved in the British Museum.

Lidford Castle, in which were held the stannary courts, is now in ruins, the shell only remaining. Within this castle was the prison for offenders against the stannary laws, which, in an act of parliament of the year 1512, is described as "one of the most banious, contagious, and detestable places in the realm."^o That it had not much improved in its repute a century afterwards, appears from Browne's mention of it in one of his poems in the reign of King James :

" To lie therein one night 'tis guest,
'Twere better to be stoned and prest,
Or hang'd — now choose you whether."

Stannary courts were held in Lidford Castle till nearly the latter end of the last century, till about which period a separate coroner had, from time immemorial, been chosen for this parish ; and it was the invariable and very extraordinary custom to elect the oldest man in the parish, whatever were his rank or situation in life.^p

The immediate neighbourhood of Lidford presents some picturesque scenery, which has been much the object of attention to tourists, particularly two cascades, one of which is formed by the fall of the small river Lyd ; and a bridge thrown over a narrow chasm between two rocks, nearly eighty feet in depth.

The manor of Lidford, which had been part of the ancient demesnes of the crown, became afterwards appendant to the earldom and duchy of Cornwall. In 1238, the castle of Lidford and Dartmoor chace or forest were granted by King Henry III. to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall.^q King Edward II., in 1307, granted these premises to his favourite Peter de Gaveston.^r In 1382 Sir Richard Abberbury was made keeper of Dartmoor forest, then in the hands of the crown.^s It appears that the chace and castle of Dartmoor (by which must have been meant Lidford) were soon after this granted to Peter de Courtenay ; for we find that in the year 1404 King Henry IV. revoked a grant which had been made to him of the said castle and chace, because they had been united to the duchy of Cornwall.^t

The extensive district of Dartmoor, the whole of which, as before men-

^o See an account of the cruel usage of William Strode, Esq., in this prison, under the article of Newenham, in Plympton.

^p Chapple's Collections, confirmed by the testimony of persons living, who remember the fact, as communicated by the present curate.

^q Cart. Rot. 23 Hen. III.

^r Pat. Rot. 6 Ric. II. pt. 3. m. 4.

^s Cart. Rot. 1 Edw. II.

^t Pat. Rot. 6 Hen. IV. 17.

tioned, is in this parish, contains about 130,000 acres.^u It is a mountainous waste, abounding with craggy heights called tors, some of which are said to be from 1500 to 1800 feet above the level of the sea. Risdon has been quoted as authority for Dartmoor having been made a forest by King John. It appears, by a record which he quotes, that it was a forest in the time of William the Conqueror: he does not tell us where the record exists. The first part of it, relating to Lidford, corresponds with the survey of Domesday; but Dartmoor is not mentioned in that survey. It is called a forest in the record of 1238, and its boundaries were laid out by perambulation in the following year.^w It has been a general opinion that, because Dartmoor was a forest, it must have been formerly overgrown with woods; but there is no reason to suppose that this bleak exposed district was ever more favourable to the growth of trees than it now is, nor is it likely that, in those early periods, so much pains were taken as of late have been to rear them. The truth is, that a forest did not necessarily abound with trees; it was an open, uninclosed, outlying district (as its name imported), for the keeping of the King's wild beasts.^x This immense tract of land, which, from its unfavourable situation, has hitherto been but little cultivated, affords pasture to great quantities of cattle and an immense number of sheep. The wool of Dartmoor formed a considerable article of exportation in the reign of Edward I.^y The hills or tors on Dartmoor abound with immense masses of granite, and some of them afford magnificent views, particularly High Tor.

Crokern-tor is celebrated as having been the place where the stannary parliaments were anciently held; till within the memory of man the commission was opened and the jurors sworn on this spot; after which, the court was adjourned to one of the stannary towns. The table and seats of moorstone, mentioned by Risdon, were destroyed by the workmen of the late Sir Francis Buller, unknown to him, and the fragments used for some buildings then erecting. Sir Francis, then Mr. Justice Buller, had purchased of Mr. Gullet an estate on Dartmoor, held under the duchy, called Prince Hall. Mr. Gullet, and the late Mr. Bray of Tavistock, who were the first improvers of Dartmoor, had made plantations, and brought part of the moor into cultivation. Sir Francis Buller made further improvements at Prince Hall, which was his occasional residence. The greatest improver of Dartmoor has been Sir Thomas Tyrwhit, some time Lord Warden of the Stannaries, now Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, who, soon after

^u Report of the House of Commons.

^w See Risdon.

^x See Spelman's Glossary.

^y Hundred Roll.

the year 1797, built a mansion for his own residence at Tor Royal, where he made extensive plantations. In the year 1808, at the suggestion of Sir Thomas Tyrwhit, a prison was begun to be built on Dartmoor, near Tor Royal, and finished in 1809, for the residence of the numerous prisoners of war; who had till then crowded the prison-ships at Plymouth. The prison, which was erected after a plan of Mr. Daniel Alexander, consists of five rectangular buildings, each capable of containing more than 1500 prisoners, besides two other spacious buildings, one of which was used as an hospital, and the other appropriated to the petty officers. Adjoining to the prison was the governor's house, and other buildings necessary for the civil establishment. At the distance of a quarter of a mile are barracks, in which the troops who guarded the prisoners were stationed. The space between the walls of the prison formed a military road round the whole; on this the guard paraded: the sentinels were posted on platforms commanding a complete view of the prison. The number of prisoners who have been lodged here has been from five to seven thousand, and the troops necessary to guard them from three to five hundred only. During the war, there were two inns near the prison; and a considerable number of tradesmen of different descriptions, necessary to supply the wants of so large a population, established themselves in the immediate vicinity, besides the proprietors of the public bake-houses, slaughter-houses, and the brewery. After the termination of the war, the public buildings were left vacant, and many of the private dwelling-houses became in consequence unoccupied: several of these have been again tenanted since the commencement of the rail-way, hereafter mentioned. In 1818, it was reported by a committee of the House of Commons, that if the buildings on Dartmoor continued to be untenanted they would fall into decay, and that it would be a considerable benefit to the country if they could be kept up without expense, by the establishment of schools of industry. In consequence of this suggestion, a meeting for the purpose of forming such an establishment was held at the Mansion House, in the month of May, 1820. At this meeting, Henry Brougham, Esq. M. P., announced that his Majesty had given his sanction to such an appropriation of these buildings, had granted a portion of the waste for the purposes of the establishment, had made a princely donation of 1000*l.* towards its support, and named himself the patron of the institution. The object of the benevolent promoters of this plan was; to remove a considerable number of poor children from their profligate associates in the metropolis to Dartmoor, where they are to be religiously educated in the vacant buildings, and to be employed in the culture and dressing of flax. In the first instance, the children selected for this purpose were to

be of the description of orphans only. Some unforeseen difficulties having occurred, the resolutions adopted at the meeting above mentioned have not as yet been put in execution.

An act of parliament passed in the year 1819 for making a rail-way, or tram-road, from Crabtree, in the parish of Egg Buckland, to the Prison of War, on Dartmoor forest, for the conveyance of stone, (granite,) lime, limestone, coal, culm, manure, goods, wares, merchandize, &c.; and to be called the Plymouth and Dartmoor Rail-way. A second act was passed in 1820, to extend this rail-way to the lime-works at Catdown, and also to Sutton Pool, at Plymouth. A third act was passed in 1821, for the purpose of amending the former acts, and giving power to the commissioners to vary the line. This rail-way is expected to be most highly beneficial to the land-owners of Dartmoor, by increasing, in a very great degree, the sale of granite; and affording, by the conveyance of lime and other manure, at a moderate expense, the means of bringing their lands, with greater facility, into a state of cultivation.

Dartmoor was fixed on as the subject of the first prize-poem by the Royal Literary Society, established in 1821; and the prize for the poem on this subject has been recently adjudged to Mrs. Hemans.

In the parish-church of Lidford is the monument of Mrs. Elizabeth Farington, wife of Mr. Thomas Farington, son of Mr. Henry Farington, of Wyzold, in the county of Northampton, who died in 1738, aged 94 years, as it was supposed. The King is patron of the rectory in right of the duchy of Cornwall. The tithes of Dartmoor were granted to the chantry of St. Petrock at Lidford in 1236.* Three pounds per annum are paid as a composition for this grant. In the year 1260 the Bishop of Exeter, on account of the great distance of Balbury and Pashill, two villages on Dartmoor in this parish, gave license to the inhabitants that they should resort to the parish-church of Widdecomb in the Moor, paying their tithe-lambs and three parts of their offerings to the parson of Widdecomb, and the remainder to the parson of Lidford. A chapel was begun to be built at Princetown, soon after the erection of the prison, but it was not completed for several years: the troops assembled in it, to attend Divine service, as soon as the roof was put on, in 1813. Divine service is still performed in this chapel.

LIFTON, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about four miles from Launceston, on the borders of Cornwall. Tinney, High Cookworthy, and Beara, are villages in this parish.

* Pat. Rot. 21 Hen. III.

There are cattle fairs at Lifton on February 2. Holy Thursday, and October 28.

King Charles was with his army at Lifton, on the 31st of July, 1644, on his route towards Cornwall. ^a

The manor of Lifton, which had been parcel of the royal demesne, was given by King John, in 1199, to Agatha, who had been nurse to Eleanor, the King's mother. ^b It seems, that this Agatha married William de Gattendon; for the reversion of the manor of Lifton, after the death of the said William, and Agatha his wife, was granted, in 1204, to Queen Isabel. ^c It seems, nevertheless, that they were afterwards possessed of the fee, which they sold to Andrew de Cancellis, or Chanceaux. ^d John de Chanceaux surrendered it to the crown, in the reign of Edward I. That monarch gave the manor, hundred, and advowson, to his son, Thomas de Woodstock, from whom this estate descended through the Hollands to the Nevilles, Earls of Westmorland; and having been purchased of that family by John Harris, serjeant-at-law, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, continued in his descendants till the death of Christopher Harris, Esq., in 1775. By his bequest, it then passed to the Arundells of Kynegie, in Cornwall: it is now the property of William Arundell Harris, Esq., of Kynegie and of Castle Park, in this parish, who possesses also the manor of Stone, in Lifton; the barton of Gatherleigh, by exchange with the Harrises of Hayne, and that of Whitleigh.

The manor of Ashleigh belonged to the family of Ashleigh from the reign of Henry III. to that of Edward III., when it is supposed to have passed, with its heiress, to Tirell. It was afterwards in the Speccot family, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to Hals and Trelawney. It was sold, by the last-mentioned family, in 1730, to the Bullers; and by them, in 1768, to John Trehawke, Esq., of Liskeard. This manor is now the property of Samuel Kekewich, Esq., of Peamore, devisee and heir-at-law of the late Mr. Trehawke. The barton of Wortham, in this parish, gave name to a family whose heiress brought it to a younger branch of the baronial family of Dynham, or Dinham. Mary Hicks, one of the cousins and heirs of John Dinham, Esq., who died in 1641, brought it in marriage to John Harris, Esq. The late Miss Honor Harris of Pickwell devised it to Mrs. Middleditch. After an intermediate sale to Cook, it was purchased by William Rayer, Esq., the present proprietor. The old mansion is now a farm-house.

^a Walker's Historical Discourses.

^b Cart. Rot. 1 John.

^c Cart. Rot. 5 John.

^d Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I. This manor was held of the chapel of Berkhamsted, by the annual render of a pound of incense.

In the parish-church are monuments of the families of Dinham^c, Kelly^d, and Harris.^e Mr. Harris is patron of the rectory.

A charity-school, in which about eighty children are instructed, on Sundays and Wednesdays, is supported by subscription. Another school, in which twenty-five girls are clothed and educated, is supported by Miss Harris of Hayne.

There is a chalybeate spring near Lifton Bridge.

LIMPSTONE, or LYMPSTONE, in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about eight miles from Exeter, on the Exe. The village of Sowden is in this parish.

King Henry I. gave this manor, anciently called Lenington, to William his steward, whom Sir William Pole supposes to have been William Hastings. The grandson of this William left an only daughter, married to Robert de Bicklegh, and, having no children, gave Limpstone, in her widowhood, to her half-brother, Robert de Albemarle, or Damarell. From this period, the history of the manor is variously stated: Sir William Pole says, that a co-heiress of Damarell brought it to the Bonvilles; and that, after the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, it was purchased by Sergeant Prideaux; whilst Risdon tells us, that, after the Damarells, it was in the Dinhams, and purchased of the co-heirs of that family by Prideaux. It afterwards passed to the Putts of Combe. Most of the lands were dismembered about 1722; but the manor continued several years later in the Putts, under whom it was, for some time, held on lease by Sir Francis Drake, Bart. In 1802, it was sold by Raymond Putt, Esq. to the late Lord Heathfield, and is now the property of his nephew, Thomas Trayton Fuller Elliot Drake, Esq. This manor was held of the King, by the service of presenting to his Majesty two arrows and an oaten loaf, when he should hunt in Dartmoor.^f Sir William Pole speaks of a small manor in this parish which had belonged to the Kirkes of Exeter; and in his time to the Floyers. I cannot find that it is now known.

In the parish-church are monuments of Nicholas Lee, Esq., three times mayor of Exeter, 1759; William Joseph Thomas, Esq.; of Coel Helen, Carnarvonshire, 1806; Egerton Filmore, Esq., (no date,) put up in 1799; Joseph Smith, Esq., of Bath, 1793; Mary, relict of John Lewis Gidoin,

^c John Dinham, of Wortham, Esq., 1641.

^d Arthur Kelly, 1628.

^e Arthur Harris, Esq., governor of Mount St. Michael, 1628,—a large monument, with effigies as large as the life, commemorating also Florence, wife of John Harris, Esq., 1635; and William Harris, Esq., 1690; John Harris, Esq., 1657; Sir Arthur Harris, Bart., 1685; and Arthur Harris, rector, 1770.

^f Hundred Roll, temp. Edward I.

Esq., Vice-Admiral of the White, 1803. Thomas Porter, Esq., is patron of the rectory, to which a manor is annexed.

In 1715, there was a congregation of Presbyterians at Limpstone: this meeting still exists.

Henry Metherell, in 1727, gave the sum of 100*l.* three per cents., for teaching poor children of this parish. John Egerton, who died in 1728, gave 20*l.*, now producing 20*s.* per annum, for the same purpose. There are Sunday schools, to the support of which William Welch, Esq., in 1818, gave 300*l.* three per cents.

LINTON, or LYNTON, on the north coast, in the hundred and deanery of Sherwell, is about fifteen miles from Ilfracombe. At Lynmouth, near the confluence of the East and West Lyn, a small fishing village, in a singularly romantic situation, are a few lodging-houses, for the accommodation of such families as resort thither, in the summer season, for the benefit of bathing and sea air. The rivers here produce trout and salmon. The herring-fishery at Lynmouth has, of late years, much declined. There is a quay, at which small vessels lie in fine weather, carrying on a coasting trade, and importing coals, culm, and limestone, and exporting oak-bark, and oats.

It appears, that, in the reign of Edward I., Henry Lovet and Reginald de Lyn were lords of this parish, and, as such, had the power of inflicting capital punishment.*

The manor of Lyn and Linton, with Woolanger or Wolhanger, belonged afterwards to the family of Pyne, who continued to possess it in 1620. They were succeeded by Wichalse, from whom it passed by sale to Short. It is now the property of John Lock, Esq. of Lynmouth, by purchase from Short.

In the parish was, some time since, the monument of Hugh Wichalse, Esq., 1653: there are memorials for the family of Knight, 1730—1769.

The benefice is united to Countesbury. The Archdeacon of Barnstaple is appropriator of the tithes and patron of the curacy.

John Groves, about the year 1770, gave an endowment to the charity-school; but it became void, as being contrary to the mortmain act.

LITTLEHAM, in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies near the southern coast, and forms an united parish with Exmouth, a well-known bathing place, ten miles from Exeter.

The manor of Littleham was given by Ordgar, Earl of Devonshire, to

the monastery of Horton, in Dorsetshire, and was afterwards, in 1122, with other lands of that house, bestowed on the abbot and convent of Sherbourn.^a Sir Thomas Dennis procured a grant of this manor after the dissolution; and it is now the property of his descendant, the Right Hon. Lord Rolle.

Most of the monuments in the parish-church, and in the church-yard, are in memory of persons (some from remote parts of the kingdom) who have died whilst resident at Exmouth for their health.¹

The dean and chapter of Exeter are appropriators of the great tithes and patrons of the vicarage, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction. The *Liber Regis* mentions a dilapidated chapel of St. Saviour, at Chickstow, in this parish.

Exmouth appears to have been one of the principal ports of Devonshire in the reign of King John.^k In 1347, it furnished ten ships and 193 mariners, for the expedition against Calais.^l The Earl of March sailed from Exmouth in 1459. Exmouth fort, then a garrison of the King's, was blockaded by Colonel Shapcote, in the month of February, 1646.^m It was taken on the 15th of March, with nineteen pieces of ordnance, and a great quantity of arms, ammunition, &c.ⁿ Exmouth is a populous town, which has, for many years, been much frequented, for the purpose of sea-bathing. There are warm and cold sea-baths, and every accommodation for invalids.

^a Tanner.

¹ Dorothea, wife of William Richardson, Esq., M. P. for the county of Armagh, 1793; Margaret, daughter of Thomas Graham, Esq., of Edmund Castle, in Cumberland, 1794; Samuel Eyre, Esq., of Newhouse, Wilts, 1795; John Hossack, M. D., physician to the royal hospital at Greenwich, 1796; Lady Whiteford, wife of Sir John Whiteford, Bart., 1801; George Frend, Esq., 1801; Major-General William Elliott, of Larrington, in the county of Roxburgh, 1803; Peter Middleton, Esq., of Hull, 1803; the Rev. Richard Hole, rector of Farrington and Inwardleigh, (see p. 209.) 1803; David Lindlay, Esq., of Drummond, in Haddingtonshire, 1804; Mrs. Mary Wynn, daughter of Sir Rowland Wynn, Bart., 1804; John Chichester Maclaurin, M. D., 1804; John Graham, Esq., 1804; John Hatch Jenkins, Esq., of Butler's town, in the county of Meath, 1805; Thomas Borrett, Esq., of Shoreham, Kent, 1806; John Short, M. D., of Borness, in Scotland, 1807; Gerard Lévinge Vanheythysen, Esq., 1807; Thomas Leventhorp, Esq., 1815; Mary Jane, daughter of Lieut.-General England, 1815; Frances, wife of H. Lumsden, Esq., N. Britain, 1815; George Jardine, Esq., of Edinburgh, 1817; Elizabeth, daughter of A. Fotheringhay, Esq., 1817; Caroline, wife of Timothy Rhodes, Esq., 1817; — Iloff, aged 94, 1819; Henry Cholmley, Esq., 1819; Fairfax Moresby, Esq., of Staffordshire, 1820; Major Calland, 1820; and Samuel Cave, M. D., 1820.

^k See "Madox's History of the Exchequer," p. 530.

^l Hakluyt.

^m Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 182.

ⁿ Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, iv. 402.

Sir William Pole mentions, that the family of Drake had large possessions at or near Exmouth, and that a branch of the family resided here.

Bishop Stafford's Register mentions a chapel of the Holy Trinity, in the town of Exmouth, as existing in the year 1412.^o Lord Rolle is about to build a chapel in this town, at his own expense, for the accommodation of its numerous inhabitants. Robert Drake, Esq., in 1628, charged a moiety of the manor of Hullam, in Withecomb Raleigh, with 7*l.* per annum, towards the maintenance of a lecturer, or preaching minister, and school-master, in Littleham and Exmouth. Sir John Elwill, Bart., in 1724, gave 100*l.*, four per cents., for teaching poor children of this parish. Henry Peardon, in the same year, gave 80*l.*^p, which now produces only 2*l.* per annum. Lord Rolle has built a school-room at Exmouth, for the education of 150 children, on Dr. Bell's plan; and the late Lady Rolle, in 1816, gave the sum of 200*l.*, navy five per cents, towards the endowment of the school, which is aided by the interest of about 85*l.*, accumulated out of savings.

LITTLEHAM, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Hartland, lies about three miles from Bideford.

The manor, which had been a royal demesne, and part of the dower of Matilda, the Conqueror's consort, belonged at an early period to the Stapledons, and passed by heirs female through the Botelers, earls of Ormond, to St. Leger, who sold it to Boteler of Parkham. One of the co-heiresses of the last-mentioned family brought this manor to the Leighs, who possessed it in Risdon's time. It is now the property of George Anthony, Esq., whose father purchased it of the Bassets. Mr. Anthony is patron of the rectory.

LODDISWELL, or LODDESWILL, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about three miles from Kingsbridge. The village of Staunton is in this parish.

The manor of Loddiswell was, at the taking of the Domesday survey, part of the demesne of Joel de Totneis: King Henry II. granted it to William Bruis. Eva, the great grand-daughter of this William, was mother of Milicent de Montalt, under whom this manor was held by the Knovill family in the reign of Edward I. After this I find nothing of it,

^o Mr. Oliver's Notes.

^p Children of the name of Peardon, or Watt, of Exmouth, have a preference to the benefit of this donation.

except that Sir John Elyot possessed it in 1620^a, and that it is now in moieties, one of which belongs to George Furlong Wise, Esq., and the other to Mr. Thomas Harris, by purchase from Morshead. The lord of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^r

The manor of Webbiton belongs to Sir Henry Carew, Bart.; that of Staunton to Sir Henry Carew and G. F. Wise, Esq., whose seat is at Woolston in this parish.

The barton of Hach Arundell belonged anciently to the Arundells of Somersetshire, and afterwards, in the reign of Edward I., to that of Hach. In the reign of Henry IV. it belonged to the family of Carswell, who resided at Hach for many generations. The heiress of Carswell brought it to Langworthy. It is now the property of Walter Prideaux, Esq.

About the year 1463 Thomas Gyll, junior, had the royal license for castellating his mansion at Hach Arundell and enclosing a park.^s

In the parish-church are memorials of the families of Langworthy, &c. Francis Freke Gunston, Esq., is impropriator of the great tithes, and patron of the vicarage.

Richard Phillips, in 1728, gave the profits of a messuage and tenement to be distributed yearly on his tomb to the poor not receiving parish relief.

LOXBEAR, in the hundred and deanery of Tiverton, lies about four miles from Tiverton.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the ancient family of Avenell, whose co-heiresses brought it (temp. Hen. VI.) to Trobridge and Richards. It seems to have been vested eventually in the former, of whose descendants it was purchased, about the year 1600, by Daniel Cudmore, Esq. His descendant and namesake (the last of the family) died in 1723. After this the manor of Loxbear came into the Acland family (most probably by purchase). It is now the property of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., who is patron of the rectory.

^a Esch. 19 Jac. in Chapple's Collections.

^r Hundred Roll.

^s Cart. Rot. 2-4 Edw. IV.

^t Katherine, daughter of William Langworthy, and wife of Jonas Pinsent, 1635; the mother of William Langworthy was heiress of Carswell; Catherine, daughter of Richard Langworthy, wife of Richard Wood of Comb, by Anne, co-heiress of Fursland, 1659; Anne Fursland, daughter of William Langworthy, the same year; Mrs. Elizabeth Rennell, 1648; Caroline Grace, wife of the Rev. George Wise, 1811.

In the parish-church are memorials of Daniel Cudmore, 1637; Zachary Cudmore, 1657; and Richard Abraham, æt. 87, 1802: he was rector 52 years. There was formerly a chapel at Leigh, in this parish, which, in 1777, was a blacksmith's shop.

LOXHORE, or LOXORE, in the hundred and deanery of Sherwell, lies about six miles from Barnstaple. Lower Loxhore and Cott are villages in this parish.

The manor belonged at an early period^a to the Beaumonts, whose heiress brought it to Chichester. It is now the property of John Palmer Chichester, Esq., who is patron of the rectory.

In the parish-church are memorials of the family of Hammond^w, and of the Rev. Richard Carpenter^x, rector, 1627.

LUFFINCOTT, or LUFFINGCOT, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about seven miles from Holsworthy, and about eight miles and a half from Launceston. The village of Shop is in this parish.

The manor belonged to the ancient family of Luffincot, since spelt Lippincot, from a very early period till the reign of Henry V., when it was sold to John Wise, Esq., of Sydenham. It continued in the family of Wise when Sir William Pole made his collections. At a later period, it was in the Morices of Werrington. Humphrey Morice, Esq., the last of that family, bequeathed it to the late Mrs. Luther, who, about the year 1805, sold it to Mr. John Venner and Mr. Joseph Spettigue, to whom it still belongs, together with the advowson of the rectory. Mr. Spettigue resides at the barton near the church..

In the parish-church is a memorial for Elizabeth Slade, daughter of Baldwin Malet, Esq., 1587.

LUPPIT, or LUPPITT, in the hundred of Axminster and in the deanery of Dunkeswell, lies between four and five miles from Honiton. Beacon and Shaugh are small villages in this parish.

^a It was held under Baldwin the sheriff, at the time of the Domesday survey, by Robert de Beaumont.

^w Edward Hammond, 1653; Nicholas Hammond, 1687; Hester, his wife, of the ancient family of Newcourt of Pickwell, 1684; Philip Hammond, 1704; Edward Hammond, 1727.

^x Author of certain assize sermons, &c. See A. Wood.

The manor of Luppit, together with that of Mohuns Ottery, anciently called Ottery Fleming, belonged in the twelfth century to the Flemings. The heiress of Fleming married Reginald de Moun or Mohun, and Eleanor, the elder co-heiress of Sir William Mohun, who died in 1280, married John, Baron Carew. The baronial family of Carew, in consequence of this match, possessed and resided at Mohun's Ottery for several generations. John, Baron Carew, who died in 1363, was Lord Deputy of Ireland: his grandson, Thomas, Baron Carew, who lived in the reign of Henry V., was a distinguished military character. Edmund, Baron Carew, who was killed in France in 1513, left three sons, who all met with an untimely end. Sir Peter Carew, the last survivor, settled Mohun's Ottery, &c. on Thomas Southcote, Esq., who had married his niece, Thomasine Kirkham. Mr. Southcote was in possession in 1589. Sir Popham Southcote, who died in or about 1665, left two daughters, co-heiresses, married to Brian and Southcote. Most of the lands were dismembered from the manor by the Southcotes about 1670: the manor was purchased (probably of the co-heiresses of Sir Popham) by Sir Walter Yonge, Bart. On the sale of the estates of the late Sir George Yonge, Bart. and K.B., about the year 1793, the manors of Luppit and Mohun's Ottery were purchased by William Hawker, Esq., of Poundesford Lodge, in Somersetshire, whose daughter and co-heir, the wife of the Rev. James Bernard, is the present proprietor. Some part of the ancient mansion of the barons Carew is still remaining, and occupied as a farm-house. The park has been long ago converted into tillage.

The manor of Sobbcomb, or Shapcomb, was given to Dunkeswell Abbey by Ivo Fitzalan.¹ After the dissolution, it was in the family of Duke, and is now the property of John Worth Esq., of Worth.

Daldich, or Dalditch, now called Dawlish, in this parish, belonged to the family of Daldich, afterwards, successively, to Meldon and Matesford: from the latter it passed, by successive marriages, to Ferrers and Ashford. It is now the property of the Rev. James Bernard. Shaugh, which had been for some time in the family of Hawker, is now the property and residence of Mr. Bernard.

In the parish-church are some ancient monuments of the Carew family without inscriptions.²

The

¹ Dug. Mon. i. 925.

² One of them is in memory of Sir Thomas Carew, who married a daughter of Sir Nicholas Bonville,

The tithes of this parish were appropriated to Newenham Abbey, the church having been purchased by that monastery of the Mohun family in the thirteenth century^a: they are now vested (with the exception of such lands as belong to their sister, Mrs. Bernard,) in Mrs. Helyar, of Coker Court, Somersetshire, and Miss Hawker, two of the co-heiresses of the late William Hawker, Esq. Mrs. Bernard is patron of the vicarage.

There was formerly a free chapel at Mohun's Ottery adjoining the manor-house, founded by the Carews, and endowed with 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

At Shaugh, in this parish, was, some time since, a meeting-house of the Presbyterians, which has been taken down.

LUSTLEIGH, or LISTLEIGH, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the deanery of Moreton, lies about four miles from Moreton Hampstead.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the family of Widworthy, afterwards (in the reign of Edward II.) to that of Prous. In the succeeding reign the heiress of Prous, then widow of Roger Mules, conveyed it to John Damarell and Alice his wife, her daughter. The co-heiresses of this Alice married Berry and Durnford. In the reign of Henry V. William Burleston conveyed this manor to Sir John Wadham: It was divided between the co-heiresses of Wadham, and is now wholly dismembered. Two thirds were long ago disposed of in lots to the several lessees, and the remaining third was sold in like manner under the powers of the land-tax redemption act, by the Honourable Percy Wyndham. The lord of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^b

Risdon speaks of Barnhouse Bank as the ancient possession of the Barnhouse family. This is now called the manor, or reputed manor, of Barne-Court, and is the property of the Rev. S. Pidsley.

In the parish-church are two ancient monuments, one of which had, in

Bonville, temp. Hen. VII. Another, with a single coat of arms, is said to be that of Sir Peter Carew, the last of the family; but there is a monument for him in the cathedral: it might have been for one of his brothers.

^a Cartulary of Newenham Abbey in the possession of Dr. Wavell.

^b Hundred Roll.

Risdon's time, the arms of Prous, the other he says tradition had assigned (though it should seem without any reason) to Lord Dinham.

Mr. Wyndham retains a moiety of the advowson of the rectory; the Rev. S. Pidsley has the other moiety; as belonging to his manor of Barne-Court.

MAKER, partly in the hundred of East (Cornwall) and partly in that of Roborough, Devon, in the deanery of East, and in the archdeaconry of Cornwall. This parish is partly in Devonshire and partly in Cornwall. The town and manor of Inceworth are in the latter county; the village of Kingsand in Devonshire, together with the church and Mount Edgecumbe. The church lies about two miles and a half from Plymouth Dock.

Makerton was one of the ancient manors of the Valletorts, and passed in the same manner as Trematon to the earls and dukes of Cornwall. The tithing of Vaultersholme, in the Cornish part of the parish, derives its name from the family of Valletort or Vautort.*

Mount Edgecumbe, formerly called West Stonehouse, was the property of an ancient family of that name, whose heiress brought it to Durnford. Sir Piers Edgecumbe, who died in 1539, married the heiress of Durnford. His son, Sir Richard, built a castellated mansion at this place, to which he gave the name of Mount Edgecumbe. Richard Edgecumbe, Esq., the immediate descendant of Sir Richard, having filled several important public offices in the reign of George I. and II. was, in 1742, created Baron Edgecumbe. His grandson George, the third Baron Edgecumbe, was created Viscount Mount-Edgecumbe and Valletort in 1781, and in 1789 Earl Mount-Edgecumbe, to which titles Richard, the present Earl Mount-Edgecumbe, succeeded on the death of his father in 1795.

Mount Edgecumbe House was built by Sir Richard Edgecumbe, son of Sir Piers, who became possessed of the estate by marrying the heiress of Durnford. It is a square building, and had originally, at each corner, circular towers; the hall, in the centre, rising above the other parts of the building. It has, at various times, undergone considerable alterations: the towers, which have been much enlarged, are now octagonal.

The beautiful situation of this mansion, with that of the parks, and the fine and interesting views with which it abounds, have been frequently described. Mr. Carew, who calls it a most curious and noble mansion, says,

* See Rot. Parl. i. 332.

that its appearance from the sea so affected the Duke of Medina Sidonia, the commander of the memorable Spanish Armada, that he determined to reserve it for his own possession, in the partage of the kingdom, which in hope and expectation he had already conquered.^d

Mount Edgcumbe, which was occupied as one of the royal garrisons, to act as a check upon Plymouth, during the civil war, was surrendered to Colonel Hammond, on the 21st of April, 1646, being the last fortress in Devonshire, except Salcomb, that held out for the king.

The manor of Mendinnick, in this parish, partly in Devon, and partly in Cornwall, has been some years in the family of Clark, and is now the property of Mr. William Clark.

In the parish-church are monuments of the Edgcumbe family^e; that of John Boger, Esq., 1783; and of the brave Joseph Hunt, master and commander in his majesty's navy, captain of the Unicorn, who was killed in an engagement with the Vestal French frigate, of superior force, which surrendered to his flag about an hour before he breathed his last, January 11, 1761.

The great tithes of Maker were appropriated to the priory of Plympton. They now belong to Earl Mount Edgcumbe, who is patron of the vicarage.

MAMHEAD, in the hundred of Exminster and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about five miles from Chudleigh. The hamlets or small villages of Hillhead, Whistley, and Gulliford, are in this parish.

At the time of the Domesday survey, the manor of Mamhead was held by Ralph de Pomerai under Baldwin the sheriff; it afterwards belonged to the Peverells, from whom it passed by marriage to the Carews. Sir Peter Carew sold it, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to Giles Balle, father of Sir Peter Balle, Recorder of Exeter, and Attorney General to Queen Henrietta Maria, who rebuilt the manor-house. Thomas Balle, Esq., the last of this family, died in 1749: soon after which Mamhead was sold by his heir, Thomas Hussey Apreece, Esq., to Joseph Gascoyne

^d Survey of Cornwall.

^e Sir Richard Edgcumbe, 1561; Richard Lord Edgcumbe, controller of his majesty's household, whose skill as a draughtsman, and poetic talents, are recorded; and whose character is ably drawn in Lord Orford's "Royal and Noble Authors," 1761; Richard Lord Edgcumbe, 1770, (a handsome monument of various marble, with a sarcophagus, and a bust of the deceased); George, Earl Mount Edgcumbe, admiral of the white, 1795. There are slabs also for Peter Edgcumbe, Esq., 1607, and Sir Richard Edgcumbe, 1639.

Nightingale, Esq., whose sister brought it to her husband, Wilmot Vaughan, the first Earl of Lisburne. It now belongs to his son, John Earl of Lisburne, who, in 1820, succeeded his late brother, Wilmot.

The obelisk of Portland stone, on Mamhead point, about 100 feet high, was built by Thomas Balle, Esq., about the year 1742. Mamhead House, which commands one of the most beautiful views in the south of Devon, was, in great part, rebuilt by Wilmot, Earl of Lisburne, by whom the grounds were laid out, and the whole place greatly improved. Some of the fine trees were planted by Sir Peter Balle; others, by his son. The trees of the *Quercus Ilex* are uncommonly fine, and are remarkable as having been the first of the kind planted in England from acorns. The experiment was made by Mr. Balle, about the year 1696. Several of these trees are ten feet in circumference, at three feet from the ground; and one of them measures thirteen feet six inches in circumference.

It seems most probable that Mamhead House was the royal garrison spoken of by Whitelock as having been abandoned, on the approach of Sir Thomas Fairfax with his army, in the month of January, 1646. It appears to be called Sir Peter Byme's house, by mistake for Sir Peter Balle's, for it is spoken of as near Powderham.

Mamhead is at present occupied by the Right Honourable Sir George Hewett, Bart.

Newhouse, in this parish, was some time the property and residence of the family of Long, whose heiress brought it to the Oxenhams. On the death of William Long Oxenham, Esq., in 1818, it became the property of John Acland, Esq., now Sir John Palmer Acland, Bart., whose mother was the heiress of Oxenham. The house is now occupied by the tenant of the farm.

In the parish-church is the monument of Sir Peter Balle, 1680; and that of Mary, relict of Sir Simon Leach, K.B., and daughter of Lord Clifford, ob. 1715. Sir Peter Balle had seventeen children by his wife, the daughter of Sir William Cook of Highnam, in Gloucestershire. His epitaph intimates that "he had suffered the usual fate of loyalty, at the return of Charles II.; and that, having disobliged the great favourite, he had no other recompence for his services and losses than being restored to his former places." The Earl of Lisburne is patron of the rectory. The parsonage-house, a handsome mansion, and commanding a beautiful prospect, was built by the Rev. Stephen Weston, F.S.A., when rector of this parish.

MĀNADON,

MANADON, or MANATON, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the deanery of Moreton, lies about four miles from Moreton Hampstead, and about eight from Ashburton. Freeland and Water are villages in this parish.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the family of Dennis of Blagdon, and having passed by successive marriages to Horton and Thorn, was sold by the latter to Dymock. From Dymock it passed through the family of Brittricheston to Wivell, of whom it was purchased by Southcote. The manor of Great Manaton belongs now to the Rev. R. Lane of Coffleet. Lord Courtenay claims manerial jurisdiction over Little Manaton.

Hountor was, in the reign of Richard the First, the property of Sir Hugh de Hountor, and was then described as a tithing; his grandson sold it to Langdon; it passed afterwards by successive sales to Gervis and Dymock, and from the latter, with Great Manaton, to Southcote. It is now the property of Mr. William French.

The parish-church was much injured by a thunder-storm, December 13. 1779. The advowson of the rectory, which passed by marriage from Dennis to Kirkham, is now vested in the Rev. William Carwithen, the present incumbent. The great tithes of Little Manaton are appropriated to the church of Salisbury.

MARLBOROUGH, or, as it is usually written, MALBOROUGH, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies near the sea-coast, about four miles from Kingsbridge. The principal villages in this parish are (exclusively of Malborough) Batson, Combe, Bolberry, and Salcombe. Malborough, in some ancient records, is called a borough.

The manor of Malborough, and seven other manors in this parish, Salcombe, Ilton, East Sewer, Bolberry Allen, Bolberry Beauchamp, Hope, and Collaton Prawle, belong to Lord Viscount Courtenay, who holds a court of Admiralty for an extensive line of coast.

Ilton, on which was a castellated mansion, belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the Bozuns, a co-heiress of which family brought it to Chiverston. From the last-mentioned family it came to the Courtenays, Sir John Chiverston having settled it, in case of his death without issue, on his father-in-law, Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon. Mr. Nicholas Adams has a lease of Ilton Castle under Lord Courtenay. The castellated mansion, of which there are now but small remains, was built by Sir John Chiverston, who had a grant from the crown for that purpose in 1335.^f

^f Pat. 9 Edw. III. pt. 2. In this grant the name of the manor is written Yedilton.

Most of these manors came into the Courtenay family with Ilton. Salcombe, Sewer, and the two Bolberrys, are mentioned in the inquisition after the death of Sir William Courtenay, in 1624.^s I find no mention of Malborough. It is evident, from the distinctive names, that the Bolberrys had belonged to the families of Allen and Beauchamp.

The manor of Badeston, or Batson, belonged at an early period to a family of that name, a co-heiress of which brought it to Davels; from the latter it passed by marriage to Harris. It is now, by purchase, the property of Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq., M.P.

The manor of Alston is the property, and Alston House the residence, of Abraham Hawkins, Esq.

Le Yard, in this parish, was the property and original residence of the family of Yard, or At-Yard. On their removal to Bradley, they sold this estate to the Dyers. In 1765, on the failure of male issue in that family, it passed to Samuel Savery, Esq., in right of his great-great-grandmother, who was a Dyer. On Mr. Savery's death, in 1790, it passed under his will to his daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Gillard.

Snape is the property of Peter Ilbert, Esq. by inheritance from his uncle, Lieutenant-Colonel Ilbert. Moulton was, in 1792, the property and residence of Samuel Strode, Esq., now of William Jackson, Esq.

The parish-church is situated on high ground, and has rather a lofty spire. The only monument in it of note is that of James Francis Kelly, Esq., lieutenant, R.N., who was shipwrecked off this coast, September 3. 1802.^h

Malborough is a daughter-church to West Allington. A portion of tithes in this parish, called Merrydole, belongs to the Rev. Roope Ilbert of Bowringsleigh, and another portion called Paul, or Pol., to Lord Courtenay.

Robert Dyer, Esq., of Yard, who died in 1730, gave a house, with a garden, &c., to this parish for the residence of a schoolmaster, to whom the

^s Cleaveland's History of the Courtenay family, p. 301.

^h Inscription:—"He served his country with the greatest distinction during the whole of the late war, in the Channel, in the East and West Indies, in the Mediterranean, in the North Sea, and in Egypt. He particularly distinguished himself in the summer of 1800, in the command of the boats of his Majesty's ship *Mermaid*, with whom, upon different occasions, (in one of which he was severely wounded,) he captured vessels of very superior force, belonging to the enemy. This stone, erected by the direction of Lord Boringdon, is intended as a tribute of respect to the memory of an active, brave, and intelligent officer, and of a good and amiable man."

feoffees of the parish make an allowance of 3*l.* per annum, out of lands given for charitable uses.

Salcombe, a fishing-town in this parish, has a chapel, built originally in 1401. This chapel had been gone to decay beyond the memory of any person living, when it was begun to be rebuilt in 1801, through the exertions, and chiefly at the expense, of John Yates, Esq., of Woodville¹, in this chapelry. Queen Anne's bounty has been obtained for the chapel, the perpetual curate of which is nominated by the vicar of West Allington.

There are three shipwrights' yards at Salcombe. A fair is held at this place at Whitsuntide for trinkets, sweetmeats, &c. &c.

In the parish of Malborough are the remains of an ancient castle, which, in the seventeenth century, was called the Bulwark. It was repaired at the commencement of the civil war, at the expense of above 3000*l.*, and Sir Edmund Fortescue was appointed governor for the King. After having sustained two other sieges, (probably of no long duration,) it was summoned by General Fairfax on the 23d of January, 1645*, and after a long siege, of nearly four months, surrendered on honourable terms to Colonel Weldon, the governor of Plymouth, the governor and lieutenant-governor being allowed to march with their soldiers to the house of the former, at Fallopit. Mr. Hawkins, in his History of Kingsbridge, speaks of the surrender as having happened on the 7th of May: White-lock says, the 1st of June; and Vicars, the parliamentary chronicler, the 3d of June.

MARLDON, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies about five miles from Newton Abbot, and about six from Totnes. The village of Compton is in this parish.

At the time of the Domesday survey, the manor of Compton (Contqne) was held by Stephen, under Joel de Totnais: in the reign of Henry II. it was the property and seat of Sir Maurice de Pole. In the succeeding reign, Alice de Pole gave it to Peter, who took the name of Compton. After seven descents one of the co-heiresses of Compton brought Compton Castle and estate to the Gilberts. It was purchased of the

¹ In Mr. Yates's garden, orange and lemon trees, trained against the wall, perfect very fine fruit: the large aloe (*Agave Americana*) thrives well in the open air, and flowered in the summer of 1820: another plant of this description at Salcombe, which had always grown in the open air, unprotected, flowered in 1774. Mr. Hawkins's History of Kingsbridge.

* Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 176.

latter, not many years ago, by the Templers; and the estate having been sold about 1808 in parcels, the old castellated mansion, now a farm-house, was purchased by Mr. John Bishop, the present proprietor.

The manor of Stantor, in this parish, belonged to the family of Cary, and, having passed by sale to the Mallocks, is now the property of the Rev. Roger Mallock, of Cockington. The manor of Apton belonged to the Trists of Bowden, of whom it was purchased by the Baker family about the year 1799, and is now the property of Sir Frederick Baker, Bart.

In the parish-church are memorials of the families of Gilbert^k, Cary^l, Peter^m, Eastleighⁿ, and of Nicholas Adams Bartlett, Esq., of Ludbrook, 1811.

MARTINHOE, in the hundred and deanery of Shirwell, lies about 10 or 11 miles from Ilfracombe. The villages of Slaten, Slade, and Kimmacot, are in this parish.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the St. Albyns: after passing through several families, it is now the property of George Courtenay, Esq., who is patron of the rectory.

Croscombe, in this parish, was the property and residence of a younger branch of the Berrys, who, after residing there for several generations, sold it to the Chichesters. This estate now belongs to George Acland Barbor, Esq.

In the parish-church is a memorial of Margaret, daughter of Hugh Wichalse, and wife of Richard Blackmore, ob. 1683.

MARWOOD, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Shirwell, lies about three miles from Barnstaple. The villages of Prixford, or Prixworthy, Mudford, and King's Heanton, are in this parish. A fair at Marwood for three days, at the festival of St. Michael, was granted to William Martin, in 1293.^o

Church Marwood was in the family of the Lords Martyn, or Martin, from whom it passed to the Lords Audley, and descended to the Bourchiers, earls of Bath. A part of this parish is within the manor of Braunton

^k An ancient monument of the Gilberts has been already spoken of: there is another for Egerus Gilbert, 1661; and John, his son, 1674.

^l Sir Edward Cary, 1654.

^m John Peter, Esq., 1626; Abraham Peter, Esq., 1632.

ⁿ Yard Eastley, of Stantor, 1737; John Eastley, 1793; John Eastley, Esq., 1812.

^o Cart. Antiq. H. H. No. 5.

Abbots: the remainder is freehold property, for the most part belonging to George Ley, Esq. of Lee House.

West Marwood, or Westcote, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the Marwoods, who continued to possess it till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when one of the co-heiresses brought it to the Chichesters of Hall, in which family it still remains. Westcote was originally the residence of the Westcote family, ancestors of the Lytteltons of Worcestershire, and of the Westcotes of Raddon: Thomas Westcote, the antiquary, was of the latter branch. Thomas Westcote, the head of the family, in the early part of the fifteenth century married the heiress of Lyttelton of Frankly, in Worcestershire, and removed hither. He took the name of Littleton, or Lyttelton, and was father of Sir Thomas Littleton, the learned judge, who, by some of his biographers, is said to have been born at Westcote.

Marwood, some time a seat of the Mervin family, is now, by inheritance, the property of Charles Cutcliffe, Esq., and is occupied by the Rev. William Mules.

Whitfield, in this parish, was the seat of a branch of the Bastard family, which took the name of Whitfield. They were succeeded by the Garlands, who were possessed of it in Risdon's time. John Garland, Esq., the last of the family, sold it about 1704 to the Parminters. It now belongs to George Ley, Esq., in whose family it has been nearly fifty years. The rectory is in the patronage of St. John's College, Cambridge, by purchase from Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart. Mr. Harding, who was presented in 1714, was rector for 68 years, dying in 1782.

In the parish-church is a monument for William Parminter, Esq., Inquisitor-general for the South-Sea Company, in Terra Firma, who died in Panama, 1737; Mary, daughter of Parminter, and wife of George Ley, Esq., 1726; and the families of Garland^p, Mervin^q, Chichester^r, and Hartnoll.^s

In the church-yard are some memorials for the family of Ley.^t There was formerly a chapel at Westcote barton. The *Liber Regis* speaks of the chapels of Westcote and Whiteford, in this parish, both in ruins.

^p William Garland, barrister-at-law, 1618; Dorothy, wife of John Garland, Esq., 1677.

^q Richard Mervin, Esq., 1740; John Mervin, Esq., 1750.

^r Eleanor, wife of John Chichester, Esq., of Hall, 1634; Ann, relict of John Chichester, of Hall, and daughter of Sir Arthur Basset, 1664; Eleanor, daughter of Edward Pine, of East Downe, married first to John Garland, and afterwards to Henry Chichester, Esq., 1663.

^s 1645; &c.

^t 1750, &c.

The Rev. Richard Harding gave by will, in 1782, the sum of 250*l.*, with which was purchased 389*l.* 15*s.*, 3 per cent. consols, three-fifths of the interest of which is appropriated to the purpose of a school for poor children.

William Westacott, labourer in husbandry, who died in 1814, having, by his industry and saving habits, accumulated a fortune of 700*l.* left 100*l.*, 3 per cents., to this school.

MARY ANSLEIGH, or MARIANSLEIGH¹, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about four miles from South Molton. The village of Alswear, is in this parish.

Risdon speaks of this place as having been at an early period in the Weinards, and afterwards in the Pollards. The manor is now the property of Sir John Davie, Bart.: it was purchased, in 1579, of Robert Dyllon, Esq., of Chymwell, by Mr. John Davy, of Exeter, together with the rectory and advowson.

The great tithes are vested in the corporation of Exeter, as trustees of John Davy, Esq., who, by his deed, in 1599, directed that the minister should enjoy all the profits, subject to the payment of 16*l.* 10*s.* per annum to the almshouse founded by him in Exeter.

MARY CHURCH, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies near the sea-coast, about two miles from Torquay, and about five from Newton Abbot. The village of Babicomb is in this parish.

At the time of the Domesday survey, the manor of St. Mary Church was held under Earl Moreton, by Richard, ancestor, it is probable, of Robert de St. Mary Church, who possessed the manor in the reign of Henry II.: his heiress married de Rotomago. It was afterwards in the Lords Audley, and passed from them, by female heirs, to the Bouchiers, earls of Bath. From the latter it passed, by sale, to the Fords of Bagtor. It is now the property of George Cary, of Tor Abbey, whose family purchased it of the Fords.

The manor of Comb Pafford, in this parish, belonging to Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, Bart., was purchased by his father of John Savery, Esq., to whom it had been conveyed by the dean and chapter of Exeter, under the powers of the land-tax redemption-act.

¹ The name seems to have been a corruption of Mary Anstey; for the parish is called in some records Anstey St. Mary.

The manor, or reputed manor, of Edginswell, belonged to the Southcotes. In 1773, a moiety of it was purchased of John Henry Southcote, Esq., by the father of the Rev. Aaron Neck, the present proprietor, who resides in the manor-house; the other moiety was purchased by Mr. Richard Codnor, and now belongs to his three grand-daughters, minors.

The manor of Colleton Sheephay, or Shiphay, was purchased, in 1742, of Sir John Lear, of Lindridge, by William Kitson, Esq.: it is now the property and residence of his grandson, the Rev. William Kitson.

The barton of Babicombe was formerly a seat of the Heles, with whose heiress it passed to Trelawney: having passed with Stapeldon and other estates to the daughters of the Honourable Rose Herring May, it was sold by them to the Right Honourable Lord Clifford, who is the present proprietor.

Cadwell, built by the late Sir Thomas Louis, Bart., is now the seat of his son, Sir John Louis, Bart. Hampton House, built by the late R. H. Anguin, Esq., is now the property and residence of Thomas Wilson France, Esq.

In the parish-church is the tomb of Margaret, wife of John Hobrine, 1526. The dean and chapter of Exeter are appropriators of the great tithes and patrons of the vicarage, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction.

MARY STOWE, or MARISTOW, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about seven miles from Tavistock. The small villages of Cholwell and Dipford-town, are in this parish.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the family of Hampton, afterwards to the Trenchards. No manor is now known by that name; but the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, who is descended from the Trenchards, possesses the manor of Raddon Allerford, in this parish, as well as that of Sydenham, both of which he inherited under the will of the late Arthur Tremayne, Esq.

Sydenham gave name to a family who possessed it in the reign of Henry III., and who were succeeded by that of Mauris. In the reign of Henry IV., it was the property and residence of John Wise, Esq. The heiress of Wise brought it to the Tremaynes. Sydenham House, which occupies three sides of a quadrangle, was erected by Sir Thomas Wise, created K.B. at the coronation of James I., and was, as Risdon describes it, beautified with buildings of such height, that the very foundations were ready to reel under the burden. The hall appears to have been fitted up in 1658. In this old mansion are some portraits of the family of Wise, &c.

Syden-

Sydenham House, having been a garrison of the king's, was taken by Colonel Holbourn, for the parliament, in the month of January, 1645.[†]

In the parish-church is the monument of Sir Thomas Wise, above mentioned, supported by Corinthian columns. * There are memorials also for the Lady Mary, daughter of Edward Viscount Carrickfergus, married, 1. to Thomas Wise, Esq.; 2. to John Harris, Esq.; and, 3. to Sir Henry Cary; ob. 1657; St. John, only son of Edward Wise, Esq., 16..8; and Zenobia, wife of Robert Stafford, Esq., 1608. Mr. Tremayne is patron of the benefice; which is a vicarage endowed with a portion of the great tithes accruing on the south side of the river Lyd. Mr. Tremayne continues a benefaction of 10*l.* per annum, long given by the family, for the education of twenty-five children.

MEAVY, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Tamerton, lies between six and seven miles from Tavistock. Loveton and Brisworthy are small villages in this parish.

The manor^u belonged, at the time of the Domesday survey, to Robert Bastard; afterwards, to the family of Meavy. Sir William Strode was lord of the manor, and had a seat here in 1630. It is now the property of Sir Masseh Manasseh Lopes, Bart., having been purchased by him, in 1808, of Hugh Malet, Esq., in whose family it had been for many years.

The manor of Good-a-Meavy, anciently called God Mewy, which belonged formerly to the family of Pomeroy, is now the property of Joseph Scobell, Esq. The manors of Callisham and Durance belong to T. T. Fuller Elliott Drake, Esq.

The king is patron of the rectory.

MEETH, or METHE, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about four miles from Hatherleigh, and about eight from Torrington.

Meeth belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the Giffards; and afterwards to the family of Dennis, whose heiress brought it to Giffard of Yeo. It now belongs to Richard Preston, Esq., M.P. The manor of Fryes Hele (erroneously called Hele Prior) belonged to the Fryes, whose heiress brought it to the Parkers, of North Molton, ancestors of the Earl of Morley, who is the present proprietor.

[†] Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, iv. 96.

^u By the name of Metwi.

In the parish-church are memorials of the family of Ley.*

The Crockers had an estate also in this parish called Hele, which was their residence before they removed to Lyneham. The Rev. J. Lempriere, D.D., is the patron and present incumbent of the rectory.

MEMBURY, in the hundred of Axminster, and in the deanery of Honiton, lies on the borders of Dorsetshire, about three miles and a half from Axminster. The villages, or hamlets, of East Membury, Longbridge, and North Membury, are in this parish.

There is a cattle fair at this place on the 10th of August.

At the time of the Domesday survey, William Chievre, or Capra, held the manor of Membury (Manburia) in demesne. King Henry I. granted the manors of East and West Membury to Robert de Chandos, who gave West Membury to a priory which he had founded at Goldcliffe, in Monmouthshire. This priory was made a cell to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy; the estates of which having been confiscated, as belonging to an alien monastery, the manor of Membury was, in 1474, given to the dean and chapter of Windsor^x, to which it still belongs. East Membury belonged, in the reign of Edward II., to the Heles, from whom it descended to Franceis, of Comb Flory, and was by that family sold to Hurde. It was afterwards in the Petres, and is now the property of the Right Honourable Lord Petre.

Yarty, in this parish, gave name to a family whose heiress, in the reign of Henry IV., brought it to Frye. It is now the property of the Right Hon. Lord King, whose great uncle, John Lord King, married the heiress of Robert Frye, Esq., who died in January, 1725-6. Yarty is now inhabited as a farm-house.

West Waters, in this parish, was the property and residence of the family of De la Water, whose heiress brought it to Hele, and the heiress of Hele to Perry: it continued in the last-mentioned family for six descents. The co-heiresses of the last heir male sold it to Frye. Having since passed with Yarty, it is now a farm belonging to Lord King.

The barton of Chaldanger, (now called Challenger,) belonged to a family of that name; afterwards to the Bonvilles. After the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, it was granted to Petre. It is now the property of Mr. B. C. Tucker, solicitor, of Chard.

* John Ley, 1705; Thomas Ley, 1713; Thomas Ley, rector, 1748.

^x Rot. Pat. 14 Edw. IV. pt. I.

In the parish-church is the monument of Sir Shilston Calmady, who is said to have been killed at the siege of Ford House, February 3. 1645-6. There are some memorials of the family of Frye of Yarty.^y The cemetery at Membury was consecrated in 1316.^z

MERTON, in the hundred of Shebbear, and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about seven miles from Hatherleigh, and about five from Torrington. The villages of Smithacott and Little Potheridge are in this parish.

The manor of Merton, which had belonged to Earl Harold, was one of the numerous estates, given by the Conqueror to Geoffry, Bishop of Constance; and this was one of the five manors held in demesne by that prelate, who was Chief Justiciary of England, and had been the Conqueror's Lieut.-General at the battle of Hastings.^a Merton gave name to an equestrian family, who possessed the manor from the reign of Henry II. till that of Edward III., when the heiress brought it to the Stawells. It was afterwards in the Rolles, and has passed, by descent, to the Right Honourable Lord Clinton.

The manor of Potheridge, in this parish, belonged, for many descents, to the ancient family of Le Moyne, or Monk. The celebrated General Monk, being the representative of this family, was, for his good services in bringing about the restoration, created Duke of Albemarle, in 1660. He rebuilt the mansion of his ancestors at Potheridge, which was his principal country-seat. The title and the family became extinct, in 1687, by the death of his only son Christopher, Duke of Albemarle; his duchess survived him many years, dying in 1734. The manor of Potheridge now belongs to Lord Rolle. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of capital punishment.^b

The greater part of Potheridge House, which appears to have been finished in 1672, was pulled down after the Duchess's death, in 1734.^c The remainder has been fitted up as a farm-house. The chapel, which was of Grecian architecture, was in a ruinous state in 1770, and has since been taken down, except part of the western wall. The magnificent stables are still standing.

^y John Frye, Esq., 1683; Robert Frye, Esq., 1722; Robert Frye, Esq., 1725-6.

^z Mr. Oliver's notes from Bishop Stapeldon's Register.

^a Another manor, or lands, at Merton, was held by Richard Fitz-Torold, under Baldwin, the Sheriff.

^b Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I.

^c Chapple's Collections.

Mention is made, in Chapple's Collections, that a modus of 3*l.* per annum was paid out of the barton of Potheridge to the rector, who had formerly been entitled to a dinner every Sunday, and the keep of his grey mare; but that these emoluments had been long withhelden.

Speccot was, in the reign of Henry II., the property of Fitz-Bernard, whose posterity took the name of Speccot, and possessed this estate for many generations. The co-heiresses of the last of the family sold it in 1661 to the Fortescues, from whom it passed, by sale, also to the Rolles. It was purchased of Lord Rolle's father by Richard Stevens, Esq., great uncle of Thomas Stevens, Esq., of Winscot, who is the present proprietor.

In the parish-church are memorials of the family of Yeo.^d Lord Rolle is patron of the rectory.

MESHAW, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about six miles from South Molton.

The manor, which had belonged to the Avenells during the thirteenth and part of the fourteenth century, was afterwards in moieties between Fleming and Furneaux: it is now a divided property, the greater share of which belongs to Richard Preston, Esq., M.P.

In the parish-church is the monument of James Courtenay, Esq., of Meshaw House; buried at Molland, in 1683. The Rev. William Tanner is patron and incumbent of the rectory. The advowson belonged, formerly, to the priory of Cornworthy.

MILTON-ABBOTS, in the hundred and deanery of Tavistock, lies on the road from Tavistock to Launceston, about six miles from each. Foghanger and Quither are villages in this parish.

The manor was given, together with the barton of Leigh, to the abbot and convent of Tavistock, by its founder, Ordulph. After the dissolution, it was granted to John Lord Russell, ancestor of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, who is the present proprietor. The manor of Week Dabernon was given to the monastery of Tavistock by John Dabernon, of Bradford, in 1353; that of West Liditon^e, (partly in this parish,) by Odo le Arce-

^d Francis Yeo, 1669; William Yeo, rector, 1687; Mary, wife of Charles Yeo, 1725.

^e This manor was appropriated, by Abbot Champeaux, or Campell, in the year 1290, to the buying of clothes and shoes for the poor; to be distributed in the cloisters of the abbey, on the second of November annually. Oliver's Historic Collections, relating to the Devonshire monasteries, p. 43.

dekne, in 1288; both these, together with the manor of Foghanger, passed to the Russell family, and are the property of the Duke of Bedford, who has built a spacious mansion, in the cottage style, in a beautiful situation, at Inneslegh, now called Endsleigh, where he occasionally resides. The abbot of Tavistock had a park at Inneslegh, in the reign of Richard II.^f Leigh is said to have been one of the country residences of the abbots.

The manor of Ford, which had been in the family of Spooner, and the manor of Chillaton, belonged to the late John Phillips Carpenter, Esq., of Mount Tavy. Chillaton is now the property of his widow; Ford, of his son, John Carpenter, Esq. Mrs. Carpenter possesses also the barton of Combe.

Edgecomb, or Edgecumbe, in this parish, gave name to the ancient family of Edgécumbe, a younger branch of which has been ennobled, and is represented by Earl Mount Edgécumbe. Richard Edgécumbe, Esq., the representative of the elder branch, which has been settled here ever since the reign of Henry III., still possesses, and resides at Edgécumbe.

In the parish-church are several memorials of the families of Edgécumbe^g and Doidge.^h The Duke of Bedford is patron of the vicarage, which is endowed with the great tithes.

Thomas Rundle, Bishop of Derry, is said to have been born at Milton Abbots, about the year 1686. His name does not occur in the register.

MILTON-DAMARELL, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about six miles from Holsworthy. Whitbære, East and West Wonford, are villages in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of William the Conqueror, to Robert de Albemarle, ancestor of the Damarells, of whom it was purchased, in the reign of Edward II., by Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire. After this, it was held under the Courtenays, by the Stapeldons, and their successors, the Hankfords. It is now held under Lord Courtenay, by Earl Stanhope.

A Sunday school for about 100 children is supported by subscription.

^f See Dug. Mon. i. 1001.

^g Thomas Edgécumbe, 1589; Richard Edgécumbe, 1642; Thomas Edgécumbe, 1670; Richard, son of Thomas, 1702; Thomas, son of Richard, 1725; Richard, son of Thomas, 1748; Thomas, his brother, 1763; Thomas, son of Thomas, 1777; Pierce Edgécumbe, aged 94, 1781. The last-mentioned monument was put up by the sons of the deceased; Richard Edgécumbe of Brompton, and Giles Edgécumbe of Canterbury.

^h Richard Doidge, of Leigh, 1584; Richard Doidge, 1661; Richard Doidge, 1717. The representative of this family is Morris Doidge, of Combe.

SOUTH MILTON, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about three miles from Kingsbridge. The village of Upton is in this parish.

At an early period, the manor belonged to the family of Mohun, from which it passed, by marriage, to Carew. Sir James Bagg purchased it of the Carews: it was afterwards in the family of Moore; and is now the property of Walter Prideaux, Esq. Mr. Prideaux became possessed of it by marriage with the daughter of Thomas Trist, Esq., who purchased it of Sir William Molesworth, Bart.

Horsewell House, formerly a seat of the Roopes, is now the property and residence of Peter Ilbert, Esq., representative of the Roopes.

Holwell, in this parish, is the seat of the Rev. H. A. Gilbert, whose ancestors have resided there for many generations.

In the parish-church are monuments of the family of Roope.¹ The dean and chapter of Salisbury are appropriators of the great tithes of South Milton, which is a daughter-church to West Allington.

MODBURY, in the hundred of Ermington and in the deanery of Plympton, is a market-town, fourteen and a half miles from Plymouth, twenty-five from Exeter, and two hundred and eight from London.

Modbury sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. I find no record of the grant of the market. It is held on Thursday for corn, butchers' meat, and other provisions. There were formerly two fairs, at the festival of St. George and St. James. The former only is now kept up, and held on the fourth of May, if it fall on a Tuesday or Wednesday; otherwise, on the Tuesday following. It is a great fair for cattle, clothes, and other merchandize. There is a great market for cattle on the second Tuesday in every month. The principal villages in this parish are Brownston, Leigh, Caton, Penquit, and part of Ludbrook.

The number of inhabitants in the town and parish of Modbury was, in 1801, 1813; in 1811, 1890; according to the returns made to Parliament at those periods.

In the month of December, 1642, Modbury Castle, then held by its owner, Mr. Champernowne, was taken by a party of the parliamentary garrison at Plymouth; and he himself, with Sir Edmund Fortescue, the sheriff,

¹ John Roope, Esq., of Horsewell, 1708; John Roope, his son, 1745; William Roope, Esq., the last of the family, 1761.

Captain Peter Fortescue, Sir Edmund Seymour, his son, then knight of the shire, Mr. Pomeroy, and others, were taken prisoners.^k In the month of February following, Sir Nicholas Slanning, who had entrenched himself at Modbury, with two thousand men, was defeated by the Devonshire clubmen.^l

The manor of Modbury belonged to the Valletorts, barons of Harberton. Roger Valletort conveyed it to Sir Alexander de Okeston, who had married Joan, widow of Ralph de Valletort, supposed to have been a concubine of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans. They had issue, Sir John de Okeston, who died without issue, having, by the command of King Edward II., conveyed Modbury, and other lands, formerly given to his father by Roger de Valletort, to Sir Richard Champernowne. This Sir Richard was son of Richard Champernowne, by Joan, daughter of the above-mentioned Joan, whom Edmund Earl of Cornwall, in a deed, bearing date 12 Edward I., calls sister. Richard Champernowne, the father, was a younger son of Sir Henry Champernowne, of Clist Champernowne. The manor of Modbury continued in the Champernownes for many generations. Sir Arthur Champernowne, who died at Modbury in the reign of James I., was an eminent commander in Ireland, under the Earl of Essex, by whom he was knighted in 1599. In the year 1700, Arthur Champernowne, Esq., the last of this branch, sold the manor and borough to Nicholas Trist, Esq., of Bowden. In 1803, this estate was purchased of one of the co-heiresses of Trist, by Henry Legassicke, Esq., the present proprietor. Richard Champernowne had a licence for castellating his mansion at Modbury in 1334.^m The remains of the castle were purchased of Arthur Champernowne, Esq., of Mr. Henry Legassicke, who, at the earnest request of Mrs. Sarah Champernowne, in 1698, conveyed its site to her; but it appears that, in 1705, she sold what remained of the old castle for the materials. A small part of the mansion, however, yet remains, said to have been a dining-room, now converted into a stable and hay-loft.ⁿ

In the reign of King Stephen, a priory was founded at Modbury, by an ancestor of the Champernownes, as a cell to the abbey of St. Peter *sur Dive*, in Normandy. This priory, with its lands, having been seised by the crown, as belonging to an alien monastery, was first granted, by King Henry VI., to Tavistock abbey; but afterwards was made part of the en-

^k Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, i. p. 226.

^l Ibid. p. 271.

^m Pat. 8 Edward III. m. 4.

ⁿ From the information of Henry Legassicke, Esq.

dowment of Eton College, to which the manor, of Priory still belongs, together with the manor of Penquit and Upton. Modbury priory was held some time under Eton College, by the Champernownes; and it was, in 1630, the seat of a younger brother of that family. The lease has been for several years vested in the family of Rhodes.

The manor of Orchardton, or Orcherton, at the time of the Domesday survey, was held under Earl Moreton by Reginald de Valletort: it belonged, in the reign of King John, to Jordan de la Warr; in the succeeding reign it was the property and seat of a younger branch of the Prideaux family. After continuing at Orcherton for thirteen descents, the last of this branch sold it to Sir John Hele, sergeant-at-law. Having since passed with the Fleet estate, it is now the property of John Bulteel, Esq. The old mansion is occupied as a farm-house.

The manor of Shilveston, or Shilston, was held in demesne at the time of the Domesday survey by Osbern de Salceid. In the reign of Henry III. it was in a family who took their name from this, the place of their residence. From them it passed, by marriage, to Ashleigh. In the fourteenth century it belonged to the family of Goneton, from whom it passed, either by purchase or alliance, to Robert Hill, made one of the justices of the Common Pleas in 1408. Judge Hill's posterity continued here for eight generations, after which the manor of Shilston was purchased by Christopher Savery, Esq., ancestor of Christopher Savery, Esq., of South Efford, the present proprietor, who possesses also the manor of Spriddlescombe in this parish. Shilston House was rebuilt about the year 1813; Spriddlescombe is now a farm-house.

The manor of Wimpston, or Wymston, was granted by King John to John Fortescue in 1209, and appears to have been the first residence of that ancient and noble family in the county. It was alienated, not long before the year 1600, and in 1620 was in the family of Trobridge. It was afterwards successively in the families of Champernowne and Ourry. Paul Treby Treby, Esq., (some time Ourry,) sold it to W. L. Prettyjohn, Esq., who has built a new house on the estate, and is the present proprietor.

The manor of Leigh Durant, in this parish, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of De Leigh. After five descents, the heiress of this family married Revell. The co-heiresses of Revell married Hurst, Hill, and Fountayne. Two parts of this estate became vested in Hurst, and

and passed to Martyn; the other third passed from Hill to Rouse. The manor of Leigh Durant now belongs to Mrs. Ann Fortye.

The manor of South Ludbrook, belonging to the Rev. N. A. Bartlett, is partly in this parish, and partly in Ermington: the manor of North Ludbrook is partly in this parish and partly in that of Ugborough.

The manor of Brownston, or Bromston, belonged formerly to the Valletorts, and was given by Reginald de Valletort to Ralph de Morville, whose son Adam conveyed it to the abbot and convent of Buckfastleigh. After the dissolution of that monastery, it was granted to Sir Thomas Dennis of Holcombe, whose grandson dismembered it, and sold the royalties to the several tenants. The manor of Boyshele belonged to the ancient family of De Bosco or Boys, whose heiress brought it to Speccot. Sir John Speccot was possessed of it in the reign of Charles I. No estate in Modbury is now known by this name. I suspect it to be the same which, by the name of the manor of Modbury, passed by successive female heirs from Speccot to Hals and Trelawney, and, under the same title as Stapeldon^o, is now vested in the daughters of the late Honourable Rose Herring May, of the island of Jamaica.

The manor of Edmerston belonged, at an early period, to a family to whom it gave name: after five descents the heiress of Edmerston married Rous, whose descendants continued to possess Edmerston, and to reside there, for many generations. William Rous, Esq., was the possessor when Sir William Pole made his collections, about 1630. It seems not long afterwards to have passed to the family of Noseworthy: in 1684 Edward Noseworthy, Esq., mortgaged it to Sir John Maynard, sergeant-at-law, by whom it was probably foreclosed. In 1703, Henry Earl of Suffolk, who married the sergeant's widow, joined with that lady in selling it to Mr. John Ford, of Kingsbridge; of whom it was purchased by Mr. Robert Froude, great-grandfather of the Rev. Robert Hurrell Froude, archdeacon of Totnes, who is the present proprietor. Mr. Froude possesses also the adjoining manor of Gutsford, which has passed by the same title.

Little Modbury was, in the reign of Henry III., the seat of Sir Ralph Rous. After five descents, the heiress of this branch brought Little Modbury to Dymock. By virtue of an entail, it passed to Bonville, and became vested in the crown by the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk. It was purchased of the crown by Challons, and passed, by sale, to Hele.

^o See p. 139.

There is no estate of any consequence now at Little Modbury, which is divided into small farms.

The barton of Old Port is said to have taken its name from an old fort which stood on the river Erme. In the reign of Henry III. it belonged to the family of De la Port, one of the co-heiresses of which, after a few descents, brought it to Heanton, and the heiress of Heanton to Somaster. The last-mentioned family continued to possess it for several descents. Sir Samuel Somaster sold it, in or about the reign of James I., to Sir Warwick Hele. Old Port is now a farm belonging to Lord Ashburton.

The barton of Yarnacombe belonged to the Harts for many generations. Samuel Hart, Esq., the last of that family, sold it to William Mackworth Praed, Esq., the present proprietor, who possesses also the barton of West Leigh. Risdon says that East and West Leigh formerly belonged to the family of Challons, and that their estate was called Leigh Challons. He tells us that Hardwinus, son of the Earl of Challons, married the heiress of De la Leigh; that there were divers knights of the Challons family, and that Henry Challons, one of their descendants, made a voyage for the discovery of Virginia, and New England, in which he was taken by the Spaniards and inhumanly treated. The heiress of Challons married into the St. Aubyn family. The greater part of East and West Leigh is now divided into small farms.

Trewin, now called Trayne, or Traine, gave name to a family who possessed it for several descents. John Terry possessed it in the reign of Henry IV. After this the family of Scoos, who owned Colemore also in this parish, possessed and resided at Trayne for several generations. About the middle of the sixteenth century the heiress of Scoos brought it to the Swetes. Adrian Swete, Esq., the last of this family, died in 1755, having bequeathed all his estates to his mother, Mrs. Esther Swete, who died in 1771, having devised them to her relation the Rev. John Tripe of Ashburton, (now of Oxtou,) who took the name of Swete, and is the present proprietor.

In the parish-church are monuments of Mr. Oliver Hill, 1573^p; John, son of John Swete, Esq., of Traine, 1690; and Garnet Loving, captain of the 13th regiment of foot, 1801. There are also some ancient mutilated monuments, which probably were for the Champernowne family.

^p On this monument is a long epitaph in verse, which is printed in Prince's Worthies. It is an acrostic, the first letters of each line forming the words "Oliver Hill of Shilston." By a passage in the epitaph it appears that he had a place at court, and was a military man.

Two-thirds of the great tithes are appropriated to Eton College; and the vicarage is endowed with one-third, with the exception that the College have the whole of the great tithes of Penquit, and the vicar the whole of those of West Leigh. The vicarage is in the gift of the college.

The Independent Calvinists, Baptists, Quakers, and Wesleyan Methodists, have meeting-houses at Modbury.

Dr. William Battie, an eminent physician and medical writer of the last century, was son of Edward Battie, vicar of Modbury, and was born at this place in 1704.

A charity-school was founded at Modbury in the year 1731, by a contribution of the principal inhabitants: a fund of 260*l.* was then raised, from the interest of which 12*l.* per annum is given by the treasurer Christopher Savery, Esq., to a schoolmaster for teaching 12 boys reading, writing, and arithmetic.

MOLLAND, in the hundred and deanery of South Molton, lies about 6½ miles from South Molton.

The manor of Molland Bottreaux, which had been Earl Harold's^a, belonged to the baronial family of Bottreaux from nearly the time of the Conquest till the reign of Henry VI.: the heiress of Bottreaux having married Hungerford, it passed with a daughter of Lord Hungerford to Sir Philip Courtenay, a younger son of Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham, whose posterity possessed and resided at Molland till the extinction of this branch by the death of John Courtenay, Esq., in 1732: his sisters and co-heirs married Chichester and Paston; and a daughter of the latter brought this estate to the Throkmortons. It is now the property of Charles Courtenay, Esq., a younger brother of Sir George Throkmorton^r, Bart. The Bottreaux family had a mansion and park here. The manor-house is now inhabited by the tenant of the farm. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^s

^a To this manor belonged the third penny of the hundreds of North Molton, Bampton, and Braunton, as appears by the Domesday survey, and the third of the pasture of animals on the moors.

^r He took the name of Courtenay on becoming possessed of this estate, as his brother George had done in 1792. George Courtenay, upon the death of his elder^{*} brother, succeeded to his title and estate, and resumed the name of Throkmorton. The Molland estate then devolved to Charles, who, in 1819, took the name of Courtenay, as above mentioned.

^s Hundred Roll.

Molland Sarazen, or Molland Chantpeaux, belonged successively to the families of Sarazen and Champeaux. The latter were succeeded by Lutterell. In Sir William Pole's time it had been five or six descents in the family of Columb. It is now the property of Mr. Courtenay. The manor-house, now called Molland Champion, is occupied by a farmer.

In the parish-church are memorials for the family of Courtenay^t, and a tablet for Daniel Berry, the sequestered minister of Molland, who died in 1654, put up in 1664 by his youngest son, Sir John Berry, the eminent naval officer. The church of Molland was given by William de Bottreaux to Hartland abbey. The great tithes were given by the widow of the last Mr. Courtenay to endow a lectureship at Molland. The benefice is united to Knoweston. The Rev. John Froude is lessee of the advowson under the Courtenays.

Mr. Thomas Clarke, in 1776, gave 4*l.* per annum for teaching poor children of this parish, and a benefaction for books.

NORTH MOLTON, in the hundred and deanery of South Molton, lies about 2½ miles from South Molton. North and South Radworthy, North and South Heasley, Ben Twitchen, Hunston, Walscott, Upcott, and Flitton, are villages in this parish.

A market at this place on Thursdays, and a fair for three days at the festival of All Saints, were granted to Roger le Zouch in the year 1270. " There are now two cattle-fairs, the Tuesday after May 11. and November 12..

The manor having been parcel of the demesne of the crown was settled on Editha, consort of Edward the Confessor : it was given by King John to Roger le Zouch. A co-heiress of Zouch brought it to St. Maur, and a co-heiress of the latter to Bampfylde. It is now the property of Sir C. W. Bampfylde, Bart. The Bampfylde had formerly a seat at North Molton. Court House^w is now inhabited by a bailiff. Sir C. Bampfylde possesses also part of the manor of South Radworthy, which belonged to the

^t John Courtenay, Esq., 1660 ; John Courtenay, Esq., 1684 ; John Courtenay, Esq., 1724 ; (he married a daughter of Lord Treasurer Clifford ;) George Courtenay, Esq., 1731 ; John Courtenay, Esq., 1732 ; (he married the heiress of Gifford of Brightley ;) and Eliz., wife of Philip Shapcote, relict of John Courtenay, Esq., 1700.

^w Rot. Cart. 54 Hen. III.

^w At Barcomb, or Burcombe, the remains of a castellated mansion, said to have been a seat of the Zouches, was standing about the middle of the last century. Chapple's Collections.

ancient family of De Rotomago, and at a later period to the Sydenhams.* The remainder of this manor belongs to the Earl of Morley, who possesses also the manors of Hunston and Flitton, together with the rectorial manor.

In the parish-church is a monument of one of the Bampfylde family, and a memorial for John Burgess, Esq., of Upcott in this parish, 1758, (he married a co-heiress of Escott of Somersetshire).

The church of North Molton, with a manor annexed, was given by Alan le Zouch, in or about 1313, to the monastery of Lilleshull, in Shropshire. It is probable that the Parker family, who have resided from a very early period at North Molton, were, before the Reformation, tenants to that monastery. The Earl of Morley is impropriator and patron of the vicarage. An old mansion called Court is kept by his Lordship in his own hands, but not inhabited.

There were formerly chapels at South Radworthy, Holywell, and Ben Twitchen; the latter had, in 1772, been converted into a dwelling-house.

In 1715 the Presbyterians had a meeting-house at North Molton.[†]

One of the Parker family founded an alms-house at this place for six poor persons, and endowed it with a rent-charge of 5*l.* 4*s.* per annum.

SOUTH MOLTON, in the hundred and deanery of that name, lies on the road from London to Barnstaple, 10 miles from Barnstaple, and 181 from London.

A market at this place, to be held on Sunday, and a fair for five days at the festival of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, were granted to Nicholas Fitz Martin in 1357.[‡] There is now a considerable market for corn, provisions, &c., on Saturday; and there are small markets for butchers' meat only on Tuesday and Thursday. The fair days are the Wednesday before June 22.; and the Wednesday after August 26., for horses and cattle. There are great markets on the Saturday after February 13., and March 25.; before April 23., August 1., October 10., and December 12.

The chief manufactures at this place were formerly serges, shalloons,

* Extent of the Duchy of Cornwall, 17 Jac. I.

† Returns made to Mr. Neale, author of the History of the Puritans.

‡ Cart. Antiq., H. H. No. 5.

and felts^a: coarse woollen cloths are made here for the East Indies and Spain.

About the year 1747 the population of this town was estimated at 2500, about 1773 at 2100. The number of inhabitants, according to the *census* of 1801, was 2753; in 1811, 2739.

South Molton sent burgesses to parliament once in the reign of Edward I.^b

The town of South Molton was incorporated in 1590, and the charter was renewed by King Charles II. in 1684. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, town-clerk; and 18 capital burgesses.

The manor of South Molton was part of the ancient demesne of the crown. In the reign of Edward I. it was held by Lord Martin, under the Earl of Gloucester, by the service of finding a bow with three arrows to attend the Earl when he should hunt in Gower. It was afterwards in the Lords Audley^c, and passed to the crown under an entail in default of male issue. It was some time, by royal grant, in the Hollands, dukes of Exeter.^d Margaret Countess of Richmond had a grant of it for life in 1487. Queen Elizabeth granted the manor to Thomas Whitmore, who conveyed it to Hugh Squier. In 1700 it was purchased by the corporation of the executors of Mr. William Squier, subject to the life-interest of Hugh Squier, Esq., who died in 1710. The lord of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^e

The manor, or reputed manor, of Freynston, in this parish, belongs to the Rev. Richard Bryan, whose family have possessed it for several generations: the lands have been dismembered.

Hache, in this parish, belonged to a family of that name, whose heiress married Worlington in the reign of Henry III.: the grand-daughter of Worlington married Atwater, who took the name of Hache. His posterity continued to possess it and reside here for many generations till the death of the last heir male, about the middle of the last century, or somewhat earlier; it was then purchased by the Acland family, and is now the property of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.

North Aller, or Aure, belonged to the family of Aller, or Aure, whose heiress married Hache in the reign of Edward III. After the death of John

^a Brice.

^b Willis.

^c In the division of Lord Martin's estates, it was assigned to Philip de Columbers, who married the other co-heiress, but she died without issue.

^d Granted by Pat. 12 R. II.

^e Hundred Roll.

Hache, in 1731, it was purchased by the Fortescue family, and is now the property of Earl Fortescue. In the reign of Henry III. Clotworthy belonged to the family of Furlong, which about that time assumed the name of Clotworthy, and continued to possess it for many generations. It is now, by inheritance, the property of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne. Bremridge, in this parish, which belonged anciently to the Tracies, was the seat of Sir John Dodderidge, the judge, and was built about 1622. Having passed, under his will, to his brother, it descended by female heirs to Crossing and Blundell, and is now, by purchase, the property of Earl Fortescue.

In the parish-church at South Molton are monuments of Humphrey Shobrooke, 1642; several children of John Hache, Esq. (1682—1713); John Cruse, first master of the school, 1691; John Molford, Esq., 1692; Peter Pierce, of Molland, 1713; Hannah, wife of Thomas Nott, of Irishcombe, and daughter of Thomas Deane, 1718; Thomas Nott, 1735; John Hutchinson^f, Gent., 1728; Richard Bawden, 1746; and his two wives, Joan, daughter of Arthur Pollard, 1709; Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Pierce, 1745; and the family of Karlake; Henry Karlake, Sarah his wife, and their two sons, “were destroyed by fire in their own house^g,” at South Molton, January 30, 1749.

About two miles from South Molton, at a place called Honiton barton, belonging to the Rev. Lewis Southcomb, is a chapel called Trinity chapel, built, and very handsomely decorated, in 1730, on the site of an ancient chapel, by his grandfather the Rev. Lewis Southcomb, at the expense of above 500*l*. It is floored with black and white marble, and fitted up with cedar and mahogany, with an organ, &c. Over the altar-piece is a picture of our Saviour baptized by John the Baptist. Choir service was performed here in the lifetime of the founder, who had daily

^f Second son of John Hutchinson, of Collumpton, Esq., by a daughter of William Langford, Esq., of Langford, in Cornwall, and one of the co-heiresses of Prowse of Chagford. John, the father, was son of Dr. William Hutchinson, rector of Kenne, canon residentiary of Exeter, and chaplain in ordinary to King Charles I., by Frances, daughter of John Stukly, Esq., and sister of Sir Lewis Stukly; which Dr. Hutchinson was son of Dr. Humphrey Hutchinson, rector of Kenne, and chaplain in ordinary to King James I. (one of the translators of the Bible.)

^g The life of the Rev. John Burgess Karlake, then an infant, now rector of Filleigh, Buckland, and Creacombe, was saved by his nurse-maid jumping out of the window with him in her arms.

prayers in it for his family. He endowed it with 40*l.* per annum, and directed that it should never be made a sinecure; that the stipend should be paid every Lord's day; and that if service was ever omitted, the stipend of that day should go to the repairs of the chapel. There is now only monthly service in it. The founder, and his father of the same name, were both buried in this chapel.

The church of South Molton, was given by King Henry VIII., in 1547, to the dean and chapter of Windsor, in exchange for the manor of Iver, in Buckinghamshire, &c. The tithes are now appropriated to the dean and chapter, who are patrons of the curacy.

In the parish register occurs the following instance of longevity:—William Lake^b, aged 104 years; buried September 2. 1754.

In 1715, the Independents and Baptists had congregations at South Molton.ⁱ There is now a meeting-house of the Independent Calvinists, and another of the Wesleyan Methodists. Samuel Badcock, already mentioned, was born at South Molton, in 1749, and was some time pastor of the independent congregation at this place, before he conformed to the Establishment. The late Mr. Lavington was also some time pastor of the congregation here.

Hugh Squier, the last of that family, in his lifetime built and endowed a school at this place, appropriating the sum of 50*l.* per annum for its support; of which, 20*l.* was given to a grammar master, and 20*l.* to a master for teaching writing and arithmetic. By his will, bearing date 1709, he somewhat altered the endowment, and gave the rectory of Northam, held under the church of Windsor, and the tenement of Upcot, in Swimbridge, to the corporation of South Molton, charged with 40*l.* per annum for the school; which is thus allotted: 25*l.* per annum to the master, (one only being mentioned,) 5*l.* to the trustees, 3*l.* for two annual dinners, and the remaining 7*l.*, for the repairs of the school-house, or the highway between

^b I was favoured by John Bawden, Esq., with a curious memorandum (in the handwriting of his uncle, the Rev. Richard Bawden) relating to the family of Henry Lake, of South Molton, who, probably, was son of this William. "Henry Lake had six shildren; his son Robert was drowned at Bristol; his son Thomas killed by a fall from a mast; his son John went to America, and was never more heard of; his wife was squeezed to death by a waggon; his grandson was drowned in Jamaica; his grand-daughter was killed by being tied neck and heels to a horse, by a parish officer, for the purpose of removing her to South Molton. The officer was tried at Bridgwater, and executed in 1757." Mr. Bawden was present at the trial. Among the burials at South Molton, in 1757, appears Agnes Lake, buried May 3.

ⁱ Returns to queries of Mr. Neale, author of the History of the Puritans.

that and Molebridge; the residue of the profits of the estate, to be thus appropriated: one half to the mayor of South Molton, for his expences during his mayoralty, and the other half for repairing highways in and near the town of South Molton. The late Judge Buller and Mr. Badcock received their education at South Molton school.

A charity-school was instituted at South Molton by subscription, in the year 1711, originally for thirty boys. In 1714, it was extended to ten girls. There are now thirty-five boys and fifteen girls, who are clothed and educated; the boys, in reading, writing, and arithmetic; the girls, in reading, sewing, &c. Various benefactions^k have been given to this school, which has now a stock of about 1800*l.* five per cents., besides subscriptions and collections at annual sermons.

MONKLEIGH, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Hertland, lies about four miles from Bideford, and about two and a half from Torrington.

This parish was called Monkleigh, as having belonged to the priory of Montacute, in Somersetshire, to which the manor of Leigh, in Devonshire, was given by William, Earl Moreton, its founder, in the reign of Henry I. After the Reformation, it came to the family of Coffin; and is now the property of the Rev. John Pine Coffin.

Annery, in this parish, was the seat of the Stapledons, whose heiress brought the manor to Hankford. Sir William Hankford, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, resided here; and dying in 1422, was buried in Monkleigh church, where is a monument to his memory, the inscription of which was visible when Westcote wrote his survey, in the reign of Charles I. Sir William Hankford, who had been appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in 1398, is said to have been the judge who committed Prince Henry, for striking him a blow on the bench; but traditions related as such, even by the most respectable historians, are not much to be relied on; some have ascribed the honor of this transaction to Sir John Hody, who was not on the bench till many years afterwards. Sir William Hankford, was made Chief Justice by King Henry V., soon after his accession, and re-appointed to that high office by his successor; a few months after which he died.

^k The first benefaction was 20*l.*, given by Mr. Henry Blagdon, in 1717. The principal subsequent benefactions have been 200*l.*, by Mrs. Eliz. Squier, in 1734; and 100*l.* by Mrs. Eliz. Northcote, in 1742.

A strange story is told relating to the Chief Justice, which, probably, is wholly without foundation. It is said, that he was so overwhelmed by the troubles of the times, that he wished for death; but not choosing to die by his own hands, he devised this extraordinary scheme to hasten his end. Sending for the keeper of his park at Annery, he scolded him for not being more vigilant, and gave him strict orders to shoot any man whom he should meet with in the park at night, if he refused to answer, or to give a satisfactory account of himself. Having given this charge, he walked out in his park the same night, it being then very dark, and met, as he intended, his certain destruction. So much is this tradition, as told by different writers, at variance with the real history of this learned judge, that Westcote relates it, as having happened about the time of the accession of Henry IV.; Risdon tells it as the consequence of his fear of having offended Henry V., as above related, when Prince; and Holinshed, as having happened in 1470, during the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, nearly fifty years after Sir William Hankford's death, which, it may be observed, really happened when the kingdom was in perfect tranquillity. One of the co-heiresses of Sir Richard Hankford, grandson of the Chief Justice, married Boteler, Earl of Ormond, one of whose co-heiresses brought Annery to Sir James St. Leger. Sir James St. Leger, the grandson, sold it to Tristram Arscott, whose descendant, of the same name, died seised of the capital messuage of Annery, and the manor of Half Annery, in 1621. The heiress of this branch of Arscott married Johnson. Annery was afterwards in the Prusts: it has of late passed through various hands, and is now the property of William Tardrew, Esq. The old mansion of Annery is said to have been famous for a long gallery, in which thirty beds might be placed on each side, in alcoves, so as not to be seen^k: this gallery was taken down about 1800. The house has been modernized by Mr. Tardrew.

In the parish-church are monuments of the families of Coffin^l, Prust^m, Andrewⁿ, and Saltren^o. Mr. Incedon's notes mention also memorials of

^k Polwhele.

^l A large altar-tomb of John Coffin, Esq., 1566; Jane, daughter of John Coffin, 1646, &c. &c.; William Gaye, Gent., 1651; Eliz. his wife, daughter of Coffin, (by whom he had one daughter and heir,) 1640.

^m Joseph Prust, of Annery, 1692; John Prust, of Annery, 1695. There is an inscription, now only in part visible, in memory of their father, Mr. Joseph Prust, who was Lieut.-Colonel to Sir Thomas Stucly, for King Charles I., and lost his hand at the siege of Plymouth.

ⁿ William Andrew, 1646; John Andrew, 1653.

^o John Saltren, Esq., 1784; Rev. Thomas Saltren, 1814.

James St. Leger, Esq., 1509; and Henry Hastings, Esq., 1627. Miss Saltren, of Petticombe, is impropiator of the great tithes, which had belonged to the priory of Montacute, in Somersetshire; this estate was purchased by her ancestors, the Saltrens of Petticombe, in 1646; Miss Saltren has the perpetual advowson of the vicarage also, which was purchased by her family in 1700.

MONKTON, in the hundred of Colyton and in the deanery of Honiton, lies three miles from Honiton.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to Thomas Marcey; in the following reign, the relict of Sir William Bonville had one moiety. The Mohuns were afterwards possessed of the whole; and it descended from them by successive female heirs to Carew and Southcote. In 1773, it belonged to Mr. Hall of Bristol, and is now the property of Christopher Flood, Esq., who purchased of Hall. In the parish-church is a memorial of Thomas Southcote, Esq., of Mohuns Ottery, 1699. Monkton is a daughter-church to Colyton, and in the same patronage.

MORCHARD BISHOP'S, in the hundred of Crediton and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about six miles and a half from Crediton, and about seven from Chulmleigh. The villages of Middlecote, Frost, Oldborough, and Knightstone, are in this parish.

There is a cattle-fair at Bishop's Morchard, on the first Monday after September 8.

The manor belonged, from ancient times, to the bishops of Exeter. It is probable, that it was alienated, with other manors of the see, in the reign of Henry VIII., or that of Edward VI. Sir Peter Carew conveyed it to Southcote, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In Risdon's time it belonged to Boucher, of London. It is now the property of R. H. Tuckfield, Esq. Rolston and Week belong to John Quick, Esq., of Newton St. Cyres. Easton gave name to a family who possessed it for many generations: it is now the property of John Hann, Esq., in whose family it has been for a considerable time.

Mr. Tuckfield is patron of the rectory, to which a manor is annexed.

Thomasine Tucker, in 1733, gave a rent-charge of 10*l.* per annum to this parish for teaching sixteen children.

CRUWYS MORCHARD, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of

of South Molton, lies about seven miles from Tiverton, and about nine from Crediton. The villages of Cotton and Way are in this parish.

The manor had long been in the ancient family of Cruwys, at least as early as the reign of King John, soon after which it acquired the name of Cruwys Morchard. It is now the property and residence of Mrs. Sharland, one of the co-heiresses of Dr. Henry Shortrudge Cruwys, the last of the family, who died in 1804. The lord of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^p

The parish-church, which had been built in 1529, was much injured by lightning in 1689: it was repaired, and the upper part of the tower rebuilt in 1702. There is a memorial in the church for Robert Averay, Esq., of Hookers, in this parish, who died in 1745. Mrs. Sharland, and Mrs. Melhuish, daughter of Dr. Cruwys, are patrons of the rectory, with alternate right of presentation. Robert Gay, in 1725, gave a rent-charge of 1*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* per annum to this parish, one half of which was for the purpose of teaching poor children.

MOREBATH, in the hundred of Bampton and in the deanery of Tiverton, lies about two miles from Bampton, and nine from Tiverton. The small village of Exebridge is partly in this parish, and partly in that of Brushfield, in Somersetshire.

There is a cattle-fair at this place on the Monday after the 24th of August.

The manor of Morebath was in the crown at the time of taking the Domesday survey: Warin de Bassingbourn gave it to the abbey of Berlinch or Barlynch.^q After the Reformation it was granted, with other possessions of that monastery to Sir John Wallop, by whose family it was sold, in 1658, to Thomas Bere, Esq., of Huntsham. It is now the property of his descendant Montagu Baker Bere, Esq. The old manor-house is dilapidated. The late Mr. Bere fitted up a farm-house, for his occasional residence, in the cottage style: it is now occupied by a farmer. The Rev. John Bere built a house on an estate called West Timewell, now inhabited by his widow. Ashdown, in this parish, was the property and residence of the Sayers, a co-heiress of which family having married Davy Bere, Esq., it is now the property of Montagu Baker Bere, Esq. Burston was, about 1700, the residence of Sir John Thorold, who became possessed of it by marriage with Chamberlain: it is now a farm belonging to Mr. Lowdell of Leatherhead, in Surrey.

^p Hundred Roll.

^q Dug. Monast. II. 252.

In the parish-church are some small remains of a window of Barlynch abbey, given to the parish by John Dysse in 1537: there are monuments in this church of Nicholas Sayer, Esq., 1733, (his daughter married Bere); Davy Bere, Esq., 1774; Anne, wife of Montagu Bere Baker Bere, Esq., 1802; Thomas Frederick Musgrave, Esq., (of a younger branch of the Edenhall family,) 1780; he married a co-heiress of Bere; Robert Pearse, Esq., 1777.

Mr. John Brook, of Ashdown, in 1688, gave the sum of 100*l.* for building an almshouse for two poor persons, and a school-house over it, and charged his estate with 12*s.* a month for the almshouse, and 10*l.* per annum to the schoolmaster for the parishes of Morebath in Devon, and Skillgate in Somersetshire; he directed also that a gown of the value of 1*l.* should be given to each of the poor persons once in five years, and appropriated 4*l.* per annum for repairs, and the expenses of the trustees.

MORELEIGH, or MORLEY, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about six miles from the several towns of Totnes, Dartmouth, Modbury, and Kingsbridge.

A market at this place on Tuesday, and a fair for two days at the festival of St. Mary Magdalen, were granted to Martin Fishacre in 1315.^a

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of De Morley, afterwards to that of Fissacre, or Fishacre, the co-heiresses of which brought it in moieties to Ufflete and Maynard. Ufflete's moiety passed by marriage to Walrond; Maynard's moiety by marriage to Holway, and by sale to Champernowne. At a later period, this manor belonged to the family of Shapleigh. John Shapleigh, Esq., sold it, about the year 1778, to John Seale, Esq., of Mount Boone, of whom it was purchased by Lord Boringdon. When the present Lord Boringdon was advanced to the dignity of an earldom, in 1815, he took the title of Morley from this place. The barton of Place, which was for many years the residence of the Shapleighs, now belongs to the Rev. John Swete, of Oxtou.

In the parish-church is a memorial for one of the Shapleigh family, 1656. The Earl of Morley is patron of the rectory.

Stanborough, the site of an ancient fort, in this parish, gives name to the hundred.

^a Cart. Rot. 9 Edw. II.

MORETON HAMPSTEAD^r, a market-town, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the deanery of Moreton, is 12 miles from Exeter, and 185 from London.

A market on Saturday at this place, and two fairs, each for six days, at the festival of St. Andrew and St. Margaret, were granted, in 1335, to Hugh de Courtenay.^s The market is still held on Saturday for corn and various provisions. There are two cattle-fairs, the third Thursday in July, and the last Thursday in November, and there is a great market for cattle on the Saturday before Whitsun-week. There was formerly a considerable manufacture of serges at this place, which has long since very much declined.

The number of inhabitants in the town and parish of Moreton Hampstead, in 1801, was 1768; in 1811, 1653, according to the returns made to parliament at those periods. The villages of Dacombe (or Dockham) and Houghton are in this parish.

Sir Thomas Fairfax was at Moreton with his army on the 8th of January, 1646.^t

The manor of Moreton, to which belonged the third penny of the hundred of Teignbridge, was in the crown at the time of taking the Domesday survey. In the reign of Edward I. it belonged to the Earl of Ulster, who held it by the render of a sparrow-hawk. It was afterwards in the Courtenay family, some of whom had formerly a seat here. It is still the property of Lord Viscount Courtenay, who is patron of the rectory. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^u

The manor of Dacombe, in this parish, held under the dean and chapter of Canterbury by the Rev. George Gregory, of Dunsford, has the custom of free bench, and the lord of the manor is obliged to keep a cucking-stool for the punishment of scolding women. Wray, in this parish, was successively in the families of Chiverstone, Abbot, Wray, Laford, and Corslet; the heiress of the last mentioned family brought it to the Southmeads, who have possessed it for several generations. This barton, and the manor of High Hayne, are now the property of John Rowe Southmead, Esq. Moor-barton belongs to Sir L. V. Palk, Bart.

^r It is generally written Moretonhampstead.

^s Sprigge's England's Recovery.

^t Cart. Rot. 8 Edw. III. No. 13.

^u Hundred Roll.

In the parish-church is a monument of the Rev. James Fynes, *alias* Clinton, 38 years rector, 1774.

There are meeting-houses of the Unitarians, (formerly Presbyterians,) Particular Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Independent Calvinists, at Moreton Hampstead. The congregations of Presbyterians and Baptists existed in 1715.* Micaiah Towgood, the late eminent Presbyterian divine, was pastor of the congregation at Moreton Hampstead from 1722 to 1736.

The sum of 10*l.* per annum was allotted, by Sir John Maynard, out of the estates given for charitable uses by Elize Hele, for the support of a charity-school at this place. It has no other endowment.

MORTHOE, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Shirwell, lies about four miles from Ilfracombe, on the north coast. Horsborough, Shesborough, and Eastacott, are villages in this parish.

The manor, at the time of the Domesday survey, was held by Aluric under Ralph de Limesi, the Conqueror's nephew. At an early period, it was in the family of Bray, afterwards in that of De Lancelles. It now belongs to John Palmer Chichester, Esq., of Arlington.

Wollacombe Tracy, in this parish, was the property and residence of the ancient family of Tracy. Sir William Tracy is said to have lived secluded from the world here after the murder of Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the tomb of William de Tracy in Morthoe church is erroneously said to have been his. The heiress of Sir William married Courtenay, who took the name of Tracy. This branch ended in females after a few descents. The manor of Wollacombe Tracy was afterwards in the family of Stowford, who conveyed it to Fitzwarren. It was in the Chichester family as early as the year 1620^x, and is now the property of John Palmer Chichester, Esq.

Over Wollacombe, in this parish, seems to have been mistaken by Risdon and his late editor for a place of the same name in Roborough, which was the ancient property and residence of the Wollacombe family. This manor of Over Wollacombe is the property of Earl Fortescue, whose ancestor, Hugh Boscawen, Esq., purchased it of Humphrey Courtenay, Esq., in 1706.

* Returns made to Mr. Neale, author of the History of the Puritans.

^x Extent of the duchy of Cornwall, 17 Jac. I.

In the parish-church is the tomb of William de Tracy, rector of Morthoe, who died in 1322⁷; this has been erroneously attributed to Sir William de Tracy as before mentioned. William de Tracy, the rector, founded a chantry in the parish-church of Morthoe, in the year 1308², and endowed it with lands in Morthoe and West Downe, valued, in 1547, at 5*l.* 12*s.* per annum. In this church is also the monument of Mary, wife of Mr. T. Newell, of Eastacott, daughter of John Cutcliffe, Esq., of Damage, 1700. The dean and chapter of Exeter are appropriators of the great tithes, and patrons of the vicarage. A school, on the Madras system, in which about 70 children are instructed on Sundays and Wednesdays, is supported by the curate.

MUSBURY, in the hundred of Axminster and in the deanery of Honiton, lies about nine miles from Honiton, and about two from Colyton.

The manor of Musbury belonged, in the reign of William the Conqueror, to Baldwin de Sap, or de Brioniis, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to the Courtenays, by the same title as the castle of Exeter. After the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, it was given to Sir Edward North, who sold it to John Drake, Esq., of Ash. This place gave name to the family of De Esse, or Ash, who possessed it, by gift of the Courtenays, at an early period. Henry de Esse gave it to Julian, wife of John Orwey. It was afterwards successively in the families of Street and Hampton, in consequence of marriages with the co-heiresses of Orwey. A co-heiress of Hampton brought it to Billet, whose heiress married Drake, and afterwards Frankcheyney. The Drakes eventually became possessed of this place, which continued to be their chief seat for many generations. Sir Bernard Drake, born at Ash, became an eminent military character in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: he died in 1585, of a pestilential fever caught at the assizes at Exeter. Sir John Drake, his great-grandson, was created a baronet in 1660; he rebuilt the old mansion at Ash, which had been demolished in the civil wars. The title became extinct on the death of Sir William Drake, the sixth baronet, in 1733: his widow survived till 1782. The manor of Musbury is now vested in the trustees of George Tucker, a minor, having been purchased by his grandfather of Captain William Peer Williams, (now admiral of the Red,) nephew of Lady Drake. Ash is occupied as a farm-house, and belongs

⁷ Mr. Oliver's notes, from the Bishop's Registers.

² Rot. Originalia, 2 Edw. II.

to Mrs. Gatcomb, of Shovel-house, near North Petherton, in Somersetshire. This house is celebrated as having been the birth-place of John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough: he was born on Midsummer-day, 1650, his mother being then on a visit to her father, Sir John Drake. Ash was many years the residence of the last Lady Drake. In 1778, being then in the occupation of Sir John Pole, the stables were burned down, and 13 coach-horses and hunters perished in the flames: the dwelling-house was not much injured.

The manor of Ford belonged to the family of De la Ford, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to Bonville and Pole. It is now the property of Sir William Templer Pole, Bart.* The manor of Little Musbury belongs to John Hallett, Esq., of Stedcomb, in Axmouth.

In the parish-church are monuments of the family of Drake^a, and that of Nathaniel Gundry, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, who died at Launceston, of the jail-fever, in 1754. The patronage of the rectory is held with the manor of Musbury.

NETHEREX, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about five miles from Exeter.

The manor belonged to the family of Crewes, or Cruwys, in the reign of Henry II., and in the middle of the thirteenth century was divided among the co-heiresses of that family. At a later period, it was successively in the families of Limpany, Hurst, and Martyn. The Netherex estate is now the property of George Peter Martyn Young, Esq., having been bequeathed to his father by William Clifford Martyn, Esq., who died in 1769. No manerial rights have of late been exercised. The Berrys, of Berry Narbor, had formerly a small manor in this parish, which was sold by them to the BampfylDES. The family of Milford had a considerable estate in Netherex, which passed by marriage to Kett, and is now the property of George Kett, Esq., of Brook House, in Norfolk.

* John Drake, Esq., 1558; Sir Bernard Drake, Knight, 1586; John Drake, Esq., 1628; Sir John Drake, Knight, 1636; Dame Mary, wife of Sir Henry Rosewell (daughter of Drake), 1643; Jane, wife of Sir John Drake, 1652; Sir John Drake, Bart., 1683; Judith, wife of Sir William Drake, Bart., 1701; Sir John Drake, who married the daughter and co-heir of John Lord Boteler, of Bramell, (no date). Mr. Incedon's notes add Walter Drake, Esq., 1674; Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Drake, and wife of Sir John Briscoe, Bart., 1694; Sir William Drake, 1715; and Sir John Drake, 1724.

Netherex is a chapel or daughter-church to Rewe. This parish has some interest in the almshouse at Clist, founded by Henry Burrowes.

NEWTON ST. CYRES, in the hundred of Crediton and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about five miles from Exeter, and about three from Crediton. The village of Winscot is in this parish.

There is a cattle-fair at Newton St. Cyres on the Monday before Midsummer-day.

Sir Thomas Fairfax was with his army at Newton St. Cyres on the 22^d of October, 1645.^b

The manor was given to the prior and convent of Plympton by Robert de Pont Arch. After the Reformation, it was, for many generations, in moieties between the families of Quicke and Northcote. The Quickes settled here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The whole of the manor is now the property of John Quicke, Esq., a moiety having been purchased of the Northcote family in 1762. Newton House is the seat of Mr. Quicke.

Hayne, the old seat of the Northcotes, in this parish, belonged to the Drewes, whose heiress married Northcote, after having resided here for several descents. This estate is still the property of Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., but the old mansion has been in part taken down: part of the hall is remaining. Bidwell, in this parish, gave name to a family by whom, after some generations, it was alienated to Roope: the co-heiresses of Roope married two brothers of the family of Kirkham. Bidwell is now a farm, the property of Mr. — Roberts.

The manor of Norton and the small manor of Penson, or Painstone, belong to the dean and chapter of Exeter.

In the parish-church are monuments of the families of Northcote^c and Quicke^d; Robert Fortescue, Esq., 1663; and Boughey Okey, Esq., 1795.

^b Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 147.

^c A monument of Jacob Northcote, Esq., with his effigies in armour, and underneath kneeling figures of his two wives, the daughters of Sir Anthony Rouse and Sir Hugh Pollard: under the first is inscribed, "My fruit was small: one son was all, that not at all." Under the other, "My Jacob had by me as many sons as he; daughters twice three." John Northcote, 1679; John Northcote, 1680; Arthur Northcote, Esq. (son and heir of Sir Arthur); 1680, married the heiress of Gay of Bristol.

^d John Quicke, 1677; Thomas Quicke, Esq., 1701; John Quicke, Esq., 1703; Francis Hall, Esq., of West Sandford, (who married a daughter of Andrew Quicke, Esq.,) 1728; John Quicke, Esq., 1776; and Andrew Quicke, Esq., 1793.

Sir Stafford Northcote has the great tithes of this parish, which were given to the priory of Plympton, and appropriated to that monastery. Mr. Quicke is patron of the vicarage.

There was formerly a chapel at Norton, in this parish. Dr. Downman, the poet, was a native of Newton St. Cyres.

NEWTON FERRERS, in the hundred of Ermington and in the deanery of Plympton, lies about eight miles from Modbury, and about five and a half from Plympton. Higher and Lower Newton, and Higher and Lower Torr, are the principal villages in this parish.

The manor of Newton belonged to the ancient family of Ferrers, of Bere-Ferrers. A co-heiress of Ferrers brought it to Lord St. John, of Basing, from whom, by successive female heirs, it passed to Bonville and Copleston. Walter Hele, Esq., of Gnaton, in this parish, purchased it of Christopher Copleston, Esq., in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. About the beginning of the last century, the co-heiresses of Hele married the Marquis of Carmarthen, afterwards Duke of Leeds, and the Right Honourable George Treby. It is now in moieties between Henry Roe, Esq., now of Gnaton, (the ancient seat of the Heles,) and William Holberton, Esq., whose ancestors had resided, for many generations, on a patrimony of their own at High Torr. Brownston, in this parish, another seat of the Heles, is now the joint property of the two daughters of the late Mr. Samuel Roe, one of whom is married to Captain Bignall of the marines.

The manor of Postlinch, or Puslinch, was given by William Ferrers, Lord of Newton, to the family of De Postlinch, who were succeeded by the Mohuns. The heiress of Mohun brought it to a younger son of Upton of Trelosk, in Cornwall. Prince supposes, that Nicholas Upton, the heraldic writer, was of that family; and it appears that there was a younger son of this family named Nicholas, about the time that this author flourished. William Upton, Esq., who died in 1709, left two daughters, one of whom brought this place to James Yonge, M.D., of Plymouth, a friend and correspondent of Sir Hans Sloane, and author of several works, popular in their day.^f Postlinch is now the property and residence of his great-grandson, the Rev. John Yonge. Pruteston, in this parish, now called Preston, gave name

^e See Sir William Pole.

^f "Medicaster Medicatus;" "Sidrophel Vapulans;" "Currus triumphalis;" "Treatises on the Wounds of the Brain; on the Origin of Fountains;" &c.

to a family whose heiress brought it to a branch of the Fortescues: it is now the property of John Holberton, Esq. The barton of Collaton belongs to Mr. Samuel Algar.

In the parish-church are memorials for Anthony Clifford, rector, 1685; and Francis Hingeston, his successor, "discharged by death," 1725. There was formerly a chapel of St. Toly (Olave) in this parish; the rector of which had an endowment of 1*l.* 3*s.* per annum, for performing Divine service therein four times in the year.^s Mr. Yonge is patron of the rectory.

NEWTON ST. PETROCK, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about eight miles from Holsworthy, and about seven from Shipwash. The village of West Hole is in this parish.

The manor, which had been parcel of the manor of Shebbear, was given by King Henry I. to the priory of Bodmin.^a After the dissolution, it was granted to Prideaux, in whose family it continued several descents. It is now the property of Lewis Buck, Esq., of Daddon. The barton of Lane belongs to Thomas Burnard, Esq., of Bideford. The family of Dean had, for several generations, a seat here: they removed from hence to Horwood. The Rev. Dr. Lempriere is patron of the rectory.

NEWTON TRACEY, in the hundred of Fremington and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies about five miles from Barnstaple. The manor belonged, in ancient times, to the family of Tracy, and passed, by successive female heirs, to the baronial families of Martin and Audley, and to the families of Hilary, Troutbeck, and Talbot of Grafton. I cannot learn that there is now any lord of the manor. The barton belongs to Thomas Hogg, Esq., of Appledore.

The King is patron of the rectory.

ST. NICHOLAS, *alias* RINGMORE, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Kenne, lies on the banks of the Teign, opposite Teignmouth. Shaldon is partly in this parish and partly in that of Combe in Teignhead. The manor, which was parcel of the barony of Oakhampton, was many years in the Carew family: it was purchased, in 1671, by Lord Treasurer Clifford, of Thomas Carew, Esq., and is now the property of his descendant, Hugh Lord Clifford.

^s Chantry Roll, in the Augmentation-office, 1547.

^a Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I.

The benefice, which is a donative in the gift of Lord Clifford, has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty: it is said to have been formerly annexed to Haccombe.

BROAD NIMET, or NYMET, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, lies about eight miles from Crediton.

With the exception of Kingsbridge, this is the smallest parish in the county, containing no more than fifty-two acres, and consisting only of the manor barton, which in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries belonged to the family of De Brode Nymet, and is now the property of Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, Bart. There is only one house in the parish.

Sir Thomas Lethbridge is patron of the rectory.

NIMET, or NYMET ROWLAND, *alias* ROWLAND'S LEIGH, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, lies about six miles from Chulmleigh and ten from Crediton.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to Rowland de Nymet, whose descendant, Sir Walter, was possessed of it in the reign of Henry III. It was afterwards in the family of Wolrington, whose heirs were Hach and Buckingham. This manor has long ago been dismembered.

The Rev. William Radford is the present patron and incumbent of the rectory.

NIMET TRACEY, *alias* Bow, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, is ten miles from Oakhampton, and seven from Crediton.

The manor belonged anciently to the Tracey family, and passed, by successive female heirs, through the families of Martin, Audley, Fitzwarren, and Hankford, to the Bouchiers, earls of Bath. It is now the property of Sir Thomas Lethbridge, Bart. The Rev. Bouchier Marshall is patron and incumbent of the rectory. There is a charity-school in this parish, founded, in 1684, by Mr. John Gould, and endowed with lands let at 13*l.* per annum, and a house for the master, who instructs five boys, and the same number of girls, in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

In this parish is the small decayed town of Bow, which had formerly a market on Thursday, granted in 1258, to Henry Tracey, with a fair for three days

days at the festival of St. Martin.¹ There is now a great cattle-market on the third Thursday in March, established in 1815; and two fairs for cattle, &c., on Ascension-day, and November 22. Sprigge mentions a skirmish at Bow, between Sir Hardress Waller and some of the king's forces, in which Sir Hardress was successful, and took many prisoners.

NORTHAM, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Hertland, lies about a mile and a half from Bideford.

A fair at Northam, to be held for two days, at the festival of the decollation of St. John the Baptist, was granted to the prior of Frampton in 1252.^k This fair has been discontinued.

The manor of Northam was given by William the Conqueror to the church of St. Stephens, in Caen, and confirmed in 1252, to the priory of Frampton, in Dorsetshire, which was a cell to St. Stephens.¹ Having been seized as part of the possessions of an alien monastery, it was given to the college of St. Mary Ottery. Queen Elizabeth granted it, in 1564, to the dean and chapter of Windsor, to whom the fee still belongs, together with that of the great tithes^m, and the advowson of the vicarage. The manor was held under the church of Windsor, by the family of Melhuish, who sold it to the Willetts, for 200 years, to commence from the death of William Melhuish, Esq., in 1770; after which it is to revert to the heirs of the Rev. Thomas Melhuish, late vicar of Witheridge. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of capital punishment.ⁿ

Durrant, in this parish, some time the residence of the Melhuish family, is now the seat of Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the White, who purchased it, about 1810, of Mr. Husband, as devisee of Melhuish. Sir Richard has much improved and enlarged the house and grounds.

Porthill, in this parish, was built by the late Augustus Saltren Willett, Esq., about the year 1775, and was sold by his widow to Sir Richard Keats. It is now in the occupation of Thomas Smith, Esq. Borough, an old mansion in this parish, belonged formerly to the Leighs, by marriage with the heiress of Borough. The co-heiresses of Leigh married Basset and Berry. Borough became the property of the last-mentioned family. After the death of Sir Thomas Berry, it passed to the Downes. Borough is now the property and

¹ Cart. Rot. 43 Hen. III. m. 4. ^k Cart. Rot. 37 Hen. III. m. 8. ¹ Cart. Rot. 37 Henry III.

^m The great tithes of Northam are held on lease, under the church of Windsor, by the corporation of South Molton. See the account of that town.

ⁿ Hundred Roll.

seat of R. Barton, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red, who married the heiress of the late Henry Downe, Esq.

In the parish-church are monuments of the families of Melhuish^o, and Downe^p; Sir Thomas Berry, 1690^q; Mary, wife of Arthur Lippincot, (daughter of Thomas Leigh,) 1594; Thomas Leigh, æt. 20, 1628; and Thomas Hogg, Esq., of Appledore, 1786.

William Leigh, Esq., who died about the middle of the seventeenth century, founded an almshouse for four poor widows. Mr. William Burrows gave 20*l.* towards its endowment. Thomas Leigh gave 2*l.* per annum to the widows in this almshouse. There is no trace of this almshouse or of its endowment.

I find no account of the foundation of the charity-school. Thomas Melhuish and his wife, in 1702, gave a rent-charge of 1*l.* 10*s.* per annum, to the schoolmaster, for teaching six poor children writing and arithmetic. Dame Ann Berry, in 1716, gave 20*l.* to purchase a field for the school; but the purchase was never made. Dorothy Docton, in 1737, gave a rent-charge of 2*l.* for teaching six poor children; but her heirs, some time since, refused to continue the payment, and the charity has been lost. John Wood, in 1752, gave 1*l.* per annum to the free-school at Northam; this also has been discontinued and lost in like manner. Mr. Richard Cholwill, in 1687, gave 60*l.* to the school, which has been laid out in the purchase of lands, producing a rent of 5*l.* 10*s.* per annum, now enjoyed by the schoolmaster. David Best, mason, in 1791, gave a rent-charge of 4*l.* per annum, and in 1806 a further rent-charge of 4*l.* per annum, after the death of his wife, for the instruction of twenty poor children, fourteen at Appledore, and six at Northam. The children under Dame Berry's foundation, and David Best's six children, are instructed in separate small schools at Northam.

Appledore^r, in this parish, is a small sea-coast town, which has a considerable coasting trade, and has lately been annexed to the port of Barnstaple. There are two weekly provision markets here for the convenience of the shipping, Wednesday and Saturday. Westcote, writing in the reign of Charles I., says that, within the memory of persons then living, there were

^o Thomas Melhuish, 1696; Roger Melhuish, 1745; William Melhuish, 1770; &c.

^p Henry Downe, Esq., 1717; Henry Downe, Esq., 1805; Anne, only daughter of John Downe, Esq., and relict of the Rev. Richard Vyvyan, 1812.

^q He was son of John Berry, Esq., by a co-heiress of Leigh.

^r The manor of Appledore, at the time of the Domesday survey, was held by Ralph de Bruer, under Baldwin, the sheriff.

only two *poor* houses at this place, although it then equalled many market-towns in the multiplicity of houses and inhabitants.

There is a chapel at Appledore, kept in repair by the church of Windsor; but no service has been performed in it within the memory of any person living. The Presbyterians had a meeting-house at Appledore, in 1715¹: the congregation are now Independent Calvinists.

The Danes having landed at Appledore, with a powerful army, in 878, laid siege to the castle of Kenwith, the garrison of which, in a successful sally, killed their chief Hubba, and defeated his army with great slaughter. Mr. Studley Vidal, F.S.A., in a paper communicated to the Society, in 1804, supposes that a small fortified spot, called Henniborough, or Henni Castle, about a mile north-west of Bideford, was the site of Kenwith Castle, the object of this memorable siege, of which Camden and Baxter had considered every vestige to have been long ago obliterated, or swallowed up by the sea. In one important point, however, the want of water, it does not agree with Asser's description.

On the coast, adjoining to Northam-borough, a large sandy tract of about 800 acres, is a remarkable bank of pebbles, of great height, about a mile in length, resembling the Chesil-bank, near Weymouth.

NORTHLEIGH, in the hundred of Colyton and in the deanery of Honiton, lies about four miles from Colyton. Triccombe, Bucknole, and Puddle-bridge, are villages in this parish.

The manor belonged, anciently, to a younger branch of the Leighs of Southleigh, and was divided among three co-heiresses, in the reign of Henry III. Two parts passed to Bonville, and were afterwards in Lord Petre's family. The remaining third, which had been given to the priory of Canonleigh², was afterwards in the family of Prideaux. The manor of Northleigh, and the advowson of the rectory, were sold by Lord Petre, to John Mountstephen How, Esq., and are now the property of his surviving brother, the Rev. Samuel How.

In the parish-church are some memorials of the Marwoods (1660 and 1671).

The Rev. James How, in 1816, gave 4*l.* per annum, for the endowment of a Sunday-school, in this parish.

¹ Return to Mr. Neale, author of the "History of the Puritans."

² The nuns of Canonleigh appear to have acquired it in the reign of Edward II. See Rot. Originalia, 6 Edward II.

Nathaniel Carpenter, an eminent philosopher and mathematician, was born, in 1588, at Northleigh. His father, John Carpenter, rector of Northleigh; was a learned divine, and author of several religious tracts, among which was "A sorrowful Song for Sinful Souls, composed upon the strange and wonderful Shaking of the Earth, April-6. 1586."

BISHOPS NYMPTON, or NIMET, in the hundred of Witheredge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about three miles from South Molton. The village of New-town is in this parish.

There are cattle-fairs at Bishops Nympton on the 14th of April and the 20th of October.

The manor has belonged, from ancient time, to the bishops of Exeter. The greater part of it is held under the bishop, by the Southcomb family.

The manor of Whitechaple, in this parish, belonged to the Peverells; and having passed, by marriage, to Basset, was for many years one of the seats of that ancient family. Sir Robert Basset sold it, about the year 1600. It was afterwards, successively, in the families of Lear, Gibbins, and Short. Mrs. Hull, who was of the last-mentioned family, sold it, between 1770 and 1780, to the father of Mr. John Sanger, the present proprietor. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.

Grilleston, in this parish, gave name to a family, from whom this place passed, by successive female heirs, to Valletort, or Vawtort, of Clist Lawrence, and Pollard. It now belongs to the Rev. William Thorne.

In the parish-church is a rich monument, without inscription, to one of the Pollard family. The Bishop of Exeter is appropriator of the great tithes and patron of the vicarage. Some small sums given to this parish by Henry Zeal and John Burgess, for teaching poor children, have been lost.

The Rev. Thomas Baker, an eminent mathematician, author of a celebrated work called "The Geometrical Key, or the Gate of Equations unlocked," was several years vicar of this parish. He was collated to this vicarage, said to have been "then lawfully vacant," in 1681; but Mr. Chapple supposes, that he had been presented many years before, during Cromwell's protectorate, and that he conformed. He was buried at Bishops Nympton, on the 22d of May, 1689.

John Loosemore, who built the fine organ in Exeter cathedral, was a native of Bishops Nympton: he died in 1686, and was buried in Exeter cathedral.

GEORGE NYMPTON, or NIMET ST. GEORGE, in the hundred and deanery of South Molton, lies about two miles from South Molton, by which parish it is almost entirely surrounded.

The manor was, at an early period, in the family of Nymet, or Nimet, afterwards in that of Hache, from whom it descended, through the Malets, to the Aclands. It is now the property of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., who is patron of the rectory.

Broom House, in this parish, which belonged formerly to the family of Hale, is now the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Gay. The late possessor, Thomas Gay, Gent., was descended from Matthew Gay, who was deprived of the rectory of Bratton Fleming in 1645.

KING'S NYMPTON, or NIMET, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about four miles from Chulmleigh, and about five from South Molton.

The manor, which was parcel of the ancient demesne of the crown, was granted by King John to Joel de Mayne, and (having been again vested in the crown by his rebellion) by King Henry III. to Roger le Zouch.* In the reign of Edward III. it belonged to Sir Jeffrey Cornwall, whose family continued to possess it in that of Henry V. Sir Lewis Pollard, who was one of the justices of the Common Pleas, purchased this manor, built a mansion here, and enclosed a park in the reign of Henry VII. Sir Arthur Northcote, Bart., who died in 1688, purchased King's Nympton of the Pollards. James Buller, Esq., who died in 1765, purchased it of the Northcotes, and built the present house, called New Place, or King's Nympton Park, now the property and occasional residence of John Buller, Esq., one of the Commissioners of Excise. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.†

The late Mrs. Melhuish had also a manor in King's Nympton (purchased of Brown), which is now the property of her niece Mrs. Byne.

In the parish-church are memorials of Robert Pollard, Esq., 1680; and Sir Arthur Northcote, Bart., 1688. Albany Savile, Esq., is patron of the rectory.

There are two charity-schools in this parish, one containing 40 boys, and the other 20 girls, supported chiefly at the expense of J. Buller, Esq.

* Cart. Rot. 11 Hen. III.

† Hundred Roll.

OAKFORD, or OKEFORD, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about nine miles from Tiverton, and two and a half from Bampton.

The manor belonged anciently to the Montacutes, earls of Salisbury, of whom it was purchased by Sir Lewis Pollard, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, in the reign of Henry VII. His great-grandson, Sir Hugh, sold it to Richard Spurway, Esq., of Tavistock, a younger brother of the Spurway family. After the death of Henry Spurway, Esq., in 1680, this estate was divided between co-heiresses. A fourth is now vested in Mr. R. H. Parkin, descended from one of the co-heiresses; the remainder, which in 1773 belonged to the Rev. Mr. Sanford, is now the property of James Hay, Esq.

The manor of Spurway, in this parish, has been, from an early period, in the Spurway family, and is now the property of the Rev. John Spurway, of Barnstaple. The manor-house, which was the seat of the elder branch of the Spurways, is now occupied by the farmer of the estate. Grede, in this parish, appears to have been the original residence of the Spurways, who, in the reign of Henry III., were described as Grede *alias* Spurway.

Mrs. Gertrude Pyncombe, in 1730, gave 5*l.* per annum for teaching poor children of this parish.

Hightleigh St. Mary, an extraparochial place, where was formerly a chapel, adjoins to Oakford. The manor belongs to the Right Honourable Lord Rolle, in whose family it has been for a considerable time.

OAKHAMPTON, or OKEHAMPTON, in the deanery of that name and in the hundred of Lifton, is an ancient market and borough-town, 22 miles from Exeter, and 198 from London. The villages of Chissacot and Meldon are in this parish, and the hamlet of Kigbear, which is in the hundred of Black Torrington.

The market is on Saturday, by prescription. There are six fairs; the second Tuesday after March 11.; May 14.; the first Wednesday after July 6.; August 5.; the first Tuesday after September 11.; and the first Wednesday after October 11. There is a great cattle-market on the Saturday before Christmas; and on the Saturday after Christmas a great holiday-fair, called a *giglet*.

Oakhampton sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. and Edward II. This long dormant privilege was restored in the reign of Charles I. The right of election is vested in freeholders and freemen by servitude,

servitude, or their eldest sons. The present number of electors is about 200.

Oakhampton was incorporated by King James I. in 1623; and the charter was confirmed in 1684. The body corporate consists of a mayor, and seven other capital burgesses, eight assistants, a recorder, town-clerk, &c. A manufacture of serges was formerly carried on in this town, but it has been discontinued. The number of inhabitants in the town and parish, in 1801, was 1430; in 1811, 1440, according to the returns made to parliament at those periods.

During the civil war, Oakhampton was occasionally the quarters of each of the contending parties, but seldom more than a temporary station. Prince Maurice was there on the 17th of July, 1644.¹ The King was there on the 30th of July, and on the 16th of September.² Sir Richard Grenville was quartered at Oakhampton in December, 1645, with a considerable force, and had barricadoed the town; but, on the approach of Sir Thomas Fairfax's army, suddenly quitted his post, and retreated into Cornwall.³ Sir Thomas Fairfax was at Oakhampton again in the month of March, 1646.

William the Conqueror gave to Baldwin de Sap, or de Brioniis, the honor or barony of Oakhampton. Richard, his son, inherited the barony, but dying without issue, it passed to Ralph Avenell, son of Emma, his second sister, the elder having had no issue. This Ralph having fallen under the displeasure of King Henry II. was dispossessed of his barony, which was given to Matilda, daughter of the said Emma by her second husband, William D'Averinches. Hawise, daughter of Matilda D'Averinches, by her husband the Lord of Aincourt, brought the barony of Oakhampton to William de Courtenay, son of Reginald, who came over into England with Eleanor, Queen of Henry II. The barony continued, without interruption, in the Courtenay family till the reign of Edward IV., when it was forfeited, together with the earldom of Devon. King Henry VII. restored the honors and estates to the Courtenay family, afterwards advanced to a marquise: they were again forfeited by the Marquis of Exeter: the estates and the earldom were again restored. After the death of the last Earl of Devon, in 1556, the estates were divided among the co-heiresses, married to Arundell of Talvern, Trethurfe, Mohun^b, and Trelawney. Sir Francis Vyvyan, one of the representatives of Trethurfe, possessed an eighth so late as 1743. Another eighth was, for nearly a century, in the

¹ Walker's Historical Discourses.

² Ibid.

³ Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 155.

^b Mohun was created Baron Mohun of Oakhampton, in 1628.

family of Northmore: it afterwards passed to Luxmoore, and from Luxmoore to Holland. One-fourth was some time in the family of Coxe. The Mohuns, who possessed one-fourth by inheritance, acquired another fourth and the site of the castle. These two-fourths of the manor came, by purchase, to the Pitts, who possessed them for many years. Lord Clive became possessed of these and another fourth by purchase. The whole, I believe, was purchased by Lord Clive, and was successively in the possession of his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales, and of Henry Holland, Esq. The present proprietor is Albany Savile, Esq., M.P. Mr. Savile is building a mansion for his residence, of Grecian architecture, a short distance from the town, to which he has given the name of Oaklands. The hundreds of Hayridge, Wonford, and West Budleigh, are still attached to the manor.

The barons of Oakhampton were hereditary sheriffs of Devon, and keepers of the castle of Exeter, till the reign of Edward III. They held eight manors in demesne, in which they had the power of life and death; they had also several advowsons, and the patronage of the abbey of Ford and the priory of Cowick. They held also three fees of the see of Exeter, and were stewards to the bishops at their enthronization, being entitled to all the vessels with which they were served at the first course. Ninety-two fees were held of this great barony.

About half a mile from Oakhampton are the ruins of the castle, which was the ancient seat of the barons. The park was disparked and alienated by King Henry VIII., at the instance of Sir Richard Pollard. In Sir William Pole's time it was the inheritance of Mary, daughter of Sir John Fitz, whose ancestor had purchased it after the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter. It is now the property of Charles Luxmoore, Esq., who possesses also the manors of Halstock and Meldon, which were purchased a few years ago of Lord Viscount Courtenay.^c The manor of Kigbear is the property of John Newton, Esq., who purchased it, about the year 1806, of Partridge.

Oakhampton church is situated on a hill above the town: having been rebuilt, it was consecrated, in 1261^d, but the greater part of the present structure is of later date. In this church are monuments of Tomasia, wife of Peter Godolphin, 1608; John Hayne, Esq., (a native of Oakhampton, sent up to London by charity, and eventually registrar of the

^c The Courtenays became repossessed of Oakhampton Park by bequest from the widow of Sir Richard Grenville to Sir William Courtenay, who died in 1702. History of the Courtenay family, p. 304.

^d Mr. Oliver's notes from the Bishops' Registers.

diocese of Canterbury,) ob. 1719; Henry Luxmoore, surgeon, 1801; and John Eastabrooke, Esq., commander of the London East Indiaman, 1804. In the town is a chapel, belonging to the corporation, in which Divine service is performed at the Quarter Sessions, and on some other public occasions. There was formerly a chapel at Halstock.

The great tithes of this parish, which had been appropriated to the priory of Cowick, are now vested in Arthur Holdsworth, Esq. The advowson of the vicarage was lately vested in the trustees of the will of the late Rev. Aaron Hole, by whom it has been sold to Albany Savile, Esq.

The Independent Calvinists have a meeting-house at Oakhampton.

At Brightley, in this parish, was an abbey, founded by Richard de Rivers, Earl of Devon, and afterwards removed by his sister and heir to Ford, in the parish of Thorncomb. On the site are the ruins of a chapel, now the property of Mr. Savile.

Mr. Richard Harragro, in 1623, gave 50*l.* for the endowment of a free-school at Oakhampton. There is still a school-room and a house for the master; but the funds are wholly lost, and no master has of late years been appointed.

There are two charity-schools, containing together 75 children, supported by subscription and a funded property of about 250*l.*, gradually raised by surplus balances. The children are clothed chiefly by the benevolence of Albany Savile, Esq., and Mr. Huyshe, the present vicar.

MONK OAKHAMPTON, or OKEHAMPTON, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Oakhampton, lies two miles and a half from Hatherleigh, and about eight from Oakhampton. The small village of Burrows is in this parish.

It is probable that, at a very remote period, the manor had belonged to some monastery. At the time of the survey of Domesday, the manor of Monacochamtone belonged to Baldwin de Brioniis, lord of the barony of Oakhampton, who then held it in demesne. In the reign of Henry III. this manor belonged to the family of Langford, from whom it passed by successive female heirs to De la Mare, De la Grave, Ancell, and Salle. The latter possessed it in the reign of Henry VI. The co-heiresses of Salle married Berry and Pyne. It was some time in the family of Cleveland, and is now the property of Mr. Samuel Piper, who possesses also the barton of Wood.

In the parish-church is a memorial for Mr. Robert Rolle, 1735. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., is patron of the rectory.

OFFWELL, in the hundred of Colyton and in the deanery of Honiton, lies two miles and a half from Honiton. Part of the village of Wilmington is in this parish.

Offwell gave name to a family, who, at an early period, possessed the manor, and whose co-heiresses married Park (or De Parco) and Orway. These families had two-thirds, and Roger de Vere the remaining third of the manor. Park's share passed to Courtenay, and by marriage to Dinham. Vere's share passed through the families of Mules, Gilbert, and Norbury, to Lord Bray; Orway's was subdivided into parcels. At a later period, the family of Collins was settled for some descents at Offwell, and possessed the manor: the heiress of this family appears to have married Southcote. The manor has since been dismembered, and no manerial rights are now exercised in the parish.

The barton of Colwell gave name to a family which possessed it for six generations; it afterwards passed successively to Park and Courtenay, and through the Peverells and Hungerfords to the Earl of Huntingdon, who sold it to Collins. East Colwell now belongs to Mr. Inglett Fortescue, in right of his wife, one of the co-heiresses of Marwood. West Colwell, which had been several years in the Southcote family, has recently been purchased by the Rev. Dr. Copleston, Provost of Oriel College, in Oxford. The Rolle family had a manor, or nominal manor, called Culbeer, in this parish, which, in 1773, belonged to the Countess of Orford. It is now the property of Lord Clinton.

The barton of Glanville belongs to Sir John Wilmot Prideaux, Bart.

In the parish-church are memorials of the families of Southcote and Collins*, and the tomb of an ecclesiastic, with a cross flory. The Rev. John Bradford Copleston is patron of the vicarage.

There is a charity-school here, supported by the rector and another subscriber.

EAST OGWELL, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about a mile and a half from Newton Abbot.

The manor of East Ogwell was held under Ralph de Pomerai, at the time of the Domesday survey, by William Pictavensis, or Peytevin, from whose descendants it passed, by successive marriages, through the families

* Thomas Collins, Gent., 1598; William Collins, Gent., 1657; Joan, wife of Thomas Southcote, and daughter of Collins, 1696; and Dorothy, wife of Henry Southcote, and daughter of Collins, 1696.

of Malston, Stighull, and Reynell^f, to that of the present proprietor, Pierce Joseph Taylor, Esq., who is patron also of the rectory. Holbeame, in this parish, gave name to a family who possessed it for twelve generations; the heiress married Marwood, who sold Holbeame to Robert Petre, Esq. Sir George Petre, the great nephew, sold it to John Peryam, Esq., of Exeter. Mr. Peryam bequeathed it to Richard Reynell, Esq., of Creedy, whose daughter brought it to Sir Richard Reynell, of Ogwell. It is now the property of Mr. Taylor.

Edward Reynell, rector of East Ogwell, who died in 1663, published the life of Lucy Lady Reynell, who founded the widows' houses, "*Eugenia's Tears for Britain's Glory*," and other works.

Sir Richard Reynell gave two fields to this parish, now let at 10*l.* per annum, out of which the burial-place of his family and certain poor-houses were to be repaired, the remainder to be appropriated to the instruction of poor children.

WEST OGWELL, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about two miles from Newton Abbot.

The manor of West Ogwell was also in the Peytevins^g, and is now the property of Mr. Taylor; but it does not appear to have passed by the same uninterrupted descent as that of East Ogwell. Sir William Pole says that it was some time in the earls of Devon, of whom it was purchased by the Reynells. West Ogwell house is the seat of P. J. Taylor, Esq., who is patron also of the rectory.

OTTERTON, in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies on the river Otter, about three miles and a half from Sidmouth, and six from Exmouth. The principal villages in the parish are Northmost-town, Pitson, Passford, and Pinn.

There are two yearly fairs at Otterton, Wednesday in Easter-week,* and October 11., if it fall on a Wednesday; if not, the first Wednesday afterwards.

The manor of Otterton was given by King William the Conqueror to the monastery of St. Michael, in Normandy. King John founded here a priory of four monks, subject to the monastery of St. Michael, and endowed it with the manors of Otterton, Sidmouth, and East Budleigh. These

^f Walter Reynell died seised of it in 1384, 8 Ric. II. His son and heir, of the same name, served under the Duke of Bedford in France.

^g A moiety of it is said, in the Hundred Roll, to have been in the Claviles.

monks were to celebrate Divine service, and distribute bread to the poor, weekly, to the amount of 16s.^b The priory and its lands, having been seised as alien property, were granted by King Henry to the abbess and convent of Sion. At the time of the dissolution, this priory was valued at 87*l.* 10*s.*, and was granted as parcel of the possession of the monastery of Sion, in 1539, to Richard Duke, Esq., clerk of the augmentations, whose ancestors had resided at Otterton ever since the reign of Edward III., and probably had been lessees under the monastery. Otterton continued to be the property and seat of the Dukes till the death of Richard Duke, Esq., in 1741. This gentleman bequeathed Otterton to his nephew, John Heath, Esq., who took the name of Duke, and died without issue, in 1775. In or about 1777, the manor of Otterton was purchased of his co-heirs by Dennis Rolle, Esq., and is now the property of the Right Honourable Lord Rolle.

In the parish-church are some monuments of the family of Duke.¹ Lord Rolle has the great tithes which had been appropriated to the priory, and is patron of the vicarage. The vicar is entitled to the tithes of beans and fish, all small tithes, and the land called the Sanctuary. The prior of Otterton had the right of pre-emption of fish in all his ports, and the choice of the best fish. The prior claimed also every porpoise caught in the fisheries, giving 12*d.* and a loaf of white bread to each sailor, and two to the master; and the half of all dolphins.^k When the church was appropriated to the priory of Otterton, there was a chapel at a place called Hederland, in this parish.¹

OTTERY ST. MARY, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, is a market-town, six miles from Honiton, thirteen from Exeter, and 161 from London.

The market was granted in or about 1226, to the dean and chapter of Rouen, to be held on Tuesday; together with a fair for two days, at the festival of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary.^m The market is still held on Tuesday for butchers' meat and other provisions: till of late years it was a regular corn-market. There are now three fairs; Tuesday before Palm

^b Dugdale's Monasticon.

¹ One with the date of 1589, probably that of Richard Duke, the grantee; Richard Duke, Esq., 1641; Richard Duke, Esq., 1740.

^k Extract from the Ledger Book of the Priory, in Chapple's Collections. The original is in the possession of the Rev. Duke Yonge, of Cornwood.

¹ Ibid.

^m Cart. Rot. 11 Hen. III.

Sunday; Tuesday after Trinity Sunday; and August 15. for cattle, &c. There was formerly a considerable manufacture of serges at Ottery, but it has much declined. There is still a large manufactory for spinning wool:

The number of inhabitants in the town and parish in 1801 was 2415; in 1811, 2880, according to the returns made to Parliament at those periods.

During the early part of the civil war, Ottery was occupied by the King's forces, who retreated on the approach of Sir Thomas Fairfax with his army, in the month of October, 1645. After having been quartered some time round Exeter, the General made Ottery his head-quarters, from the 15th of November till the 6th of December that year. A great mortality prevailing at this time at Ottery, eight or nine of the soldiers were buried in a day; and Colonel Pickering, one of the most distinguished of the parliamentary officers, fell a sacrifice to the sickness.^a

The manor and hundred were given by King Edward the Confessor to the cathedral church of St. Mary, at Rouen. John Grandisson, Bishop of Exeter, having procured it of the dean and chapter of Rouen by exchange, in 1334^o, founded here a college of secular priests, endowing it with the manor and hundred, and the tithes of the whole parish. The college consisted of forty members; the four principal members, who ranked as canons, or prebendaries, were called the warden, minister, precentor, and sacristar: there were also four other canons, eight vicars-choral, or priest-vicars, two other priests, ten clerks, eight choir-boys, and a master of grammar. The canons were appointed by the Bishop of Exeter.^b

Alexander Barclay, author of "The Ship of Fools," was a priest of this college. When suppressed, in the reign of Henry VIII., its revenues were estimated at 303*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* clear yearly income. The site of the college was granted to Edward, Earl of Hertford.^c The manor of Ottery continued, after this, many years in the crown. About the beginning of the seventeenth century it belonged to Burridge, whose heirs sold it to Yonge. It was purchased of the late Sir George Yonge, Bart. and K.B., by the late J. M. How, Esq., and is now the property of the Rev. Samuel How, subject to a chief-rent, payable to the Earl of Hardwick. A considerable part of the lands has been enfranchised. The warden's house and some of the

^a Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 155.

^b Pat. 8 Edward III. 27.

^c Mr. Oliver's *Historic Collections*, relating to the Monasteries in Devon, p. 84.

^d Tanner..

college lands are the property of the Rev. George Coleridge; the chantry with the lands belonging to the warden and chanter belong to James Coleridge, Esq.

Knighteston, in this parish, gave name to a family, by whom, about the year 1370, it was sold to Bittlesgate. After continuing a few descents in that family, it was entailed on Lord Bonville, who enjoyed it notwithstanding a claim made by Anthony Widville, Earl Rivers, as next heir of Bittlesgate. Upon the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, it fell to the crown. It was afterwards purchased by William Sherman, Esq., whose family resided here for several descents. From them it passed by a female heir to Copleston, and, by purchase, to Hawtrey: it is now the property of the Rev. Dr. Drury, who purchased it of the trustees under the will of the late Stephen Hawtrey, Esq.; in 1803.

Thorne, in this parish, gave name to an ancient family, whose heiress brought it to Coke. The Cokes continued here for many descents: the barton was afterwards in severalties. It now belongs to the episcopal school at Exeter; some part of it having been given by Messrs Rolfe, Vivian, and Pitfield, and the remainder purchased in 1776.

Cadhay also gave name to a family whose heiress married John Haydon, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Haydons continued here for several descents. Cadhay afterwards belonged to William Peere Williams, Esq., barrister-at-law, author of the "Reports." One of his co-heiresses married Admiral Thomas Graves, afterwards Lord Graves, of the kingdom of Ireland; which title was bestowed upon him for his gallant services in the memorable action of the 1st of June, 1794. Lord Graves resided at Cadhay, and died there in 1802. His elder daughter brought Cadhay in marriage to William Bagwell, Esq. It is now the property of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart.

Holcombe belonged to the Malherbes; afterwards to Moore: at a later period, it was, for some descents, the property and residence of the Eveleighs. It now belongs to Captain Charles Grant, R.N.

Ash was successively in the families of De Lupo or Wolfe, Treley, and Bonville. After the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, it was granted to Walrond. It has since been in the family of Bennet, and is now the property of the Rev. Thomas Putt.

The barton of Bishops Court, said to have been the seat of Bishop Grandisson, having been held on lease by the family of Mercer, as early as the reign of Edward III., was purchased by them in fee, in the reign of

James .

James I., and is now held in jointure by the widow of Henry Marker, Esq., junior, whose grandmother was heiress of the Mercers. The Babbingtons, a branch of the Derbyshire family of that name, had an estate in this parish by inheritance from French, and resided on it for some descents.

In the parish-church, a handsome structure of the early Gothic, is a handsome ancient monument, represented in the annexed plate, supposed to be that of the father of Bishop Grandisson; a grave-stone for John Cadwodeleigh, prebendary of Ottery College, 1532; there are monuments also, or grave-stones, for the families of Haydon^{*}, Sherman[†], Coke[‡], Eveleigh[§], and Vaughan[¶], and the monument of William Peere Williams, Esq., (by Bacon,) 1766.

The small tithes, which were appropriated to the college, are now vested, under a grant of King Henry VIII., in certain governors, as described below. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown: the governors appoint a chaplain-priest, who reads prayers on Sunday and thrice in the week. There were originally two chaplain-priests; reduced to one by a decree of the Court of Exchequer, 40 Eliz. The great tithes belong to the dean and chapter of Windsor. There were formerly chapels at Ottery, dedicated to St. Saviour[‡], and St. Budeaux; and the town is said to have been divided into three districts, called Ottery St. Mary, Ottery St. Saviour, and Ottery St. Budeaux. There were chapels also at Holcombe and Knighteston, of which there are some remains. The independent Calvinists have a meeting-house at Ottery; in 1715, the congregation were Presbyterians.

There was an ancient grammar-school at Ottery, under Bishop Grandisson's foundation. After the suppression of the college, King Henry VIII. granted the church of Ottery, the church-yard, vestries, cloisters, chapter-house, the vicar's house, the secondaries-house, the cloisters-house, and the school-house; with all dwelling-houses, edifices, gardens, orchards, &c., belonging to the same; the whole being then valued at 45*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* per

^{*} John Haydon, Esq., 1587; Robert Haydon, Esq., 1648; Gideon Haydon, 1663; Gideon Haydon, 1706. Mr. Incledon's Notes, taken in 1774, add William Haydon.

[†] Some of the monuments of the Shermans were nearly obliterated in 1774. Mr. Incledon gives the date of William Sherman, Esq., 1542; William, his son, 1583: the dates of 1617, and 1647-8, are still visible.

[‡] John Coke, Esq., 1632, (with his figure in armour, with large trowsers,) the monument put up by his grandson, John Misson. Mr. Incledon's Notes mention William Coke, Esq., 1652.

[§] William Eveleigh, Esq., 1679.

[¶] Ann, relict of Hugh Vaughan, 1730; Charles Vaughan, Esq., 1736. Mr. Incledon mentions also John Curturtin, prebendary of Ottery College, 1432; Richard Channon, Esq., 1668; Joseph Copleston, 1759; Anne, wife of Gilbert Yarde, 1688; and Frances, relict of John Walrond, of Sidbury, 1714.

^{*} Near this chapel was a hermitage. See Mr. Oliver's History of Exeter.

annum, to four principal inhabitants of Ottery, to be called the four governors of the hereditaments and goods of the church of St. Mary Ottery ; whom he incorporated and appointed to have perpetual succession. The governors were to keep all the said houses, &c., in repair ; to pay 20*l.* per annum, to the vicar of Ottery, as a pension for the endowment of the vicarage ; and 10*l.* per annum to a grammar-schoolmaster, and to provide a house for each ; the school to be called “ The King’s New Grammar-School of St. Mary Ottery ;” the vicar to be named by the King, and the master to be appointed by the four governors and the vicar. In addition to this endowment, the master, from an early period, has possessed a field, called the Schoolmaster’s Field, now worth about 9*l.* per annum.

In the year 1666, Mr. Edward Salter gave a messuage and some land, at Whimble, now let at 21*l.* per annum, for the foundation of an exhibition from this school. This estate, as long as can be remembered, has been enjoyed by the master of the school, who has taught in consideration two boys of Ottery gratuitously ; and these have been for many years the only boys on the foundation.

In 1691, Thomas Axe, the parish-clerk of Ottery, vested certain houses in Southwark, in case the longitude should not be discovered within ten years after his death ; to be distributed in twelve parts among his nearest kindred, and after their decease, as follows : one to the vicar ; one to the vicar’s wife, to buy drugs and plaisters for the poor ; one to the chaplain-priest ; one to the schoolmaster ; one to the parish-clerk ; three to form a stock for marriage portions ; and the remainder for the relief of the poor. The clear income is now 100*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* per annum. Mr. Axe gave also an estate at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, now 55*l.* 2*s.* per annum ; three-fourths to the parish-clerk, and the remainder to provide medical or surgical assistance for the poor. This is now paid to the Exeter and Devon Hospital.

There is a charity-school on Dr. Bell’s system, in which are 170 children.

The Rev. James How, who died in 1817, gave 400*l.* four per cents., to this school, subject to the legacy-tax. By a subsequent legacy from Mrs. Kestell, and a small donation from the parish, the endowment was made up 400*l.*, and laid out in the three per cents.

UP-OTTERY, in the hundred of Axminster and in the deanery of Dunkeswell, lies five and a half miles from Honiton, on the road to Taunton. The village of Roridge is in this parish.

There are cattle-fairs at Up-Ottery, March 17. and October 24.

The manor was given by William the Conqueror to Ralph de Pomeroy. It afterwards became vested in the church of Rouen. In the reign of Henry III., the dean and chapter of that church conveyed it to Sir Nicholas Cheyney,

Cheyney, whose descendants possessed this manor and Roridge for several generations. A co-heiress of Cheyney brought them to Willoughby, Lord Broke, with one of whose co-heiresses they passed to Blount, Lord Mountjoy. These manors were afterwards in the Pophams, and were purchased of Edward Popham, Esq., of Littlecot, in Wiltshire, by Dr. Addington, father of Lord Viscount Sidmouth, the present proprietor, who occasionally resides in the manor-house.

The family of Preston possessed an estate in this parish, in the reign of Charles I., called Gorehayes and Trenhayes.^c Westcote calls them the generous family of Preston, of whom was not long since Captain Preston.

In the parish-church are memorials for John Hutchins, Gent., 1707; and Joan, his daughter, wife of Thomas Marwood, Esq., 1741.

The dean and chapter of Exeter are patrons of the rectory. The free chapel of Roridge, or Rawridge, which has been dilapidated many years ago, was founded by the dean and chapter, and endowed with 5*l.* per annum.^d

The Independent Calvinists and Baptists have meetings at Up-Ottery. The former congregation was Presbyterian in 1715.

VEN, or FEN OTTERY, in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about nine miles from Honiton.

The manor of Fen Ottery belonged, from an early period, and till the reign of Edward III., to the family of Furneaux. A great part of it came afterwards to Dinham. In Sir William Pole's time, one moiety belonged to Mr. William Drake, of Harpford; the other to the assignees of Stowford. The Right Honourable Lord Rolle has now one third of this manor; the remainder is in severalties.

Fen Ottery was formerly a chapel to Harpford. A furlong of land, which had been a sanctuary, and the advowson of the chapel of Fen Ottery, were given to the priory of Otterton, by John de Furneaux, in 1259.^e It is now a vicarage endowed with the great tithes, by R. Duke, Esq., some time patron: this benefice has been consolidated with Harpford, and is in the patronage of Lord Rolle.

PAIGNTON, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies on the Torbay coast; about four miles from Totnes.

^c Pole.

^d Chantry Roll, in the Augmentation-office.

^e Ledger-book of Otterton Priory.

A weekly market at Paignton, and a fair for three days, at the festival of the Holy Trinity, were granted to the Bishop of Exeter in 1294.^f There is now a holiday-fair on the Tuesday in Whitsun-week.

The villages of Preston, Godrington, or Goodrington, Blagdon, and Collaton Kirkham, are in this parish.

Paignton was, from ancient times, parcel of the demesnes of the see of Exeter. The bishops had a palace here, a small remain of which is still to be seen. The manor was alienated from the see by Bishop Veysey, who conveyed it by royal requisition to William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Philip Earl of Pembroke sold it, in the year 1644, to Sir Henry Cary, of Cockington, who, having been ruined by the civil war, was obliged to dispose of it in 1654, and it was purchased the same year of the persons to whom he had conveyed it, by Samuel Kelland, Esq. The manor and borough of Paignton, including the manors of Goodrington and Westerland, after the death of Charles Kelland Courtenay, Esq., passed to his co-heiresses, married to the Earl of Cork, and Mr. Poyntz, of whose representatives the estate was purchased at several times by the Templer family, and the above-mentioned manors are now vested in George Templer, Esq., of Stover, and the Rev. John Templer, of Lindridge. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^g

The manor of Collaton Kirkham, and the barton of Blagdon, belonged to the ancient family of Dacus, or Le Deneis. Sir Robert Le Deneis, in the reign of Edward I., bequeathed them to Sir Nicholas Kirkham, who had married one of his sisters. The heiress of Kirkham brought these estates to Sir George Blount, Bart., of Sodington, of whose representatives they were purchased by M. Parker, Esq., the present proprietor.

The manor of Preston belongs to the precentor of Exeter cathedral, to whom the great tithes of the parish belong, having been appropriated, by Bishop Quivil, in the reign of Edward I.^h

Primley, in this parish, is the property and residence of the Rev. Finney Belfield, by inheritance from Finney.

In the parish-church are some ancient monuments of the Kirkham family; an escutcheon inscribed, "Here lyeth the heart and bowels of the Right Honourable, most worthy, and highly esteemed John Snellen,

^f Cart. Rot. 23 Edw. I. No. 13.

^g Hundred Roll.

^h See *Archæologia*, vol. xviii. p. 389.

Rear Admiral of Holland, 1691 ;” and memorials for Matthew Finney, Esq., 1731 ; Protodorus Finney, Esq., of Blagdon, 1734 ; Allan Belfield, Esq., 1800 ; and Thomas Willes, M.D., 1809. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., George Templer, Esq., and the Rev. John Templer, are patrons of the vicarage, having each a presentation in turn. Sir Henry Northcote purchased one-third of the advowson of Kelland Courtenay, Esq., in 1735 : the remainder was purchased with the manor, &c.

John Kelland, Esq., in 1692, gave the sum of 100*l.* for instructing poor children of this parish in reading : this money having been laid out in land, is said to produce now only 4*l.* per annum. Mr. Allan Belfield above mentioned gave 1000*l.*, 3 per cents., for the endowment of a school for 20 children, to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic.

William Adams, a native of this parish, buried at Paignton in 1687, was one of the five persons whose extraordinary escape from slavery at Algiers, and wonderful preservation in an open boat, in their passage to the coast of Spain, are related in Wanley’s Wonders of the little World.

PANCRAS WEEK, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies on the borders of Cornwall, about three miles and a half from Holsworthy. The small villages of Kingford, Dunsdon, and Dexbeer, are in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of William the Conqueror, to William Brewer ; it was afterwards in the family of Dennis, who had a seat here in the reign of Henry II., and continued to possess the manor for several descents. From them it passed, by successive female heirs, to Ferrers, Poinings, Bonville, and Copleston. The Peryams having purchased it of Copleston, this manor fell to the lot of the two younger daughters of Sir William Peryam, married to Dockwra and Williams. It is now the property of the Rev. Thomas Hooper Morrison, who inherits it from the Orchards. This manor is held under the duchy of Lancaster. The church of Pancras Week was given by William Lord Brewer to Tor Abbey, to which the great tithes were appropriated. They are now vested in the Rev. Roger Kingdon. Pancras Week is a daughter-church to Bradworthy : it was originally only a chapel.

There was, in ancient times, a chapel on an estate called Lana, in Pancras Week. The Tamer pursues its course through this parish for about two miles.

PARKHAM,

PARKHAM, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Hertland, lies about six miles from Bideford. The villages of Horn's Cross, Calbacot, East Goldsworthy, Broad Parkham, Holywell, Buckish Mills, and Ash, are in this parish.

The manor was anciently in the family of Belston, whose co-heiresses brought it in shares to Speccot, Fulford, and Chamberlain. Two parts, which became vested in Speccot, were sold to Sir John Beaumont in 1373: having descended by a female heir to Basset, these parts were sold to the Rolle family, and are now vested in the Right Honourable Lord Rolle. The other third continued in the Fulfords in Sir William Pole's time. It is probable that this formed a manor which was some time in the Molesworth family, and has been sold in parcels.

The barton of Halsbury gave name to a family whose heiress, in the reign of Edward I., brought it to the Giffards. It was purchased of that family by the Davies of Orleigh, and of them by the late Edward Lee, Esq.: under his bequest it is now the property of William Lee Hanning, Esq. who is to take the name of Lee.

Bableigh, in this parish, was the ancient residence of the Risdon, who possessed it till after the middle of the last century: it was sold in 1760, under a decree in Chancery, relating to the property of Mr. Giles Risdon, deceased, to Mr. Hiern, of whom it was purchased by the late John Trehawke, Esq., and is now the property of his devisee and heir-at-law, Samuel Kekewich, Esq., of Peamore. The manor of Goldsworthy, which had been for many descents the property and residence of the family of Gay, was conveyed by them to the Coffins before Risdon wrote his survey, and is now the property of Richard Pine Coffin, Esq.

In the parish-church are memorials of the families of Fortescue¹, Cholwill^k, Risdon^l, and Berry^m; A. Gifford, Esq., 1595, and Thomas Saltren, Esq., 1753. The Rev. Richard Walter is patron and incumbent of the rectory.

PARRACOMBE, in the hundred and deanery of Sherwell, lies about six miles from Comb Martin, and 11 from Barnstaple. Parracombe Mill, Heal, and Rowley, are villages in this parish.

¹ William Fortescue, 1722.

^k Nicholas Cholwill, 1720.

^l Giles Risdon, 1672; Jane, wife of Giles, 1685.

^m Robert Berry, 1709; his only daughter and heir married Thomas Saltren.

Parracombe belonged anciently to the barons of Barnstaple, under whom it was held by the St. Albyns in the reign of Edward I. This ancient family had then, and for some centuries, a seat at Parracombe, which still belongs to the family, being now the property of Lawrence St. Albyn, Esq., of Alfoxton, in Somersetshire, who is also patron of the rectory.

The manor of Rowley, which had been a considerable time in the family of Lock, now belongs to its heiress Mrs. Roach. The manor of Medland, or Middleton, belonged successively to the families of Bernefield and Weston; afterwards to the Courtenays, earls of Devon. It is now the property of Mr. William Dovell. On an estate called Holywell, now belonging to George A. Barbor, Esq., is a circular mound called the Castle.

In the parish-church are some memorials of the family of Lock.^a

PEAHEMBURY, or PEYHEMBURY, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Plymtree, lies about six miles from Honiton. The villages of Cheriton, Upton, Tale, and part of Colstocks, are in this parish.

The manor of Peahembury belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Gifford, from whom it passed, by female heirs, to those of Stanton and Crewkerne. It was afterwards in the family of Prous. The manor, or reputed manor, now belongs to John Venn, Esq. The manor of Upton Prudhome, in this parish, belonged anciently to the family of Prudhome, one of whose co-heiresses, in the reign of Edward II., brought it to the Whitings, and a co-heiress of Whiting to Ashford. The chief part of this estate belonged, in 1773, to the Venns: John Venn, Esq., is now considered as lord of the manor.

The manor of Cokesputt, now Coxpitt, which had belonged to the nuns of Polesloe, was granted by King Henry VIII. to Thomas Goodwin, whose daughter brought it to Stump. This manor and Morden were afterwards, for several generations, in the family of Wright. They are now the property of Sir John Kennaway, Bart., who possesses also the manor of Tale, which had belonged to Ford Abbey, having been given to that monastery by Joscelyn de Pomeray. After the dissolution, it was successively in the families of Goodwin, Sanders, Pyne, Wyndham, and Bampfylde, before it was purchased by the Kennaway family.

^a Walter Lock, 1667; David Lock, 1786; John Lock, 1803.

Leyhill, the seat of a branch of the Willoughby family, passed by marriage to Trevelyan. Having been purchased of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., by Francis Rose Drewe, Esq., it is now the property of William Drewe, Esq. The mansion at Leyhill, with the chapel, was built by the Willoughbys: it was occasionally inhabited by the Trevelyans, and is now fitted up as a farm-house. The manor of Long Rewe is the property also of William Drewe, Esq.

In the parish-church, a handsome Gothic structure, with an elegant screen, is the monument of Mrs. Dorothy Goswell, 1745. The church of Peahembury was appropriated to the abbey of Ford.^o The great tithes, except a portion with which the vicarage is endowed, are now vested in Wadham Wyndham, Esq., M.P. The Rev. Timothy Terry Jackson is patron and incumbent of the vicarage.

The ancient entrenchment, called Hembury Fort, is in this parish. A mansion near this spot, and bearing the same name, was built by the late Admiral Samuel Graves, a distinguished officer, inventor of the life-boat^p, who resided and died there in 1787. It is now the property of Admiral Richard Graves, but at present unoccupied.

PETERSMARLAND, or PETERMERLAND, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about five miles from Torrington.

The manor was, at an early period, in the family of Marshall, from which it passed successively to Northcote and Cervington. The only manor now known in the parish is called Twigbear, and is vested in the executors of the late Joseph Oldham, Esq. In the parish-church are memorials of the family of Stevens of Winscot.^q Thomas Stevens, Esq., is impropriator of the tithes, which belonged formerly to the priory of Frithelstock, and patron of the curacy.

NORTH PETHERWYN, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Trigg Major (being within the archdeaconry of Cornwall), lies surrounded by Cornwall on the west side of the Tamar, about five miles from Launceston. Holscot, Brassacot, and Maxworthy, are villages in this parish.

^o Inquis. ad q. d. 7 Edw. II.

^p See Gent. Mag. lvii. p. 8.

^q Hugh Stevens, Esq., 1755; Richard Stevens, Esq., 1762; Henry Stevens, 1764; Richard Stevens, 1766.

This parish lies within the manor of Werrington, belonging to the Duke of Northumberland. The barton of North Petherwin belonged to the Yeos, who resided there for many generations. The heiress of Leonard Yeo, Esq., who died in 1741, brought this estate to the family of Herring. It is now the property and residence of Dennis Kingdon, Esq., major of the 80th regiment of foot, who possesses it in right of his wife, only daughter and heir of Leonard Herring, Esq., who died in 1798.

In the parish-church are memorials of the family of Yeo^r; and a tablet for Grace, wife of Arthur Secomb, of Widworthy, Gent., (daughter of Bligh of Carnadon,) 1619: his second wife was daughter of Pomeroy of Ingsdon, by one of the co-heiresses of Hengescott. The Duke of Bedford is patron of the vicarage, and impropiator of the great tithes.

PETROCKSTOW, or STOW ST. PETROCK, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about five miles from Hatherleigh, and about seven from Torrington.

The manor of Petrockstow is recorded among the possessions of the abbot and convent of Buckfast, in the Domesday survey. They possessed it also in the reign of Edward I., when it is upon record, that, as lords of the manor, they had the power of inflicting capital punishment^r: but I cannot find that there is now any manor of Petrockstow so called.

The manor of Heanton Sachville, in this parish, belonged to the ancient family of Sachville, from the reign of Richard I. to that of Henry III.: afterwards to the Killegrews; by an alliance with which family it came to the Yeos, in the beginning of the reign of Edward III. The heiress of Yeo brought this estate to a younger son of the Rolles of Stevenstone, the heiress of which branch was married, in 1724, to Robert Walpole, the second Earl of Orford. After the death of George, Earl of Orford, in 1791, Heanton Sachville passed, with the barony of Clinton and Say, to George William Trefusis, Esq., and is now the property of his son, the present Lord Clinton, who possesses also the manor of Hall, in this parish.

Heanton Sachville, which was some time a seat of the Rolles, and afterwards of the Earls of Orford, was burnt down several years ago: a farm-house has been fitted up out of the ruins. The deer-park is still kept up. Merland,

^r Edward Yeo, Esq., 1624; three daughters of E. Yeo, 1633, 1634, and 1638; Dorothy, daughter of John Fortescue, and wife of George Yeo, 1640. (Edward Yeo married the heiress of Stapleton, of Nottinghamshire.)

^s Hundred Roll, temp. Edward I.

in this parish, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Zoch; from whom it passed, by marriage, to the Fitzwarrens. The heiress of Aylmer Fitzwarren, who lived in the reign of Henry V., married William Davailes, or Davells, of Badeston, which family, in consequence, removed their residence to Merland. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the heiress of Davells brought this estate to the Harrisses. It is now the property and residence of Mr. James Bonifant.

In the parish-church are memorials of the Rolle family[†]; Richard Eveleigh, rector of Peter Tavy and Bratton, 1637; and Catherine, wife of John Mallet, 1810. The advowson of the rectory, called in ecclesiastical records, Stow St. Petrock, *alias* Petrockstow, *alias* Heanton, has passed with the manor.

PILTON, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Barnstaple, adjoins the town of Barnstaple. The village of Bradiford is in this parish.

In the year 1345, a market on Tuesday, at Pilton, and a fair for two days at the festival of St. Matthew, was granted to the prior of Pilton.[‡]

The manor of Pilton belonged to a priory of Benedictines at this place, which was a cell to Malmesbury Abbey. It is enumerated among the possessions of that monastery in Pope Innocent's confirmation, A.D. 1248.^{*} The priory of Pilton had only three monks in it, besides the prior, at the time of the dissolution, when its revenues were estimated at 56*l.* 12*s.* 8¼*d.* per annum. The site of the priory and the manor were granted to the Chichester family, who continued to possess it for several generations: this estate was afterwards in the Sydenhams, whose heiress brought it to Northmore. Of late years it was in the Incledon family. The site of the priory is now, by purchase from Robert Newton Incledon, Esq., the property of John Whyte, Esq., who resides here in a modern-built mansion.

Joel, son of Alured, Earl of Brittany, gave the manor of Pulchress, and the barton of Bradiford, to the priory of Barnstaple. This estate is now the property of Lord Rolle. Raleigh, in this parish, gave name to, and was the original seat of the ancient family of Raleigh. After eight descents, the heiress of the elder branch brought the manor of Raleigh to the Chichesters. From them it passed, by successive sales, to Champneys and Hooper.

[†] Henry Rolle; Margaret, his wife, daughter of Yeo, 1591; Robert Rolle, 1633; Joan, his wife, daughter of Hele, 1634; John Rolle, 1648, (sixth son of Henry Rolle, Esq.)

[‡] Pat Rot. 18 Edw. III.

^{*} See Dugdale's Monast. i. p. 53.

The heiress of the latter married Basset, of whose descendant it was purchased by Robert Newton Incledon, Esq., the present proprietor. Raleigh House is, or was lately, occupied as a woollen manufactory, for flannel, worsted stockings, &c. Little Raleigh belongs to George Acland Barbor, Esq., of Fremington.

Pilland, in this parish, belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the Clavells; afterwards to a family who took their name from this, the place of their residence. The heiress of Pilland, after a few descents, brought it to Brett. Sir Alexander Brett sold it to John Woolton, who was made Bishop of Exeter in 1579: his son, Dr. Woolton, resided at Pilland. It is now the property of Thomas Wrey Harding, Esq., of Upcott. Westaway, in this parish, was for a considerable time the property and residence of the Lethbridge family. It was sold in 1817, by Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart., to John Whyte, Esq., the present proprietor.

In the parish-church are monuments, or other memorials, of the families of Chichester^y, Rogers^z, Lethbridge^a, and Incledon^b; Alexander Brett, Esq., 1536; John Downe, Gent., 1627; George Hume, fifty years a school-master, said to have sent 500 young men to the University, ob. 1693; William Powell Matthews, Esq., 1795; Robert Harding, Esq., 1804; and Josiah Crane, Esq., 1813. The tithes, which had been appropriated to the priory, passed with the priory estate: they have been, for the most part, sold to the land proprietors; Mr. Incledon having reserved those of his own estate, with the patronage of the curacy.

There was formerly a chantry chapel at Raleigh, founded by the Chichesters, which had an endowment of 4*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* per annum.^c An ancient hermitage, at Pilton, is mentioned in Mr. Oliver's History of Exeter.

The hospital of St. Margaret, at Pilton, which was founded for lepers, of both sexes, before the year 1191, still exists, although the benevolent pur-

^y Richard Chichester, Esq., 1498; a handsome monument for Sir John Chichester of Raleigh, 1569; Sir Robert Chichester, K. B., 1627, with effigies of himself and his two wives, a co-heiress of Lord Harrington, and a daughter of Hele.

^z John Rogers, 1618; Philip Rogers, 1655; John Rogers, 1693; John Rogers, 1708; Philip Rogers, 1737; John Rogers, 1768; John, his son, 1791.

^a Christopher Lethbridge, 1713; Christopher Lethbridge, 1746; John, his nephew, 1780.

^b Robert Incledon, Esq., 1758; Benjamin Incledon, Esq. 1796. Mr. Incledon, in his Church Notes, mentions also memorials for Robert Brett, Esq., 1546; Philip Wiott, Esq., 1657; Philip Bowchier, Gent., 1687; and John Hayne, and Julian his wife, benefactors to the church, who both died in 1431.

^c Chantry Roll, in the Augmentation-office.

pose for which it was founded is happily become in a manner obsolete. This hospital having been too insignificant to attract particular notice at the Reformation, was disposed of as part of the possessions of the priory of Pilton; and having passed through various hands, is now vested in the parish feoffees. It has always been kept up as an hospital; the members are appointed by the name of prior, brethren, and sisters; they act as a corporate body, and grant leases of their little possessions, under their old seal, receiving the fines and conventional rents, which amount to about 8*l.* per annum, to their own use.^d The chapel of St. Margaret, which belonged to this hospital, has been converted into a dwelling-house.

There is no endowment in this parish for a school, except the small sum of 13*s.* per annum; but about eighty children are instructed by subscription, on Dr. Bell's system.

PINHOE, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about two miles from Exeter. The villages of Monkton, or Monkerton, Pinpound, Langaton, Herrington, and Wotton, are in this parish.

A great battle was fought at Pinhoe, in the year 1001, in which King Ethelred's army was defeated with great slaughter; the Danes burnt Pinhoe, Broad Clist, and other neighbouring villages.^e

The manor of Pinhoe, which had been part of the royal demesne, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to Robert de Vallibus, or De Vaux, whose heiress brought it to Sir Robert Multon. The heiress of Sir John Multon, a younger son of this family, brought Pinhoe to Sir John Strech, from whose heirs it passed, by successive marriages, to Cheney and Walgrave. Sir William Pole speaks of the manor as having been in his time lately sold piecemeal. The manor-house was a seat successively of the families of Strech and Cheney. In 1655, the barton belonged to William Kirkham, Esq.^f It was afterwards a seat of the Elwills, baronets, and is now the property of Mrs. Freemantle, daughter of the last baronet of that family.

In the church-yard is the tomb of the Rev. James Coneybeare, vicar, 1706. The vicarage-house commands a rich and extensive prospect over Exeter, with a distant sea-view. The great tithes of this parish are appropriated to the dean and chapter of Exeter. The bishop is patron of the vicarage.

^d See the account of the hospital at Pilton, by the late Benjamin Incedon, Esq., in the *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 212—214.

^e See Sax. Chron.

^f Chapple's MSS.

John Reynolds, a learned divine, and a successful writer against the Roman Catholics, was born at Pinhoe, about the year 1546. He was some time President of Corpus Christi College, in Oxford.

Sir Edmund Elwill, who died in 1740, gave 2*l.* per annum rent-charge, for teaching poor children; and John Sanders, in 1750, 1*l.* per annum, for the same purpose.

PLYMOUTH, a large sea-port borough and market-town, in the hundred of Roborough and deanery of Plympton, is situated at the extreme south-west corner of the county, between the estuaries of the Tamar and the Plym, (from which it takes its name,) forty-three miles from Exeter, and two hundred and sixteen from London.

The old name of this town was Sutton, (*i.e.* the South-town,) and it was divided into the town of Sutton Prior, part of the hamlet of Sutton Valletort, and the tithing of Sutton Ralph. It had been occasionally called Plymouth, as early as the year 1383, as appears by a record of that date. The petition to parliament, of 1411, speaks of the town of Sutton as otherwise called Plymouth; and the subsequent act, of 1439, declares that the town, tithing, and part of the hamlet above mentioned, should constitute the borough of Plymouth.

Leland, who had the authority probably of some monastic record, says that, in the reign of Henry II., this town was "a mene thing as an inhabitation for fischars." Before the year 1253 it had grown to be of so much importance, that a market was established in it. The petition of 1411 describes Plymouth as a great port for the harbour of vessels, and speaks of the town as defenceless, and adds, that it had been frequently destroyed by the enemy in time of war. We have it on record that, in 1338, the French attacked Plymouth, and attempted to burn it, but that it was relieved, and the enemy put to flight with great loss, by Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon. In 1350 the French, after burning Teignmouth, attempted Plymouth, but finding it then well defended they destroyed "the farms and fair places" in the neighbourhood.^s In 1377 the town was burnt by the French, plundered in 1400, and again plundered and burnt in 1403, when six hundred houses are said to have been destroyed.^h After an interval of nearly 30 years, the petition of the townsmen was granted, and among other privileges they had the grant of a toll on all merchandize, to enable them to build walls and towers, and to fortify the town.

^s Stowe.

^h Holinshed.

In 1512 an act of parliament passed for fortifying Plymouth, and other sea-port towns in the west. In 1520 Bishop Lacey granted an indulgence to all such persons as should contribute to the fortifications at Plymouth.^b Leland, who visited it in the reign of Henry VIII., says, "the mouth of the gulph, where the shippes of Plymmouth lyith, is waulid on eche side and chained over in tyme of necessitie; on the south-west side of the mouth is a block-house, and on a rocky hill hard by it is a strong castle quadrate, having on eche corner a great round tower. It seemeth to be no very old peace of worke." It is probable that it was first built soon after the act of 1439, but additional security having been deemed necessary, it appears that it was resolved to fortify the little adjoining island, and to convert an ancient chapel thereon into a bulwark. Camden calls this island St. Michael's; indeed it appears that although, in ancient histories, it is described as the island of St. Nicholas, yet the chapel was dedicated to St. Michael. It is stated in the proceedings of the privy council, that on the 28th of March, 1548, a letter was written to the mayor of Plymouth and his brethren, "merveling of their unwillingness to proceede in the fortifyinge of St. Michaelles chappelle to be made a bulwarke, and when they allege the pluckinge down of that chappelle to the foundation, they were answered, the same beinge made upp againe with a wall of turfe, should neither be of less efecte or strength, nor yet of such great coste as they intended, and therefore eftsones the lordes desired them like good subjectes to goe in hande with that worke accordinglye, as they might therby be esteemed that they tender the Kinges Ma^{ties}. pleasure, and their owne sureties and defence chiefeste."¹ Westcote says that the island of St. Nicholas was a place of refuge to divers gentlemen in the insurrection of 1549, when it seems that the insurgents plundered and set fire to Plymouth; for he observes that the evidences of the borough were burnt.^k

- The present citadel at Plymouth was built on the site of the old fort, at the east end of the Hoe, after the Restoration, by King Charles II., who went to see it in 1670. It consists of three regular and two irregular bastions, with ravelins and hornworks, and is inhabited by the Lieutenant-Governor and other officers, and a garrison of invalids. There are several block-houses and batteries in the neighbourhood of Plymouth; but the chief security of the harbour consists in the fortifications on the island of St. Nicholas.

^b Mr. Oliver's notes from the Bishop's Register.

¹ Archæologia, vol. xviii. p. 134, 135.

^k MS. Survey. British Museum.

The Spanish Armada appeared off Plymouth in 1588, when Don Medina, the Spanish Admiral, in the confidence of conquest, is said to have selected Mount Edgecumbe for his future residence. The port of Plymouth equipped seven ships against this formidable fleet and one fly-boat, being a greater number than was furnished by any port except London.¹ Plymouth was the grand rendezvous of the fleet, previously to the successful expedition to Cadiz in 1596, when 150 sail assembled in this port; the land-forces being mustered and trained every day by their officers. The Earl of Essex and the Earl of Nottingham were in joint command of this expedition. Lord Thomas Howard was Vice-Admiral of the fleet, and Sir Walter Raleigh Rear-Admiral.^m The Earl of Essex also sailed from hence on the unfortunate Irish expedition, which caused his disgrace and death.

During the whole of the civil war, Plymouth was in the hands of the parliament, who retained it even at a time when all the west was in the possession of the royal forces. Soon after the commencement of the war, the Earl of Ruthen was appointed governor, and Sir Alexander Carew had the command of the fort and the island of St. Nicholas. Various attempts were made by the royalists to gain possession of this important post. Sir Ralph Hopton appeared before it in the month of December, 1642, but was driven from his quarters by the Earl of Stamford.ⁿ It having been discovered in the September following, that Sir Alexander Carew was on the point of betraying his trust, he was sent a prisoner to London, and suffered death on Tower-hill.

About the beginning of September, 1643, Colonel Digby was sent with a considerable force of horse and foot to blockade Plymouth, and took up his quarters at Plymstock. The blockading army had batteries at Oreston and Mount Batten, and a guard at Hoo.^o Early in October they planned an attack on Mount Stamford, a fort so called after the parliamentary General, the Earl of Stamford. Their guard at Hoo was defeated with much loss by a party from the garrison on the 8th^p; about which time Prince Maurice, having captured Dartmouth, advanced with his whole army to besiege Plymouth. The Prince's head-quarters were at Widey House, and his army was stationed at Plympton, Plymstock, Causand, Egg Buckland, Tamerton^q, &c. On the fifth of November Mount Stamford was taken by the besiegers, and the fort at Lipson attempted,

¹ Stowe.^m Ibid.ⁿ Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, vol. i. p. 271.^o All in the parish of Plymstock.^p Narrative of the siege, published in 1644.^q Ibid.

but not with equal success. On this occasion it appears that Colonel James Wardlaw, then governor of Plymouth, took possession of the fort and island of St. Nicholas, with the castle and magazine, then under the charge of the mayor, and intrusted them to approved parliamentary officers. All the inhabitants of the town were then required to take a vow and protestation to defend the towns of Plymouth and Stonehouse, the fort and island to the uttermost, and this protestation was sent up and registered in parliament. ^r On the 3d of December the royalists took a fort at Lory Point, but were repulsed afterwards by the garrison in a sally, and the fort was retaken. ^s On the 18th of the same month an attempt was made to storm the town, but the besiegers appear to have been repulsed with great loss, and the siege was raised on the 25th. ^t The town and garrison had a day of fasting and humiliation on the taking of Mount Stamford; a thanksgiving after the affair of Lory Point, and another after the siege was raised. Among the Devonshire officers engaged in the siege, were the Earl of Marlborough, Sir Thomas Hele, Sir Edmund Fortescue, and Sir P. Courtenay. ^u About the middle of April, 1644, Sir Richard Grenville advanced with his forces towards Plymouth, when Colonel Martin, then governor of the town, marched out with the greater part of the garrison, defeated him at St. Budeaux ^v, and took two companies prisoners: about three days after, Sir Richard advanced again, but as it appears with no better success. ^x He was again repulsed before Plymouth in the month of July. ^y Colonel Kerr was made governor of Plymouth in that month. ^z About this time Prince Maurice again attempted the capture of Plymouth, but not succeeding in his intention, left Sir Richard Grenville with his forces to blockade the town. ^a About the last day of this month, the Earl of Essex approaching Plymouth with his army, Sir Richard Grenville abandoned the blockade, and Mount Stamford, which had been occupied by the royalists since its capture in the preceding November, fell into the Earl's hands. ^b After the surrender of Essex's army in Cornwall, the King came before Plymouth in person, on the 9th of September, 1644, attended by Prince Maurice; the King's quarters were near Magdalen fort ^c; he himself occupied Widey House; Prince Maurice's quarters were near

^r See Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, vol. iii. p. 77., where it is given at length.

^s Ibid., and p. 94, 95., and Narrative of the Siege.

^t Narrative of the siege.

^u Narrative.

^v Vicars, p. 215.

^x Ibid. p. 216.

^y Ibid. p. 265.

^z Whitelock.

^a Walker's Historical Discourses, p. 42.

^b Vicars, vol. iii. p. 296.

^c In the parish of St. Andrew.

Lipson^c works. The town, of which Lord Roberts was then governor, was summoned on the 11th, but refusing to surrender, it was determined, at a council of war, not to undertake an assault or close siege; and the blockade was again entrusted to Sir Richard Grenville. The King, with his army, left the quarters before Plymouth on the 14th.^d About the 10th of January, 1645, an assault was made on the town by Sir Richard Grenville, who is said to have had, at that time, a force of 6000 men. After having so far succeeded as to have gained possession of the four great outworks, the garrison rallied; they were repulsed with great loss, and the outworks retaken.^e Mount Stamford, having been again fortified by the royalists, was taken on the 18th of February^f, with 300 stand of arms, &c. Grenville was again defeated by the garrison on the 24th. In the month of May the town of Plymouth petitioned parliament to have Lord Roberts continued their governor. The petition was refused, and it was ordered that five of the principal persons of the town and neighbourhood should have the government, and that Colonel Kerr should be the military governor.^g In the month of June the command of the blockade of Plymouth was taken from Sir Richard Grenville, and entrusted to Sir John Berkeley.^h In September it was again given to General Digby.ⁱ Colonel Welden was made governor of Plymouth in October.^k On the first or second of January, 1646, Canterbury fort^l, near Plymouth, is said to have been taken by the garrison^m; on the 10th of that month the blockade of Plymouth was finally abandoned.ⁿ

When the combined fleet was in the Channel, in 1779, and the prison-ships were crowded with French and Spanish prisoners, great apprehensions having been entertained for the safety of the place, a corps of volunteers was raised with great promptitude by William Bastard, Esq., then one of the county members^o, and under their escort the prisoners were marched to Exeter. During the alarms of invasion, in 1798, 1803, &c., great exertions were made for the defence of Plymouth town and dock, but they were not attempted by the enemy.

The market at Plymouth was first granted in or about 1253, to be held

^c In the parish of Charles.

^d Walker, p. 85.

^e Vicars, iv. p. 96.

^f Vicars, iv. p. 112.

^g Whitelock's Memorials, p. 140.

^h Lord Clarendon.

ⁱ Lord Clarendon.

^k Whitelock.

^l This must have been Kinterbury, in the parish of St. Budeaux.

^m Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 162., and Vicars, vol. iv. p. 340, 341.

ⁿ Sprigge and Lord Clarendon.

^o See the article of Baronets in the General History.

on Thursday, with a fair for three days at the festival of St. John the Baptist.^r In or about 1257 Baldwin de L'Isle had a grant for a market on Wednesday at Sutton, and a fair for three days at the festival of the Ascension.^s In Westcote's time there were two market-days, Monday and Friday: there are now three, Monday and Thursday for corn, &c. &c., and Saturday for butchers' meat and other provisions. There are cattle-fairs on the first Monday in April, and the first Monday in November^t, and a great market on the second Thursday in every month.

Mr. William Cookworthy, of Plymouth, was the first person who found out the materials for manufacturing porcelain, as now practised at Worcester: his original experiments were made at Plymouth, where a manufacture was for a while established, but it was not at first successful^u, and it was not till after repeated trials at Plymouth and Bristol, nor till after its removal to Worcester, that it was brought to its present state of perfection. The principal manufactures now at Plymouth are those of sail-cloth, soap, and Roman cement; the latter is of recent establishment.

Plymouth (by the name of Sutton) sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., but there was an intermission from the reign of Edward II. to that of Henry VI. The right of election is in the freemen, the present number of whom is supposed to be about 220. In 1570 the two celebrated naval officers and navigators, Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Sir John Hawkins, were returned as burgesses in parliament for this borough. Sir John, who was a native of Plymouth, being son of Captain William Hawkins, himself a very gallant naval officer^w, was returned again the next year. Sir Francis Drake, who had been bred up under his patronage, and whose name became so distinguished, that the circumstance of his having sailed from this port, on his voyage round the world, is always spoken of as one of its claims to celebrity, was elected one of its

^r Rot. Cart. and Pat. Vascon. 37, 38 Hen. III. No. 59.

^s Cart. Rot. 42 Hen. III. m. 4.

^t The fairs have been held on these days for the last ten years: Mr. Michael Roe, of Plymouth, in a letter to Mr. Chapple, (in 1776,) says that the chartered markets for corn were Monday and Thursday; that Saturday was a *borrowed* market for butchers' meat, &c. &c. He makes no mention of the fair in April, but says that there was then a fair, or more properly a great market, held on the Thursday after St. Luke's day, or rather thus regulated; the fair day at Plympton being held on old St. Luke's day, October 29.; the fair, or great market, at Plymouth, was held on the Monday or Thursday after; and that therefore it generally happened on the 30th of October, or the 2d or 3d of November.

^u Chapple's Collections.

^w Westcote.

burgesses in parliament in 1592. Sir Richard Hawkins*, son of Sir John, who was also an eminent naval officer, and navigator to the South Seas, was returned one of the members for Plymouth, his native place, in 1603. Sergeant Maynard was one of the representatives for Plymouth during the whole of the reign of Charles II.

Plymouth was incorporated by the act of parliament of 1439. The corporation consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council-men, a recorder, town-clerk, &c. The mayor, his predecessor in office, and the two senior aldermen, are justices of the peace. By the above-mentioned act, the manor of Sutton Prior, which had belonged to the prior and convent of Plympton, by the gift probably of Walter de Valletort, (who bestowed on them the island of St. Nicholas,) was settled on the corporation with all its rights and jurisdictions, markets, &c. &c., subject to a payment of 40*l.* per annum to the convent, and 10 marks per annum to the prior and convent of Bath, pursuant to an arrangement made between them and the abbot and convent of Buckland, as lords of the hundred of Roborough.†

Plymouth has a large coasting trade, but no commercial concerns with foreign countries‡; the chief imports are coals, timber, wines, spirits, Irish provisions, grocery, corn, fruit, culme, tar, iron, glass, and earthen-ware; the exports consist of native produce, as lime, marble, granite, silver, copper, tin, and lead ores, slate, antimony, manganese, &c. Pilchards also, although there is no fishery at this town, are exported in great numbers, many of the inhabitants being concerned in the fisheries at Cawsand, Bigbury bay, and Port Wrinkle, a small fishing village in Whitsand bay.

Plymouth appears to have been a very populous town in the reign of Edward III. The Subsidy Roll of 1377, which was shortly after a great

* There is a tradition in the family, that Sir Richard Hawkins, when a prisoner in Spain, captivated the heart of a Spanish lady, and that the circumstance of the lady's attachment, and his fidelity to his wife, gave occasion to the well-known song, which indeed is said to have been written by him: the gold chain, said to have been presented to him by the lady, has been carefully handed down, and is now in the possession of Mrs. Ilbert Prideaux, a female descendant. It must be observed, however, that there is precisely the same tradition in another family, and that the portrait of Sir John Bolle, who lived about the same time, is still shown with the gold chain about his neck, and has been engraved for Mr. Illingworth's History of Scampton, in Lincolnshire. The portrait of the lady also is said to have been preserved in the Bolle family.

† See Rolls of Parliament, vol. v. p. 21.

‡ It appears that in 1411, when the townsmen of Plymouth petitioned parliament, they had a foreign trade for wines, cloth, salt, iron, &c., though it is most probable that the two latter articles were brought from some other part of the coast. Rot. Parl. iv. 663.

pestilence, records 4837 persons, of fourteen years or upwards, as having been then rated to a poll-tax, from which only mendicants and clergy were exempted.^a It may fairly be supposed, therefore, that previously to the year of pestilence, Plymouth contained not less than 10,000 inhabitants. It could not have been so populous in 1547, when, as it appears by the Chantry Roll, there were only 2000 houseleýng inhabitants, that is capable of communicating, which, according to the usage of the church, they were supposed to be at fourteen years of age. The total number of inhabitants in the two parishes of Plymouth, in 1801, was 16,040; in 1811, 20,803^a; and in 1821, 21,570.

As a sea-port Plymouth has, from an early period, been one of the principal places of rendezvous of the British navy. From this port Edward the Black Prince, after having been detained at Sutton by contrary winds 40 days, sailed, in 1355, on the successful expedition to France, which was crowned with the glorious battle of Poitiers; and here he landed on the first of May, 1357, with the French king, and his son, the Dauphin, as prisoners in his train.^b Here landed, in 1470, the Earl of Warwick, with the Duke of Clarence, and the Earls of Pembroke and Oxford, to excite the revolt which caused the temporary restoration of King Henry VI.^c The ill-fated Catherine of Arragon landed here in 1501; and from this port were fitted out the vessels of the Earl of Cumberland, Drake, Gilbert, Hawkins, Carlisle, Grenville, and Cavendish, when they set sail on their respective voyages of discovery. The celebrated Sir Martin Frobisher, who sailed also from this port, is said to have died and to have been buried at Plymouth, in 1594.^d The much-injured Sir Walter Raleigh is said by some writers to have been arrested by Sir Lewis Stucly, the Vice-Admiral of Devon, on his landing at Plymouth, previously to the enforcing of the fatal but suspended sentence in 1618.

In the reign of Henry VIII. the inhabitants of Plymouth, Dartmouth, and other sea-ports in Cornwall and Devonshire, represented to parliament that their harbours were utterly ruined by the stream-works of the tinnerns, in consequence of immense quantities of rubbish having been carried down by the rivers on whose banks the said works were situated; that the mouths of the rivers were choked up, so that whereas formerly ships of 800 tons could enter the harbour at low water, ships of 100 tons

^a Archæologia, vol. vii. p. 341.

^a The total population of Plymouth, with the adjoining parishes of East Stonehouse and Stoke Damarell, which includes Plymouth Dock, was, in 1801, 43,194; in 1811, 56,060.

^b Holinshed.

^c Cleveland's History of the Courtenay Family, p. 233.

^d Stowe.

could then scarcely enter. In consequence of this representation an act of parliament passed, in 1531, imposing heavy penalties on tanners who should carry on their works in the neighbourhood of any river communicating with the aforesaid sea-ports, without taking certain precautions for preventing the injury complained of. This act appears not to have been effective; for we find that in consequence of the harbour being still choked up with sand, &c., from the tin-mines, and on account of the great scarcity of fresh water at Plymouth, an act of parliament was obtained, in 1584, for making a canal from the river Meavy, for the purpose of cleansing the channel of the haven, and for a copious supply of fresh water, both for the use of the town and of the ships frequenting the harbour. The act is said to have been obtained by the influence and at the expense of Sir Francis Drake.* This canal, or as it is called *leat* of water, is vested in the corporation.

The famous harbour for the British navy is at Plymouth Dock, and is known by the name of Hamoaze. This harbour is four miles in length, and its depth, at low water, fifteen fathoms. Here is stationed the Port-Admiral's ship. In time of war, Hamoaze is the station of numerous hospital and prison ships; in time of peace, it is one of the principal depôts in which ships are laid up in ordinary. There are moorings in this harbour for ninety-two line of battle ships. At Plymouth are two harbours for merchant ships, called Catwater and Sutton Pool; and there is another at Stonehouse, called Stonehouse Pool. Catwater is at the confluence of the Plym, or rather the Plym passes through it to the sea; it is a large harbour, capable of receiving 1000 sail of ships; and in time of war is frequently filled with transports, captured vessels, and merchantmen detained by contrary winds, or waiting for convoy. The corporations of Plymouth and Saltash exercise jurisdiction in this harbour. A few years ago mooring chains were laid down by Lord Boringdon, now Earl of Morley, in this harbour, of which he is proprietor. His Lordship has also a wet dock, for the reception of ships of large burden, when requiring repair. Ships of war have occasionally been built there by the lessee. Sutton Pool harbour, which is nearly surrounded by the town of Plymouth, belongs to the duchy of Cornwall. The entrance to it from Catwater is between two large piers, erected between 1790 and 1800, ninety feet apart. This harbour is in the hands of lessees. On its side are several public and private quays. The fishing trawlers, upwards of forty in number, usually anchor in this harbour. These

* Westcote speaks of it as the work of Sir Francis Drake, and says that like another Hannibal he cut a tunnel to convey it through a mighty rock. MS. Survey, in the British Museum.
trawlers

trawlers supply Plymouth with fish, great quantities of which are conveyed to the Bath market. Westcote speaks of the fishing-trade as having been carried on to a great extent in his time : he says that very often 100 sail of fishing vessels, and sometimes double that number, were to be seen in the harbour.^d

The great national work of the Breakwater, for the protection of the British navy in Plymouth Sound, was begun in 1812, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Whidbey, who, in 1799, had projected a similar undertaking at Torbay. The first stone was laid on the 12th of August, 1812, since which period, to the month of July, 1821, there have been used in the work 1,930,000 tons of rock, procured from the neighbouring quarries at Oreston. The Breakwater is to extend 1000 yards in a straight line, with a *kant* at each end, of 350 yards in length, each taking an inclination from the straight line to the northward, or in-shore, of 10° of the great circle. The base will be about 290 feet, the breadth at the top 48 feet, and the length at the top 1700 yards. The whole is expected to be finished by the end of 1825.

The average depth of water, on the line where the Breakwater is placed, is 36 feet, at low water spring-tides : it is carried 20 feet in height above that, which is something higher than the general rise of spring tides. The Breakwater has a slope to seawards, of 22° from the horizontal line, and one of 33° towards the land. It is situated seaward, from the citadel of Plymouth, 1850 fathoms, with a good channel to sea at either end for the largest ships at any time of tide, and when completed, will make a good harbour for forty sail of the line, besides many smaller ships.

On the east side of the bay, at Staddon Point, there is erecting a pier, for the purpose of watering ships of war ; and about 1200 yards inland^e is a reservoir, containing 12,000 tons of water, which is carried in pipes to the pier, and from thence conveyed to the-ships at anchor in the Sound.^f

Plymouth gave the title of Earl to Charles Fitz Charles, a natural son of King Charles II., who died without issue in 1680. In 1682, the title was bestowed on Henry, Lord Windsor, ancestor of the present Earl of Plymouth.

There were convents both of White and Grey Friars at Plymouth, of which scarcely any thing is known, but their existence. The site of the Grey Friars, of which a very small part remains, was in Woolster-street ; that of the White Friars was at the east end of the town, where some remains of the buildings are to be seen.

The community of poor Clares, established at Aire in 1629, who fled

^d MS. Survey, in the British Museum.

^e See p. 417.

^f From an account obligingly communicated by Mr. Whidbey.

from France, in the year 1799, have been settled at Plymouth ever since the year 1813.

Plymouth was divided into two parishes, by virtue of an act of parliament passed in 1640. The new parish has since acquired the name of Charles. Its church, which was built after the Restoration, having been so called in honour of King Charles I.

In the old church of St. Andrew, are monuments of Jonathan Sparke, Esq., 1640; Jane, daughter of Sir Anthony Barker, of Sunning, Berks, wife of Edmund Fowell, Esq., 1640; Sir John Skelton, Lieut.-Governor of Plymouth, 1672; Captain Edmund Lechmere^c, 1703; James Yonge^f, M.D. F.R.S., 1721; Captain Philip de Saumarez^g, 1747; John Morshed, Esq., 1771; Digory Tonkin, Esq., 1788; Samuel Northcote, Esq., (father of the eminent artist of that name, who is a native of Plymouth,) 1791; John Mudge, M.D., 1793; Frances, daughter of Captain Thomas Troubridge, (afterwards Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart.,) 1798; &c. &c. There is a memorial also for James Vernon, Esq., (only son of Admiral Vernon,) who died in 1753. The tower of this church was built by Thomas Yogge, merchant, in 1440.

Plymouth, or rather Sutton, was anciently a prebend in the collegiate church of Plympton. After that church was converted into a priory, the church of Sutton was appropriated to it. Since the Reformation, the impropriate tithes, together with the advowson of the vicarage, have been vested in the corporation. Zachary Mudge, vicar of St. Andrew's, who died in

^c A younger son of Edmund Lechmere, Esq., of Hanley Castle, Worcestershire. "He died of the wounds he received on the 15th of January, in an engagement with a French frigate of forty-six guns, (his own ship was the *Lyme* of thirty-two,) from whom he protected a large fleet of merchant-ships all into safety, and then bravely gave the enemy battle, and forced him to bear away with very much damage. He was in the beginning wounded in both knees, and afterwards received a musket-shot through his body, yet by neither dismayed from prosecuting the enemy with the utmost vigour. Thus fell this brave man, who in his early years (as well by the constancy of his good discipline and prudent conduct, as by his intrepid gallantry, in this and many other actions,) rendered himself famous in many parts of the world, serviceable to his Queen and country; highly esteemed by the commissioners of the fleet; entirely beloved by the seamen, and universally lamented by all that knew him." He died anno ætat. 27. Underneath the inscription is a representation of his action with the French frigate, in bas relief.

^f A learned physician, who wrote on medical and philosophical subjects. See p. 362.

^g A distinguished naval officer, who had accompanied Commodore Anson, in his voyage round the world, and, having behaved with much gallantry in the action, was appointed to the command of the *Manilla* prize-ship. He was killed by a cannon-shot whilst engaging two of the ships which had escaped from Admiral Hawke, after the action off Cape Finisterre, in 1747.

1769, was author of a volume of sermons much admired; and an essay towards a new version of the Psalms; his son, Dr. John Mudge, who died in 1793, was for many years an eminent physician at Plymouth^s; he distinguished himself as well for his skill in mathematics as in medicine; he improved the construction of the reflecting telescope, and published treatises on the inoculated small pox, and on catarrhus coughs. His son, the late Major-General William Mudge, of the royal artillery, was a native of this place: inheriting the mathematical talents of his family, he had an opportunity of displaying them most conspicuously whilst conducting the great trigonometrical survey of the kingdom, under the auspices of government. General Mudge contributed several valuable scientific papers to the Philosophical Transactions; and to him, as Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, the public are indebted for the excellent regulations by which that establishment is conducted.

A lecturer at St. Andrew's church is chosen by the corporation every three years: he has a salary of 70*l.* per annum, which is augmented by a subscription.

A new church was begun to be built at Plymouth on the eve of the civil war, pursuant to an act of parliament passed in 1640. The building was suspended during the time of the troubles: on its completion, after the Restoration, it was dedicated to the memory of King Charles. The spire was added in 1765. A new parish was constituted by the above-mentioned act, comprising a considerable part of the town, the village of Lipson, and the tithing of Compton Giffard, so called from the ancient family of Giffard, to whom the manor belonged in the thirteenth century: it was afterwards in the Whitlêghs of Efford. In 1770, it belonged to Mrs. Mary Coxé, of Peamore, by inheritance, probably, from the families of Northleigh and Tothill: it is now the property of the Earl of Morley.

In the year 1715, the Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists, had each a meeting-house at Plymouth; and there was a French church.^b I find it extremely difficult, generally speaking, to give any thing like a correct account of the dissenting congregations of the present day; the dissenters, themselves, being by no means agreed as to the denominations of the several sects; it is by all allowed, however, that those of Presbyterians and Independents are grown obsolete, together with the circumstances which gave rise to them. I have, nevertheless, in most instances, been under the

^s The celebrated Dr. Huxham was many years a physician at Plymouth, and died there in 1768.

^b Returns made to Mr. Neale, author of the *History of the Puritans*, communicated by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, of Bath.

necessity of retaining them, from not knowing what names to substitute : indeed some very respectable persons among the dissenters approve of retaining the old names. Most of the Presbyterian congregations are become Unitarians, and some of the Independents ; others, abandoning the name of Independents, call themselves moderate Calvinists ; whilst many of the people who were called Methodists, not liking that appellation, and not belonging to any of the leading connections of the people so called, denominate themselves Independent Calvinists : of the latter description, there are several congregations at Plymouth Dock. I am indebted to the Rev. Mr. Worsley, the Unitarian minister, for being enabled to speak with accuracy of the several congregations of dissenters at Plymouth and the adjoining towns. One of the Presbyterian congregations now consists of Unitarians ; the other of moderate Calvinists : the Baptists are divided into two congregations, Particular and Calvinistic. The Quakers have a meeting-house here, and the Wesleyan Methodists : the congregations of the old and new Tabernacle call themselves Independent Calvinists : the former was, originally, in Whitfield's connection, and the latter has generally been supplied by ministers from Lady Huntingdon's, and since, from Lady Erskine's College. Besides the above mentioned, there are meeting-houses of the Bryanites¹, and Baringites², and a Jews' synagogue.

Besides the eminent natives of Plymouth already mentioned, may be enumerated Sir Thomas Edmondes, the ambassador and political writer ; John Glanville, author of the well-known " Treatise on Witchcraft," and various philosophical and other works ; John Quick, an eminent non-conformist divine, author of a " History of the Reformation in France," and other works ; Mrs. Parsons, author of above sixty volumes of novels, some of which were well received ; the Rev. John Bidlake, D.D., master of the grammar-school, and the author of a volume of poems, and several volumes of sermons ; and the learned Jacob Bryant, the mythologist. Camden speaks of Ealphegus, a learned priest, who flourished at Plymouth in the reign of William II.

There was an ancient hospital at Plymouth, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Mary Magdalen, of which nothing is now known, but that it ex-

¹ This new sect, called after their founder Bryant, who resides in or near Bodmin, separated from the Wesleyan Methodists in 1814. They hold the same doctrines, but appear to have more enthusiasm : they have spread into several counties, and are said to have succeeded in increasing their numbers by the novelty of introducing female preachers, several of whom have been travelling about the country as missionaries.

² Thus the followers of Mr. Baring, who a few years ago seceded from the church, are now generally called : they profess high Calvinistic doctrines.

isted in 1374.¹ Leland says that it stood on the north side of the church. The Chantry Roll, of 1547, describes an almshouse in Plymouth, called God's House, the founder unknown, endowed with lands given by divers persons, the rent of which then amounted to 14*l.* 7*s.* per annum. This was, most probably, the church almshouse, in St. Andrew's parish, for twelve widows and a nurse, the income of which now consists of rents of about 25*l.* per annum, besides 3*l.* per annum given by Captain Rawlinis, in 1626, for butter on fish-days. The widows' incomes are augmented by the corporation. In a court at the back of this is another almshouse for twelve poor single women, who are placed in it by the corporation; but it does not appear that it has any endowment. There were three set of almshouses, which have been pulled down, founded by Ann Prynne-Fownes, and Alice Miller; the two former had no endowment; the latter was, in 1660, endowed with a rent-charge of 10*l.* per annum, for twenty poor people.

There was also an hospital, called the Hospital of the Poor's Portion, founded by John Gayer, Abraham Colmer, and Edmund Fowell, in 1630, to which John Lanyon gave 2000*l.*, in 1674, laid out in houses, now producing 229*l.* 10*s.* per annum.^m This is applied to the maintenance and education of children. The hospital of the Poor's Portion has, under an act of parliament, passed in 1708, been converted into a workhouse. This workhouse, under the act of Queen Anne, is governed by a corporation of fifty-two guardians, including a governor, deputy-governor, and ten assistants, a treasurer and receiver; which officers are elective. The building is spacious, containing wards for men, women, and infant children; the women's division containing separate wards for reputable women, disorderly, or disreputable, and lying-in women; there are, also, a dispensary, a workshop, cells for disorderly persons, commodious places of confinement for insane persons, school-rooms, and apartments for the boys belonging to Hele's and Lanyon's charities. The whole appears to be under excellent regulations. Two other acts of parliament relating to it were passed in 1754 and in 1786.

The grammar-school at Plymouth was established in the reign of Henry VII. by the corporation, who allowed the master a salary of 10*l.* per annum, and apartments over the ancient chapel. The master has now a salary of 70*l.* per annum, besides a house, garden, &c., allowed him by the corporation, who claim the privilege of sending to the school the sons of poor freemen, to be instructed gratuitously. When Mr. Carlisle published his account of grammar-schools, in 1818, there were but two of this description. The late Dr. Bidlake, Bampton lecturer at Oxford, was master

¹ Mr. Oliver's Notes, from Bishop Brantingham's Register.

^m The rental in 1812 was 347*l.* 12*s.* per annum.

of this school. Dr. Nathaniel Forster was educated there. Mr. Henry Kelway, of Plymouth, having bequeathed, in 1732, all his freehold and personal estates for charitable uses, they were sold and converted into bank stock, amounting to 4860*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* The income was directed to be applied to the maintenance, clothing, and education, of boys in Plymouth grammar-school; to be elected by the master of the school and the lecturer of St. Andrew's, who have given the preference to those related to the founder; some of whom, as the funds have been found sufficient, have been sent to the University, and educated for holy orders.

Thomas and Nicholas Sherwell, in 1617, gave land on which to build an hospital for orphans, to contain not more than forty, and not less than three boys natives of Plymouth. The said Thomas Sherwell, in 1629, gave a rent-charge of 8*l.* per annum towards the endowment. Some persons, now unknown, gave 13*l.* 7*s.* per annum, in conventional rents. Sir John Gayer, in 1626, gave land now producing 55*l.* per annum, on condition that his heirs, if resident in Plymouth, should always recommend one boy. John Fownes, in 1628, gave 100*l.*, with which was purchased a rent-charge of 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Twelve boys are now clothed, maintained, and educated, by this charity. The annual average revenue for the last twenty years, has been nearly 200*l.*

Mr. Elize Hele, who died in 1635, having bequeathed the whole of his estates to charitable uses, Sir John Maynard and Mr. Elize Stert, his trustees, gave certain lands to the town of Plymouth, to be thus appropriated: one half to the governors and guardians of the poor, for the benefit of the poor, at their discretion; the other half to such charitable purposes as the heirs of Sir John Maynard should appoint. The rents of this estate vary according to the dropping in of lives. In 1786, it was estimated at 168*l.* 11*s.* per annum, and now at 340*l.*

An uncertain number of the most deserving boysⁿ, to be preferred from the workhouse, or hospital of the Poor's Portion, are maintained, clothed, and educated, out of the funds of this charity, and being dressed in red, are called *red* boys; others are selected in the same manner, and maintained, clothed, and educated, by the benefaction of John Lanyon, before mentioned, and being dressed in blue, are called *blue* boys. Part of

ⁿ Stated in the Education-Report (1818,) to be from twelve to sixteen. It appears that, in 1720 no less than seventy-eight children were clothed, maintained, and educated; twenty-four clothed in green, sixteen in blue, eight in red, and thirty in the workhouse, who wore the dress of the house. Mag. Brit. 1720. Both Hele's and Lanyon's funds are at present in debt; and there are now (1821) only eleven boys on Hele's and six on Lanyon's foundation.

Hele's fund arises from an annuity of 30*l.* on the market, purchased of the corporation, out of the savings of the Hele estate.

Dame Hannah Rogers gave by will, in 1764, 10,000*l.*, which being laid out in the funds, and the savings having been also funded, now produces an income of 806*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum, for the maintenance and education of poor children of Devon and Cornwall, or other charitable uses. The whole of this is applied to the clothing, maintaining, and educating thirty poor girls of Plymouth.

There is a large school at Plymouth, on the Madras system, in which, in the month of December, 1820, there were 350 boys, and 90 girls.

Colonel Joseph Jory, in 1703, gave certain houses, which now produce, on an average, a rent of about 250*l.* per annum, to twelve poor widows of the parish of Charles.

In this parish is a school for the clothing and educating of poor boys and girls, founded in the year 1713. The present amount of subscriptions to this school is 100*l.* per annum; the funded property consists of 2506*l.* O.S.S., and 1140*l.* three per cents.^o, besides about 522*l.* O.S.S., and 200*l.* three per cents., for apprenticing children. There are now 100 boys in this school, and sixty girls: twenty-five of the boys, and twenty of the girls, are clothed. This is called the Grey and Yellow School. The Dissenters have a school in the parish of St. Andrew.

The chapelry, or tithing, of Weston Peverell, or Pennycross, is in the parish of St. Andrew, Plymouth. The manor was the ancient inheritance of the Peverells; whose heiress brought it to Sir Nicholas Carew, of Carew Castle, the first of the family who resided in Devonshire, and father of Sir John Carew, who married the heiress of Mohun. Having become vested in the crown, it was granted by Edward VI. to Richard Reynell, Esq., for his services in the western rebellion. Some years ago, it belonged to the family of Hewer; from whom it passed to Hall, and is now vested, together with Manadon, which is the seat of the Hewers, in the co-heiresses of the late Humphrey Hall, Esq. Manadon was lately occupied by the widow of

* The principal benefactions, as to amount, have been, — General Trelawney, 1720, 100*l.*; Joseph Palmer, 1725, 300*l.*; Samuel Addis, 1744, 100*l.*; John Morshead, 1752, 105*l.*; Mrs. Ellen Huxham, 1757, 100*l.*; Anne Morshead, 1762, 200*l.*; Robert Boodle, 1764, 300*l.* S.S.S.; Anthony Porter, 1772, 100*l.*; George Howe, 1772, S.S.S.; Mrs. Margaret Deeble, 1777, 200*l.*; William Batt, 1780, 200*l.* S.S.S.; Mrs. Priscilla Hele, 1788, 100*l.*; Mrs. English Sutton, 1796, 600*l.* 3 per cents.; Mr. William Freeman, 1799, 540*l.* 3 per cents.; Mrs. Hannah Howe, 1811, 200*l.*, 3 per cents.

Colonel Waldron, one of the above-mentioned co-heiresses, recently married to Sir William Elford, Bart.

Burrington, in this chapelry, belonged to the family of Weare, or Were, and is now, by inheritance, the property of Richard Hall Clarke, Esq., of Bridwell: it is the residence of his son, John Were Clarke, Esq. Ham was, for nearly two centuries, the seat of a branch of the Trelawneys; now of George Collins, Esq., who married the heiress of that branch.

The beauty of the situation and views has been the occasion of the building numerous villas in this parish, the principal of which are, Prospect, Mrs. Hotchkys's; Boxhill, William Delacour, Esq.; Bellair, Captain Elphinstone; Torr, the Rev. J. Strode Foot; Manhelian, George Herbert, Esq.; Burleigh, George Hunt, Esq.; Meetley, Mrs. Mangles; and Pounds, Mrs. Carswell.

The chapel of Weston Peverell, or St. Pancras, corruptly called Penny-cross chapel, is annexed to the church of St. Budeaux, which is a daughter-church to St. Andrew, Plymouth. Divine service is performed in this chapel once a fortnight in the afternoon, and four times in the year in the morning, by the minister of St. Budeaux. This chapelry maintains its own poor, and pays all its assessments separately: it is not esteemed a separate parish, but a tithing in the parish of St. Andrew: it is about three miles from Plymouth.

Nearly fourteen miles ^p S. W. of Plymouth Sound are the Edystone rocks, which had proved so fatal to mariners before the construction of a lighthouse to warn them of their danger. This important work was first undertaken by the celebrated mechanic Mr. Henry Winstanley, of Littlebury, in Essex, in the year 1696: it had scarcely been completed three years, when it was destroyed by the storm of 1703, the most tremendous which had ever been experienced in England, and its ingenious architect, who was then superintending some repairs, perished in its ruins. The building was thought to have been too much ornamented; but it is said that Mr. Winstanley was so well assured of its strength, that he declared he should wish to be in it during the greatest storm that ever blew under the face of the heavens, that he might see what effect it would have upon the structure. Soon after the demolition of the lighthouse, a vessel was wrecked on the Edystone rocks, and the whole of the crew perished. In 1706 a new lighthouse was begun by Mr. John Rudyerd, a simple structure of a

^p The exact distance, as ascertained by General Mudge, is 73,061 feet from the light-house to the flag-staff in Plymouth garrison; the distance from the building at the Ram-head, the nearest point of land, 49,435 feet, being somewhat more than nine miles and a quarter.

conical form; the whole building was 92 feet in height; the lantern was an octagon of 10 feet 6 inches diameter: This lighthouse, after resisting the fury of the waves for 46 years, was destroyed by fire on the 22d of August, 1755; one of the light-keepers, Henry Hall, an old man 94 years of age, lost his life in consequence of melted lead falling down his throat whilst endeavouring to extinguish the flames, as was apparent by dissection after his death; he survived the accident 12 days. Until the circumstance had been proved, it was thought incredible that the lead had been received into his stomach. An account of this extraordinary case was sent, by the attending surgeon, to the Royal Society. The present lighthouse was constructed, upon an improved plan, by the celebrated Mr. Smeaton; the first stone was laid on the 12th of June, 1757, and it was completed August 24. 1759. The outside and basement are of granite; the interior of Portland stone. The height of the main column is 70 feet.

PLYMPTON ST. MAURICE, commonly called PLYMPTON MAURICE, or PLYMPTON EARLS, a market and borough town, in the hundred and deanery of that name, lies about five miles from Plymouth, 39 from Exeter, and 212 from London.

The market, which is now held on Friday for corn, &c., with certain fairs, was confirmed, in 1284, to the burgesses of Plympton, to whom they had been granted by Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devon.^p It was, till within a few years, held on Saturday, and it was customary for butchers to leave their shambles at an early hour, and proceed to the market at Plymouth. The present fairs, exclusively of that at Underwood, in the adjoining parish, are February 25. and August 12., under Queen Elizabeth's charter; the eve of the Ascension, and the eve of the Annunciation, O. S. and October 28., unless that day should fall after Thursday, in which case it is held on the Tuesday following. These are all cattle-fairs.

Plympton has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The right of election is in the freemen, now about 100 in number. Sir Christopher Wren was one of the members for this borough during the reign of James II. Plympton was made one of the stannary towns in 1328.^q

At the commencement of the civil war, Plympton was the head-quarters of the small force which the royalists had then in the county.^r It was

^p Cart. 13 Edw. I. No. 64.

^q Rot. Pat. 2 Edw. III. pt. 2.

^r Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, i. 226.

one of the principal quarters of Prince Maurice's army, whilst besieging Plymouth, from October to December or January, 1643.* The King had a garrison here, which was taken by the Earl of Essex in the month of July, 1644†: it had then 8 pieces of ordnance.

The barony of Plympton was given, by King Henry I., to Richard de Redvers, whom he created Earl of Devonshire. • His son Baldwin, the second earl, rebelled against King Stephen, and was banished from England, but afterwards returned and died in possession of his earldom, to which his son, and his two grandsons, in their turns, succeeded. On the death of the last survivor, the earldom, with its great possessions, devolved on William de Vernon, a younger son of the first earl. This William, on the marriage of his daughter Jane with Hubert de Burgh, the King's chamberlain, settled on his elder daughter the castle and barony of Plympton, and on Jane, his younger daughter, the Isle of Wight, but it was settled, that if, by his then wife, the said William should have male heirs, then Hubert de Burgh should have in lieu land of 60*l.* per annum rent." It so happened that he had male issue, for it appears that Baldwin, his grandson, was the last Earl of Devon of his family. On his death, the barony of Plympton and other possessions devolved on his sister Isabel, wife of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, who was called Countess of Devon and Albemarle. Upon the death of this lady, in 1292, Sir Hugh Courtenay, Baron of Oakhampton, succeeded to this and other estates of the family of De Redvers, but was not invested with the earldom of Devon till some years afterwards. The barony of Plympton, except during short intervals", when it was vested in the crown by attainder, continued in the earls of Devon till the death of the last earl, in 1566; when this and other large estates were divided between his four aunts or their representatives. In the year 1716, according to Brown Willis, the Vyvyans had one half^x, George Parker, Esq., one-fourth, by purchase from Lord Carteret and Mr. Yeo; and John Pollexfen, Esq., one-fourth, purchased by his father of Christopher, Duke of Albemarle. The whole is now vested in the Earl of Morley, who purchased a consi-

* Narrative of the Siege.

† Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, vol. iii. p. 296, 297.

" Cart. Rot. 1 John, pt. 2.

" During these intervals it was for a time, under royal grants, successively the property of Hugh Stafford, Earl of Devon, Sir John Dynham, George, Duke of Clarence, and Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset.

^x The greater part of this must have been possessed by purchase, as they had but one-eighth by inheritance.

derable part from the family of Prideaux of Padstow. The lords of this barony had formerly the power of capital punishment.^y

Leland speaks of Plympton as “a faire large castelle and dungeon, in it, whereof the waulles yet stonde, but the logginges within be decayed.” Camden describes the ruins as the miserable remains of a castle; yet so lately as 1606 the office of constable of Plympton castle is reckoned among those belonging to the royal household, with a fee of 4*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* per annum.^z There are now scarcely any remains of the buildings, but the earth-works show it to have been a place of great strength. It appears from a cotemporary historian, that whilst Baldwin de Rivers was holding out Exeter castle against King Stephen, certain knights, to whom he had entrusted his castle of Plympton, being apprehensive of the Earl’s danger, and careful for their own safety, treated with the King, then at Exeter, for the surrender of Plympton; and the historian says that the King sent a party of 200 men to whom it was delivered, and by his command levelled with the ground.^a It was most probably never afterwards occupied as a fortress, although some of the walls of the habitable part might have been suffered to remain.

The parish-church was originally founded, as the chantry chapel of St. Maurice, by John Brackley, Esq., and endowed with lands valued, in 1547, at 7*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* per annum. In this church are monuments of Vice-Admiral Rowland Cotton, commander in Plymouth port, who died in 1794; Mrs. Francis Full, 1803; and Lieutenant Thomas William Jones, who was blown up in the *Alphæa* schooner, of 10 guns, with all his crew, whilst engaged with the French ship *Le Renard*, of 14 guns and 50 men, off the Stat Point, in the night of September 9. 1813. The dean and chapter of Windsor are impropiators and patrons of the perpetual curacy.

In the year 1715 there was a meeting-house of the Presbyterians at Plympton: the congregation are now Independent Calvinists.

The grammar-school at Plympton was founded and endowed, in 1658, by Sergeant Maynard, as one of the trustees of the estates left by Mr. Elize Hele, to charitable uses. The sum appropriated to this school is said to have been 1800*l.*, with which an estate called Holland, in Plympton St. Mary, was purchased, said by Prince to have been let at 120*l.* per

^y Hundred Roll.

^z *Archæologia*, vol. xv. p. 90.

^a *Hist. Normannorum Scriptores*, p. 935.

annum, and to have been worth little less in his time. It is now let at 170*l* per annum. The school-house was built in 1664. The nomination of the master is vested in the representatives of Sergeant Maynard, being the co-heirs of the late Earl of Buckinghamshire. The father of the late Sir Joshua Reynolds was master of Plympton school, where this ornament of his country was born, on the 16th of July, 1723. Some of his sketches, whilst a boy, on the walls of the school, were preserved till a few years ago, when, during the absence of the present master, they were destroyed by the brush of a house-painter, ignorant of their value and interest.

PLYMPTON St. MARY, in the hundred and deanery of Plympton, adjoins the parish of Plympton Earl. The principal villages in this parish are Underwood, Colebrook, and Ridgway; there are also the small villages of Hemerdon and Sparkwell.

Leland says there was, in his time, a fair on Midsummer-day at Plympton St. Mary. There is now a cattle-fair at Underwood on the 5th of July.

At this place was a college, founded by one of the Saxon kings, for a dean and four prebendaries, or canons. This college was suppressed in the year 1121, by Bishop William Warlewast, he being displeased with the members of the chapter, because "they wold not leve their concubines;" some modern writers have given them a more homely name.^b It is due, however, to the memory of this collegiate body, to observe, that the attempt to impose celibacy upon the English clergy, although it had been enjoined by papal authority, at an early period, and had been enforced by new edicts, procured by Archbishop Dunstan, in the reign of King Edgar, was not for two centuries afterwards generally obeyed; that the wives of such of the clergy as married in defiance of the papal injunction were deemed and called concubines. An edict to enforce more strictly the former injunctions was issued in 1125, four years after this college was dissolved; and two other edicts were found necessary, and were passed in 1138, and 1175, before the injunction of celibacy was universally complied with. We may, therefore, very fairly suppose that it was for their contumacy in marrying contrary to the papal edicts that the members of the college were ejected. After their ejection, Bishop Warlewast founded here a priory of black canons. Its revenues were so much improved by the benefactions of Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devon, Walter de Valletort,

^b See Dugdale's *Monasticon*, ii. 6.

and others, that it became the most opulent monastery in the county, its rental being estimated, at the time of its suppression, at upwards of 912*l*. In 1534 it was surrendered by John Howe, the last prior, who, with 20 monks, subscribed to the King's supremacy. The site, with the demesnes, was granted to Arthur Champernowne, and passed to the Strodes by purchase. This estate was afterwards in the family of Fownes, and was sold, a few years ago, in parcels, by John Fownes Luttrell, Esq. The immediate site of the monastery belongs to a miller of the name of Deal. There are scarcely any remains of the monastic buildings. Bishop Warlewast, his nephew, and (after Bishop Chichester) successor in the see, and some of the Courtenay family, were buried in the priory-church.

The manor of Boringdon, in this parish, belonged to the family of Mayhew, whose heiress, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, brought it to the Parkers of North Molton. In consequence of this match, they removed their residence to Boringdon. By the marriage with Mayhew, they became possessed also of the barton of Woodford, which had been granted by King Henry II. to Beauchamp, and had passed successively to the families of Gavegan, Fitzjordan, Fitzrobert, Albamara, Bolhay, Cobham, and Bonville. After the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, it was purchased by Mayhew.

The old mansion at Boringdon has been in part dilapidated; what remains is now occupied as a farm-house; the old hall is still standing: adjoining to this old mansion is an extensive deer-park.

Saltram, where is now the seat of the Earl of Morley, was, in the reign of Charles I., the property and residence of Sir James Bagg, Knight, of Plymouth. Having been forfeited to the crown under an extent, it became afterwards the property of Lord Carteret, and Mr. Wolstenholme, of whom it was purchased, in 1712, by George Parker, Esq., great-grandfather of the present Earl of Morley. John Parker, Esq., of Saltram was, in 1774, created Baron Boringdon, and his son, in 1815, Viscount Boringdon of North Molton, and Earl of Morley. The noble mansion of Saltram was built by the late Lord Boringdon's father. Part of the former house remains: Saltram House, which is the largest in the county, extends 170 feet on the western side, the south and eastern sides being 135 feet in length. In this mansion is a valuable collection of paintings by the old masters: the Bolingbroke family by Vandyke; and portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Northcote, and other artists. Saltram House stands on a lawn of 300 acres, surrounded by extensive plantations. Not far from the house a
piece

piece of land, of 175 acres, has been recovered from the sea by an embankment 2910 feet in length, and about sixteen feet perpendicular height above the surface of the mud, at the expence of 9000*l.*, for which a gold medal was adjudged to Lord Boringdon, by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts.

In the year 1789, the late Lord Boringdon was honoured by having their late Majesties and the Princesses, as his guests, for twelve days. They arrived at Saltram on the 15th of September, and quitted it on the 27th, during which time they attended the grand naval review, and visited Plymouth, Mount Edgecumbe, Cuteele, Maristow, &c.

The manor of Colebrook, belonging to the Earl of Morley, came into his Lordship's family by the marriage with the heiress of Mayhew. It had been part of the original endowment of Plympton Priory.^c

The manor of Hemerdon gave name to an ancient family, who possessed it till the year 1296: it afterwards passed successively to the families of Makarell, Harwell, &c. In 1396, John Crocker, Esq., of Lynham, became possessed of it by marriage with the heiress of Corim. This family were proprietors also of the manor of Bickford^d town, which had belonged to the Bickfords; and continued possessed of both till the year 1632, when John Crocker, Esq., sold them to Peter Ryder, and Tristram Avent, Esq. A moiety of Hemerdon was sold, in 1687, by the co-heirs of Ryder, to Hurrel: having been conveyed, in 1719, by Hurrel to the Parkers, it was purchased, a few years ago, of Lord Boringdon, by George Woollcombe, Esq., who inherits from the Avents the other moiety of Hemerdon, and the manor of Bickford-town. Hemerdon has been, for many generations, a seat of the Woollcombes. The manor-house at Bickford, which was, for five generations, the seat of the Avents, has been taken down. The manor of Veale Holme, in this parish, which had been successively in the families of Bowdage, Northmore, Weston, and Spurrell, was lately purchased of John Spurrell Pode, Esq., by William Hales Symons, Esq.

Newenham, the seat of the Strodes, belonged, in the reign of Edward I., to Simon de Plympton, whose grandson, of the same name, took the name of Newenham: one of the co-heiresses of a grandson of the last-mentioned Simon brought it to the Strodes, and it is now the property of their representative, George Strobe, Esq. The old seat of the Strodes is now a farm-

^c Dug. Mon. ii. 7, 8.

^d This was, most probably, the manor of Bicheford, which, at the time of the Domesday survey, was held in demesne by Robert Bastard.

house. The house at Newenham park, their present residence, was built about the beginning of the last century, upon the adjoining manor of Loughtor, which, at an early period, had belonged, for some descents, to the family of Le Abbe, and afterwards to a younger branch of the Courtenays, whose heiress brought it to the Strodes. Several of this family have been, from time to time, representatives of the borough of Plympton, from the reign of Henry VI. till the Revolution. Richard Strode, Esq., who was one of the members for Plympton in the year 1512, having rendered himself obnoxious to his brother-tinners, (for it appears that he himself was concerned in the tin-works,) by his patriotic exertions in parliament towards the procuring the act for protecting the western harbours from the injuries caused by the stream-works, was prosecuted for imputed crimes against the stannary laws, in the Tinners' Court, at Crokerne Tor, and fined in heavy penalties; which refusing to pay, he was thrown into the dungeon of the stannary prison at Lidford, described in the act of parliament, by which he obtained redress for his ill treatment, as "one of the most hanius, contagious, and detestable places in the realm." Here he was kept for more than three weeks in irons, and fed upon bread and water. As good frequently springs out of evil, this case of daring outrage gave occasion to the establishment and maintenance of some of the most important privileges of parliament. William Strode, Esq., who was then one of the representatives for Beer Alston, became a distinguished speaker in the House of Commons, in the reign of Charles I., and was one of the members sentenced to imprisonment for their opposition to the measures of the crown, in 1629, and he was one of the five demanded by the King, when he went in person to the house for that purpose, in 1641. Prince has given an article in his Worthies to another member of this family, Dr. William Strode, a poet and divine, who died in the year 1644.

The barton of Chaddlewood belonged to the ancient family of Snelling, whose heiress brought it to Martyn. After a few descents, in the last-mentioned family, it was divided among co-heirs. Several of the shares were for some time in the Trevanions, from whom they passed to Elford Sparke, Esq., descended from one of the co-heiresses of Martyn. After the death of Mr. Sparke, in 1789, his co-heirs sold this estate to William Symons, Esq., alderman of Plymouth. Chaddlewood is now the property and residence of his son, William Hales Symons, Esq. The barton of Challons Leigh, in this parish, belonged to the family of Challons, by marriage with the heiress of De Leigh. After ten descents in the Challons family,

family, it passed by marriage to St. Albyn, one of whose co-heiresses brought it to Trethurfe and a co-heiress of Trethurfe, to Vyvyan; of which family it was purchased, in 1584, by John Woollcombe, Esq., of Holland. This barton was for several generations a seat of the Woollcombe family. It was sold by William Woollcombe, Esq., in the early part of the last century, and now belongs to the grand-daughters and co-heiresses of the late John Culme, Esq., who died in 1804. The barton of Tuxton is the property of Thomas Woollcombe, Esq., by inheritance from his grandfather, who married one of the co-heiresses of Robert Winston of this place. Mr. Winston had purchased a moiety of this estate of the Strodes; the other moiety had been in the Burgoynes, of North Tawton. The barton of Smithale, and Highwoods, a farm in this parish, are the property of John Morth Woollcombe, Esq. Elford Leigh was the seat of Richard Doidge, Esq., sheriff of Devon in 1771. By his bequest it became the property of his niece Elizabeth, (daughter of the Rev. John Yonge,) who married Philip Morshead, Esq. It was lately the property and residence of Henry Morshead, Esq., (late Anderson,) who having married their only child, Elizabeth, took the name of Morshead in 1804. It is now, by purchase, the property of William Langmead, Esq., who possesses also Lower Elford Leigh and the barton of Heath. Mr. Langmead has built a mansion at Elford Leigh for his own residence. • Torridge, in this parish, belonged to the family of Rous, by whom it was given to Stockhay; after a few descents it reverted to the heirs general of Rous, and passed successively to Dymock and Bonville. By the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, it became vested in the crown. This estate is now the property of George Treby Treby, Esq., who has a seat at Goodamore, in this parish, purchased by his father, the late commissioner Ourry. The barton of Holland, some time a seat of the Woollcombes, is now a farm belonging to the grammar-school at Plympton Earls. Beechwood, in this parish, a new-built mansion, with ornamental pleasure-grounds, &c., is the seat of Richard Rosdew, Esq.^c, built in the year 1797.

The parish-church at Plympton, which was anciently the chapel of St. Mary, standing within the cemetery of the conventual church, is a handsome Gothic structure. In this church are some ancient monuments, with the effigies of knights in plate-armour, without inscriptions; that of Sir William Strode (1637), with effigies of the knight and his two ladies; George Parker, Esq., (son of John,) 1740; and William Symons, Esq., of

^c I have been much indebted to this gentleman for information relating to this parish and neighbourhood.

Chaddlewood, 1801: the church of Plympton was appropriated to the priory. After the dissolution, the rectory was granted to the dean and chapter of Windsor, under whom the Earl of Morley is lessee. The dean and chapter appoint a perpetual curate, whose ancient stipend, of 39*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, payable out of the great tithes, has lately been increased to 54*l.* 12*s.*; the benefice has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty of 300*l.*, and a parliamentary grant of 1000*l.*

There was an ancient hospital of Lazars at this place, on the site of which is built the parish-workhouse. The lands belonging to the hospital are vested in the parish-officers, and produce a rent of about 40*l.* per annum, applied in aid of the poor's rates.

There is a Sunday-school in this parish, for about 100 children.

PLYMSTOCK, or PLYMPSTOCK, in the hundred and deanery of Plympton, lies about three miles from Plympton, and two from Plymouth. The large village of Oreston, formerly Harston, and the villages of Hooe, Elburton, and Stoddescombe, are in this parish. The latter was the birth-place of Dr. Nathaniel Forster, the editor of Plato, and the author of other learned works.^e

Plymstock was the head-quarters of the besieging army, when Plymouth was invested by Colonel Digby, in September, 1643; and it continued to be one of the principal stations after Prince Maurice arrived with his army. The royalists had batteries at Oreston and Mount Batten, in this parish, and a guard at Hooe.^f

The manor of Plymstock belonged to the abbot and convent of Tavistock. It was not part of the original endowment, nor does it appear by whom it was given, but it was parcel of the possessions of that monastery when the Domesday survey was taken. Having been granted, with other possessions of Tavistock abbey, to John Lord Russell, it has descended with them to the Duke of Bedford.

The manor of Goosewell, in this parish, belongs to John Harris, Esq., of Radford, in Plymstock, whose family have been settled there upwards of 400 years.

We are informed, by the editor of the last edition of Prince's Worthies, that the ill-fated Sir Walter Raleigh was some time a prisoner at Radford, under the charge of Sir Christopher Harris, after his arrival at Plymouth,

^e He was born in 1717.

^f Narrative of the Siege of Plymouth, published in 1644.

in 1618, and it is said that several of his letters were long preserved in the Harris family.

The manor of West Hooe belongs to Sir John Rogers, Bart., and has been a considerable time in his family.

The manor of Stoddiscombe, now the property of Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq., M.P., was purchased by the late Mr. Bastard of Sir William Molesworth, Bart., who inherited it from the Morices.

Bell Vue, adjoining to Radford, the seat of the late Thomas Hillersdon Bulteel, Esq., was built by his father-in-law, Christopher Harris, Esq. It is now occupied by Mrs. Bulteel and her son.

The church was formerly a chapel belonging to the priory of Plympton, to which the tithes were appropriated. The benefice is now a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the dean and chapter of Windsor, in whom the tithes are vested. At Hooe, or Howe, in this parish, was a chapel of St. Catherine, mentioned as an ancient chapel in Bishop Stafford's register, 1413. Leland speaks of it as existing in his time.

The Rev. Vincent Warren, who died in 1791, founded a school for 30 children, 20 of whom, 10 boys and as many girls, are annually clothed. It is endowed with 2000*l.* 3 per cent. annuities.

At Turnchapel, in this parish, is a wet-dock belonging to the Earl of Morley, sufficiently capacious for the reception of frigates. Adjoining it is a ship-yard, in which ships of the line are occasionally built. The Armada, of 74, was launched from it in 1810, and the Clarence, of 74, has been since built there.

On the Stoddiscombe estate is a reservoir for 12,000 tons of water, conveyed by iron pipes to the shore, where is a pier constructed for the protection of tank-vessels, stationed for the purpose of carrying a supply of water to ships as soon as they enter Breakwater, avoiding thereby a most inconvenient and tedious delay, whilst waiting for changes of wind. This desirable object has been attained by the activity and ingenuity of Joseph Whidbey, Esq., who resides at a new-built house called Bovysand Lodge, overlooking the reservoir.

PLYMTREE, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Plymtree, lies about four miles from Collumpton, and about eight from Honiton.

The manor was, at an early period, in the family of Fitzpayne; after-

wards in a younger branch of the Courtenays, one of whose co-heiresses brought it to Peverell; from the latter it passed, by successive female heirs, to Hungerford and Hastings. Henry Earl of Huntingdon sold it to Thomas Goodwyn, by whose co-heiresses most of the lands were dismembered. It was held under the honor of Plympton.

Fordmore, in this parish, was, from the reign of Henry II., the property and residence of the family of Ford, which became extinct in 1702. Ann, (the wife of William Chave,) one of his co-heiresses, having become (partly by purchase) possessed of the whole, bequeathed it to her cousin, Mr. William Wright of Collumpton. It is now a farm, the property of Charles Phillott, Esq., of Bath, in right of his wife, who was a niece of Mr. Wright. Woodbeare, in this parish, gave name to a family, from whom it descended to Julian and Dauney. In the reign of Henry IV. it was vested in the co-heiresses of the latter, and was afterwards successively in the families of Tye, Land, and Jope, having passed chiefly by female heirs. It now belongs to Mrs. Young. The old mansion has been converted into a farm-house.

The manor, or reputed manor, of Hayne, has been for more than three centuries in the family of Harward. It is now the property, and Hayne House the residence, of the Rev. Charles Harward, grandson of the late dean of Exeter.

Clist William, formerly belonging to the Salters, is now the property of Sir John Kennaway, Bart. A large mansion to the south-west of the church, called Green End, was formerly the property and residence of the Pratts, ancestors of Earl Camden. It was given by one of that family to the uncle of Mr. Thomas Blake, who is the present proprietor and occupier.

In the parish-church, which is a handsome Gothic structure, with an elegant screen painted and gilt, are the monuments of William James Arnold, Esq., 1814; and the Rev. C. Harward, dean of Exeter, who died at Hayne House, in this parish, in 1802. Mr. Incedon's Notes mention memorials of Roger Forde, Esq., 1631; and Thomasine, wife of Charles Forde, 1690.

The advowson of the rectory was purchased of the Mundy family by the provost and fellows of Oriel College, in Oxford, with a sum of money given by Dr. Carter, some time provost, for the purchase of advowsons for the benefit of actual resident fellows.

POLTIMORE,

POLTIMORE, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about four miles from Exeter.

The manor, which, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, had belonged to Brictritius, the sheriff, was held in demesne, at the time of the Domesday survey, by Haimerius de Arcis: it belonged, at an early period, to the family of Poltimore, who possessed it for several descents. Sir Richard Poltimore, the last of the family, conveyed it, in the reign of Edward I., to Simon Lord Montacute, who sold it to William Pointington, a canon of Exeter, for 200*l*. Pointington gave it to his pupil, John Bampfylde, ancestor of John Bampfylde, Esq., who was created a baronet in 1641; his son, Sir Coplestone, was an active promoter of the interests of Charles II., for which, a short time previously to his restoration, he was imprisoned in the Tower. Upon the happy turn of events, which shortly afterwards took place, he was released, and was the first sheriff of Devon after the King's return to his throne. Poltimore is now the property of Sir C. W. Bampfylde, Bart. The house is only occupied by servants, Sir C. Bampfylde residing in Somersetshire.

Lord Goring, who had been quartered at Poltimore with 1500 horse, retired into Exeter on the approach of Sir Thomas Fairfax, with his army, in the month of October, 1645. Poltimore House was soon afterwards garrisoned by Sir Thomas Fairfax, with the consent of its owner, Sir John Bampfylde, then on the side of the Parliament.^h The treaty for the surrender of Exeter was begun at Poltimore House on the 3d of April, 1646.ⁱ

The manor of Cutton formed the corps of one of the prebends in the collegiate chapel within the castle of Exeter, now no longer existing. The prebendary of Cutton was to assist the prebendary of Hayes in that chapel, and to say mass once a year in the chapel of St. John at Poltimore. It is now a sinecure, in the gift of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.^k

In the parish-church is a grave-stone inscribed to the memory of John Bampfylde, who built the church, and gave the great bell, (ob. 1390,) and Agnes his wife, daughter of John Pederton; and a memorial of Sir John Bampfylde, the first baronet, who died in 1650.

Near the church-yard is an almshouse for four poor persons, founded by Mrs. Elizabeth Bampfylde (widow of Richard), who died in 1599; and

^h Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 151.

ⁱ *Ibid.* p. 233.

^k Chantry Roll (1547) in the Augmentation-office. It was then valued at 9*l*. 4*s*. 4*d* per annum.

Sir Amias, her son. John Bampfylde, Esq., in 1631, gave some land for the endowment of this house, which now produces 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum: Sir Richard Bampfylde, Bart., in 1775, gave a sum of money to the poor of this house, and two other poor persons, the interest of, which produces 7*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* per annum. Mrs. Bradford gave to the poor of the almshouse 100*l.* 5 per cent.

SOUTH POOL, or POLE, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about four miles from Kingsbridge. The villages of North Pool and Coombe are in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry I., to Nicholas de Pola. The co-heiresses of this family married Pipard and Clavell. In the fourteenth century it belonged, for a few descents, to the family of De Cirenchester, or Chichester. Sir Thomas Courtenay was afterwards possessed of it: having passed by inheritance through the Peverells and Hungerfords to Henry Earl of Huntingdon, it was sold by him to the Heles of Gnaton, and is now the property of Treby Hele Hayes, Esq., one of the representatives of that family, who resides at Dallamore, in the parish of Cornwood. Halwell, in this parish, which was a seat of the Heles, is unoccupied. The manor of North Pool belonged to the Punchardons, of whom it was purchased by Hugh Courtenay, the first Earl of Devon, of that family. It is now the property of his descendant, Lord Viscount Courtenay.

Scobbahull, Scobhull, or Scobell, in this parish, gave name to an ancient family, still in existence, whose original residence and property it was for many descents: a co-heiress of Scobhull brought it to Speccot. It is now the property and residence of Thomas Cornish, Esq., who purchased it of the co-heiresses of the late Richard Lake, Esq.

In the parish-church, on the north side of the chancel, is an altar-tomb with a representation, in front, of the resurrection, which serves also as a monument for Thomas Briant, rector of South Pool and Portlemouth¹; there

¹ There can be no doubt that this monument was meant to answer the double purpose of that ordered by Thomas Windsor, Esq., to be put up by his executors at Stanwell, in Middlesex, as appears by the following extract from his will, 1479:—“I will that there be made a playne tomb of marble, of a competent height, to the intent that y^e may ber the blessid body of our Lord and the sepultur, at the time of Estre, to stand upon the same, with myne arms and a convenient scriptur to be sett about the said tombe,” &c. See “Middlesex Parishes,” p. 257, 258.

are monuments also for Leonard Darre, Esq., 1615, (he married a daughter of Sir George Bond, Lord Mayor of London, in 1588); Robert Lake, Esq., of Scobel, 1778; and Robert, his only son, 1780.

PORTLEMOUTH, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies on the sea-coast, about eight miles from Kingsbridge by land; about five by crossing a passage over the estuary, between Salcombe and Kingsbridge; and only three by water. Rickham, Holset, and Goodshelter, are villages in this parish.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to Alan Fitz Roald, who became possessed of it by marrying the heiress of De Dodbrooke. His posterity, being called Fitzalan, possessed this manor for several descents. The heiress of Fitzalan brought it to Champernowne, of Modbury, which family continued in possession in 1630. It was afterwards in the Pawlets, and is now vested in the representatives of the late Duke of Bolton, who are patrons of the rectory. The manor of West Praul, with a considerable estate^m, belongs to the trustees of Tiverton school, to whom it was given by Mr. Blundell, the founder.

Portlemouth commands one of the most beautiful sea-views in the county, with Kingsbridge and the estuaries, the harbour of Salcombe, &c. The parish-church is dedicated to St. Onolaus.

POUGHILL, or POGHILL, in the hundred of West Budleigh and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about eight miles from Tiverton, and about the same distance from Crediton.

Poughill gave name to a family, who possessed the manor for many descents. In or about the year 1429, Robert de Poughill conveyed it to Nicholas Radford, from whose family it passed, by successive female heirs, to Prous and Gay. It is now the property of Richard Melhuish, Esq., of Bremridge, in the parish of Sandford, by whose grandfather it was purchased of the Gays. The manor of Broadridge is a divided property; two-thirds of it, which had been in the Pyncombes, are now vested in the trustees of Mrs. Pyncombe's charities; the remaining third belongs to George Henry Carew, Esq., of Crowcomb, in Somersetshire. The barton of Woolster, in this parish, was the old seat of the Pyncombes. One of the

^m This estate consists of about 700 acres; the manor of Portlemouth, about 800.

co-heiresses of that family had been a maid of honour in the reign of James II.

The rectory of Poughill is in the gift of the crown. There was formerly a chapel at Poughill, dedicated to John the Baptist.ⁿ Mr. Robert Gay, in 1725, gave 1*l.* per annum for teaching poor children. Mrs. Gertrude Pyncombe, in 1730, gave 5*l.* per annum for the same purpose.

POWDERHAM, in the hundred of Exminster and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about seven miles from Exeter.

Powderham belonged, in the reign of William the Conqueror, to William Earl of Ow, who forfeited it in the next reign. After this, the manor belonged, for some descents, to a family to whom it gave name. On the attainder of John Powderham, the last of this family, it became the property of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, who gave it in marriage with his daughter Margaret to Hugh Earl of Devon. The Earl settled it, about the year 1350, on his younger son, Sir Philip, immediate ancestor of Lord Viscount Courtenay, the present proprietor. Richard Courtenay, eldest son of Sir Philip, was bishop of Norwich, and possessed this and other estates, which on his death passed to his nephew Philip. The bishop died at Harfleurs, having accompanied King Henry V. on his expedition to France. Sir William Courtenay, the representative of this branch, was created a baronet by King Charles II., some years before his restoration. Sir William Courtenay, his descendant, was, in 1762, created Viscount Courtenay, and was grandfather of the present viscount.

Leland describes Powderham as a strong castle, with a barbican, or bulwark, for the protection of the haven. Powderham Castle having been garrisoned for King Charles I., Fairfax sent a party of horse and foot to attack it, on the 14th of December, 1645; the garrison having been in the mean time reinforced with 150 men, Fairfax's party desisted from the attempt, but took possession of Powderham church. The church is said to have been attacked by a detachment from the King's garrison at Exeter, who were obliged to retreat, not without loss. The next day, Sir Hardress Waller marched to Exminster, and sent a force to cover the retreat of the parliamentary garrison from the church.^o On the 25th of January follow-

ⁿ It was here, and not at Poughill in Cornwall, that the circumstances happened mentioned by William of Worcester. See the History of Cornwall, art. *Poughill*.

^o See Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 158—160.

ing, Powderham Castle was surrendered to Colonel Hammond.^p Vicars says that there were 120 men in the castle, and four pieces of ordnance. Among Chapple's MSS. I find an account, but the authority is not stated, which says that the garrison consisted of 300 men, and that Sir — Meredith was governor. It appears that after this, Powderham Castle was, for a short time, repossessed by the royalists, and more strongly fortified; for Vicars, in his Chronicle, relates a capture of Powderham Castle by Sir Hardress Waller, about the 21st of March, 1646, at which time it was fortified with eighteen pieces of ordnance.^q The castle has since undergone various alterations, but retains, in some degree, its castellated appearance. In the north wing was a chapel, rebuilt in 1717, which was converted into a drawing-room by the late Lord Courtenay. On the hill above the castle is a triangular building, with three hexagonal towers, called the Belvidere; constructed for the purpose of commanding the rich and diversified prospects of the sea, the river Exe, and surrounding country. This building is above sixty feet in height, including the towers. The deer-park, plantations, and pleasure-grounds, are extensive; and there is a large and beautiful flower-garden.

In the parish-church is the monument of Lady Mary Bertie, daughter of James Earl of Abingdon, who died in 1718. In the window of the north aisle is a female effigies in stone; probably the lady of Sir Philip Courtenay, founder of the Powderham branch, about the middle of the fourteenth century.

Robert Mandley, in 1708, gave 5*l.* for teaching children. Lord Courtenay's trustees support a charity-school on Dr. Bell's system.

PUDDINGTON, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about eight miles from Tiverton.

The manor of Podington, or Puddington, belonged, at an early period, to the Sachvilles, and afterwards, for some descents, to the family of Walrond. In Sir William Pole's time it belonged to a family of the name of Hays, who had acquired it by purchase, probably from the Atmores.^r Afterwards, it was, for a few descents, in the Tristrams, one of the co-heiresses of which family brought it to Welman. It is now the property of Thomas Welman, Esq., of Pauncefort Park, near Taunton, who is patron

^p Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 158—160.; and Vicars, iv. 358. ^q Vol. iv. p. 402.

^r It was in Atmore in 1620. See *Extent of the Duchy of Cornwall*, of that date.

of the rectory. In the parish-church are memorials of Robert Tristram, 1716; and John Patch, 1783. There is an old Presbyterian meeting in this parish, with an endowment in land of about 30*l.* per annum. George Davy, in 1746, gave a small benefaction, producing 12*s.* per annum, for a school.

EAST PUTFORD, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about eight miles from Great Torrington.

The manor of East Putford belonged to the family of Poteford, or Putford, whose co-heiresses married Stockey and Pollard. I cannot learn that there is now any manor of this name. Mambury, in this parish, now the property and residence of the Rev. John Phillips, was, at an early period, in the family of Mambury, from which it passed, by successive female heirs, to Barnfield and Phillips. Winslade was the original property and residence of the Winslade family. It is now the property of the Rev. William Walter, rector of Bideford.

In East Putford church, or chapel, which is considered as a daughter-church to Buckland Brewer, are monuments of Fry, Barnfield, and Phillips.*

WEST PUTFORD, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about eleven miles from Bideford, near the Torridge. Wedfield, Colscot, and Thriverden, are villages in this parish.

The manor was, at an early period, successively in the families of Morton and Cary. Lord Rolle and Lord Clinton have each a manor in this parish, called the manor of West Putford. Lord Clinton is patron of the rectory. The barton of Cory, in this parish, gave name to the family of Cory: it is now a divided property.

Mr. Incledon's Church Notes mention a memorial in the parish-church for Mary, daughter of — Casielis, wife first of E. Morden, and afterwards of Sir Nicholas Prideaux, 1647. Other monuments of the Prideaux family have been removed to Padstow, in Cornwall.

PYWORTHY, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about two miles from Holsworthy.

* Humphry Fry, the elder, æt. 103, 1758; Abraham Barnfield, Esq., 1759; Joseph Phillips, who married his daughter, 1784.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Edward I., to Matthew Fitzjohn. It was afterwards, for many generations, in the family of Boniface; afterwards, in the Arscots. It is now the property of Sir Arscot Ourry Molesworth, Bart. The manor of Moor, now the property of Miss Kingdon, was purchased by her father, of John Bulteel, Esq.

In the parish-church is a memorial for Roger Mapowder, 1722. The Rev. Thomas Hockin Kingdon is patron and incumbent of the rectory.

RACKENFORD, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies on the turnpike-road, eight miles from Tiverton, and ten from South Molton.

Rackenford is, in ancient records, described as a borough. A market was granted at this place to Robert de Sydenham, in the year 1235, to be held on Thursday; together with a fair for three days, at the festival of All Saints. There is now a small cattle-fair on the Wednesday before the 19th of September, established in the year 1776.

The manor was, at an early-period, in the family of Sydenham. It was afterwards divided into moieties. One moiety, with the advowson of the church, and the manor of Little Rackenford, belonged to the Crewys family, who, about the year 1620, sold this estate to the several tenants. The other moiety, with the barton of Leigh, was in the Tirrells, who sold to Hache of Aller. It was afterwards in the family of Shortridge. In 1772 it belonged to William Lyddon, Esq., and is now the property of Mr. William Leigh, who is lord of the manor, and holds a court-leet and court-baron. Among the presentments in the manor-court, the following very singular one is recorded: — “ That one Richard Taillour, on the 12th day of March, 1 Richard III., with force and arms, viz. with swords, staves, and daggers, at Great Rackenford, made an assault, and was there lying in wait to destroy himself, against the peace of our Lord the King.” The offender was fined 2s.^u The Rev. John Comins is patron and incumbent of the rectory.

RATTERY, or RATTREY, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Totton, lies about six miles from Ashburton, and four from Totnes.

William de Falesia, was Lord of Rattery, in the reign of William the Conqueror. Robert Fitzmartin gave it, in the reign of Henry I., to the abbey of St. Dogmaels, in Pembrokeshire. I have not been able to find what became of it after the dissolution. It is now the property of Sir

^a Rot. Original.

^b Rot. Cart. 19 Hen. III.

^c Extract from the Court Rolls, in Chapple's Collections.

Henry Carew, Bart., in right of his wife, the heiress of Walter Palk, Esq., who purchased it of John Bidlake Herring, Esq., about the year 1790. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^u

Luscombe, in this parish, after having been previously in the families of De Altaribus, Pillond, and Bastard, gave name to a family, whose property and residence it was for about 400 years. It was purchased of the Luscombes, not many years ago, by the late Walter Palk, Esq., and is now the property of Sir Henry Carew, Bart. Willing, in this parish, which was an old seat of the Savery family, is now a farm-house, the property of John Browne, Esq. In the parish-church are some memorials of the families of Savery and Pyne.^x Sir Henry Carew is impropiator of the great tithes, which had belonged to the abbey of St. Dogmaels, and patron of the vicarage.

REVELSTOCK, or REVELSTOKE, in the hundred and deanery of Plympton, lies about five miles from Modbury. The village of Noss is in this parish.

Revelstoke was the property and residence of the ancient family of Revell. Richard Revell, of this place, was several years sheriff of the county, in the reign of Richard I. After five descents, the co-heiresses of this family married Hurst, Hill, and Fountayne. The manor now belongs to Sir John Perring, Bart., who has also the manor of Noss Mayo, in this parish. The manor of Lambside, belonging to Edward Wynne Pendarves, Esq., extends into this parish. Revelstoke is a daughter-church to Yealmp-ton, in the patronage of the prebendary of King's Teignton, in the church of Sarum, to whom the great tithes are appropriated.

REW, or REWE, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Plymtree, lies about five miles from Exeter.

Previously to the reign of Edward III., the manor of Rewe was successively in the families of Villars, Sacheville, Causebeuf, Blakeford, Picot^y, and Tantifer. The heiress of Tantifer married Chisekden, and one of the co-heiresses of Chiselden brought this manor to Wadham. It is now in the Earl of Ilchester and the Honourable Percy Wyndham, as representatives of the Wadham family; the Earl having five, and Mr. Wyndham seven shares. The advowson is divided between them in the same proportion.

^u Hundred Roll.

^x Thomas Pyne, Esq.; Arthur Pyne, Esq., barrister-at-law, 1760; Richard Savery, Esq., &c. The dates are mostly concealed by pews.

^y Picot held under Blakeford, in 1274. Hundred Roll.

In the parish-church is the monument of Paul Draper, merchant, 1686. At the village of Upex, in this parish, are the remains of an ancient chapel.

RINGMORE, or RINMORE, in the hundred of Ermington and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about seven miles from Kingsbridge, and four from Modbury. The villages of Marwell, Renton, and Langston, are in this parish.

The manor belonged anciently to the family of Fitzstephen; afterwards, to that of Fissacre, or Fishacre. It belonged to the Kirkhams, in the middle of the seventeenth century, and is now the property of William Roe, Esq., of Gnaton, whose uncle purchased it of Thomas Kirkham, Esq., in 1759. The manor of Okenbury passed, by successive female heirs, from Bozun to Ferrers, Ayshford, and Wise. It is now the joint property of Ayshford Wise, Esq., and Mr. Thomas Splatt. Abel Ram, Esq. is patron of the rectory.

ROBOROUGH, in the hundred of Fremington and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about five miles from Torrington. The village of Ebberley is in this parish.

Alexander Cloigny held this manor in the reign of Henry III. In that of Edward III. it was in moieties, between Pollard and Barry. Pollard's share was sold to Molford about the middle of the sixteenth century. Barry's share was subdivided, and passed to Colles and Wollacombe. The manor now belongs to Henry Hole, Esq., who has lately built a new house, for his own residence, at Ebberley: his grandfather purchased the manor of the Wollacombes. Mr. Hole is proprietor also of the manor or barton of Cliston, and of the barton of Thelbridge, which had belonged to the Bickfords, and has been recently purchased of the Rev. William Holland Coham. Over Wollacombe, in this parish, is said by Sir William Pole to have given name to the ancient family of Wollacombe*, who possessed it nearly from the time of the Conquest: probably this is what is now called Owlacombe, belonging to Lord Rolle: the bartons of Combe and Barlington are the property of — Vivian, Esq.; and that of Scotterington, of the Rev. David Horndon.

In the parish-church are memorials of John Sanders, Gent., 1641; and Eliz., wife of Robert Langford, Esq., 1648. The Rev. Thomas May is patron and incumbent of the rectory.

* Others have supposed that the Wollacombes took their name from Wollacombe in Morthoe, but I do not find that the Wollacombes, who till lately had considerable property in this parish, ever possessed either of the Wollacombes, or any other estate, in Morthoe.

ROCKBEARE, in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about seven miles from Exeter. The village of Marsh Green is in this parish.

At an early period, Alice, relict of John Fitz Richard, gave the manor and church of Rockbeare to John, son of Theobald.¹ In the reign of Edward III., Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, gave his manor of Rockbeare to Matilda, Countess of Gloucester, who bestowed it on the abbey of Canonleigh. It now belongs to Thomas Porter, Esq., who purchased it of the late Mrs. Sainthill: it had been a considerable time in the Sainthill family. Rockbeare House, some time the property and residence of the late Sir John Duntze, Bart., stands about a mile east of the church. It was purchased of the present baronet by Mr. Porter, who pulled down the old house, and has built on its site a handsome mansion for his own residence. The manor of Rockbeare Baldwin belonged, at an early period, to Baldwin de Belston. The co-heiresses of this family married Speccot, Chamberlayne, and Fulford. The descendant of Speccot, who possessed two-thirds of the manor, took the name of Belston. The last of this family conveyed his share of the manor to Sir John Beaumont. After continuing several descents in Beaumont, it passed by marriage to the Bassets, by whom it had been sold in parcels to the tenants before Sir William Pole made his collections. The remaining third continued in the Fulfords, and was called the manor of Marsh, or Marsh Bowden. It is supposed that this also has long ago been disposed of in like manner. The Fulfords have not of late years had any estate in this parish.

The barton of Doniton, or Dotton, (between Colyton Raleigh, and Newton Poppleford,) which is tithe-free, and maintains its own poor, belonged to the priory of Otterton, and afterwards to the Dukes. There was formerly a chapel here.² This barton is now the property of Lord Rolle, having been purchased with other estates of the Dukes.

The Bidgoods had, for several descents, a house near the church; it is now the property and residence of Mrs. Bidgood, widow of the late Charles Bidgood, Esq., the last of the family, who died in 1813. Westcott is the property and residence of the Rev. John Elliott.

In the church-yard is a monument for Sir John Duntze, Bart. 1795; and Lady Duntze, 1801. The great tithes, which had been appropriated to the abbey of Canonleigh, are annexed to the See of Exeter. The Bishop

¹ Deed without date, in Chapple's Collections.

² It is mentioned in a deed of 1260, Chapple's Collections.

is patron of the vicarage. Lawrence Colesworthy, in 1702, gave 4*l.* per annum, for teaching poor children of this parish.

ROMANSLEIGH, or more properly RUMONSLEIGH, commonly called RUMSLEIGH, in the hundred of Witheridge and deanery of South Molton, lies about four miles from South Molton.

The abbey of Tavistock, in which St. Rumon, the patron saint of this church, was buried, had an estate in this parish, held under the abbey successively by the families of Copiner, Champeaux, and Oskerville. The manor and barton now belong to Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. The manor of Kitcott has been for a considerable time in the family of Willment, and is now the property of Samuel Willment, Esq. There was anciently a lay manor, possessed by the family of Herward in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. This probably was the estate which belongs to Lord Rolle, now one of the principal land-owners in the parish. Sir T. D. Acland is patron of the rectory.

ROSE ASH, formerly RALPH ASSE, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about six miles from South Molton. The village of Yard is in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to Ralph de Esse. Sir Ralph Esse, the last of this family, left three daughters co-heiresses, married to Dennis, Giffard, and Hals, between whom the manor and advowson were divided. Dennis's share passed, by marriage to the Glynn of Cornwall: this share of the manor is now vested in E. J. Glynn, Esq., but some of the lands have been sold off. Elizabeth Esse, who married Giffard, left two daughters co-heirs, married to Bury, or Berry, and Langdon, between whom her share was subdivided; Berry's share passed by marriage to Downe. Hals's share was sold to Smith, from whom it passed by descent to Davy and Annesley, and from the latter, by sale, to Southcomb. The Rev. John Southcomb now possesses a part of the manor. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^a

The advowson of the rectory, having passed with the manor, was also divided and subdivided, the heirs or assigns of two of the co-heiresses of Esse having each a third turn in the presentation, and the heirs or assigns of the co-heiresses of the other daughter (Giffard) having each a sixth

^a Hundred Roll.

turn. This complicated title occasioned considerable confusion and litigation, before it was completely investigated by the late Mr. Southcomb.

The manor of Yard Cole, some time in the Shortridge family, has been dismembered: the royalty is now vested in Mr. Southcomb, who is possessed also of the royalty of Mare.

Lewis Southcomb, who was deprived of this rectory as a nonjuror, published some devotional tracts: his son, who built Honiton chapel, in the parish of South Molton, published a treatise against converting tithes, and a medical tract dedicated to four Georges—King George II., George Prince of Wales, George Lavington, Bishop of Exeter, and his own youngest son George, then curate of King's Nympton.^b

Mrs. Ann Vicary, in 1753, gave the interest of 6*l*. for educating a poor child of this parish. Mr. John Bray, in 1764, gave the interest of 20*l*. for educating three poor children.

ROUSE DOWN, formerly RALPH DOWN, and sometimes called ST. PANCRAS, in the hundred of Axminster and in the deanery of Honiton, is a depopulated parish on the borders of Dorsetshire. The church is dilapidated, no service having been performed in it for many years. The whole parish, which is surrounded by that of Axmouth, consists of an estate of about 200 acres, which, as early as the reign of Henry II., was in the ancient family of Downe, one of whom, Ralph de Donne, or Downe, gave the name, now corrupted to Rouse, to the parish. One of the co-heiresses of Downe brought this estate to the Holcombes, who possessed it for six descents. Gilbert Holcombe, the last of this family, sold it to the Mallocks, in whom it continued for many generations. It is now the property of Robert Chick Bartlett, Esq.

SALCOMBE REGIS, in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about a mile and a half from Sidmouth. The villages of Seed and Trow are in this parish.

The manor is said to have been given to the church of Exeter by King Canute. It was sold, in 1801, by the dean and chapter, under the powers of the land-tax redemption-act, when three-fourths of the manor, which had been held on lease by his father-in-law, the late John Kestell, Esq.,

^b Chapple's MSS.

and some other estates were purchased by George Cornish, Esq., the present proprietor. The bartons of Higher and Lower Dunscombe, which formerly belonged to the Drakes, are now also the property of George Cornish, Esq. Knoll has been for many generations in the family of Woolcott, and is now the property of Mr. John Woolcott, junior.

In the parish-church are some monuments of the ancient family of Michell. Thomas Michell, Esq., 1721, &c. That of Thomas Michell, Esq., (the last heir male,) who died in 1785, was put up by his sole nephew Sir Isaac Heard, now Garter Principal King of Arms. Mr. Incedon's Church Notes mention a memorial of — Hooper of Thorne, 1611; and Nicholas Hooper of Slade, 1659.

The dean and chapter of Exeter have the appropriation of the great tithes, and are patrons of the vicarage, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction.

The *Liber Regis* records a dilapidated chapel in this parish, dedicated to St. Clement and St. Magdalen.

SAMPFORD COURTENAY, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Oakhampton, lies about six miles from Oakhampton, and about seven from Hatherleigh.

Sampford Courtenay is remarkable as having been the place where the western rebellion, occasioned by the alteration of the church-service, broke out in 1549.

The manor, being parcel of the barony of Oakhampton, belonged to the Courtenay family till the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter. In the year 1569, Lord Buckhurst, being entitled to the reversion of this manor, after the death of Winifred, Lady St. John, conveyed it to the Queen in exchange, to the intent that it should be granted, together with the advowson, to King's College in Cambridge. The barton is held on lives, under the College, by the Rev. Corydon Luxmoore. The manor-farm of Halford, in this parish, belongs to Mr. John Snell.

In the parish-church are memorials for the family of Tickell, 1738, &c.; and the Rev. John Heath, rector, 1772. Sticklepath, on the road from Hatherleigh to Oakhampton, has a chapel, in which Divine service is performed twice a year by the rector of Sampford Courtenay, who administers the sacrament there at the same time (the Sunday after Easter and the Sunday after Michaelmas). In the reign of Henry V. it was a
separate

separate parish and a rectory, as appears from a record of the year 1414^c; yet in the Chantry Roll of 1547^d it is spoken of as a chapel, with an endowment, then valued at 9*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

SAMPFORD PEVERELL, in the hundred of Halberton and in the deanery of Tiverton, lies about five miles from Tiverton; and six from Collumpton. It is described in ancient records as a borough.^e

There are two fairs at Sampford Peverell, the Monday before the last Wednesday in April, a great fair for cattle, sheep, and horses, and a holiday-fair on the ninth of September.

There was formerly a considerable woollen manufacture at this place, but it has long since declined; there are now only a few weavers in the parish. The grand Western Canal intersects this parish.

The manor of Sampford was the ancient inheritance of the Peverells, who resided here for several descents. The co-heiresses of Sir Thomas Peverell, the last of the family, married Wraxall, Cottle, and Rivers. Sir Elias Cottle possessed Sampford Peverell in the reign of Edward II. It was afterwards successively in the families of Dinham and Aisthorpe. Upon the death of Sir William Aisthorpe without issue, King Henry IV. granted it to John, Earl of Somerset^e, from whom it descended to Margaret, Countess of Richmond, (mother to King Henry VII.) who is said to have resided at Sampford. Sir Amias Paulet purchased this estate of King Henry the Seventh, and Sampford became one of the seats of the Paulet family. Sir Amias Paulet, (the grandson,) one of Queen Elizabeth's confidential servants, who had the custody of the Queen of Scots at the time of her execution, was of Sampford, and married the heiress of Harvey, of Culme John: the last-mentioned family is said also to have possessed for nine descents a place in Sampford, which they acquired by marriage with the heiress of Sandford.^f The manor and demesnes of Sampford Peverell were sold at various times between 1806 and 1809, by Earl Paulet. The manor is now the property of Mr. Thomas Hellings, attorney-at-law, of Tiverton. The castle, or castellated mansion, of Sampford Peverell, appears to have been built by Oliver Dinham, in or about the year 1337.^g There are now no vestiges of it, the ruins having been taken down about the year 1755.^h

^c Pat. Rot. 2 Hen. V. pt. 2.

^e Pat. Rot. 2 Hen. IV. pt. 3.

^g Pat. Rot. 11 Edw. III. pt. 2.

^d Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria.

^f See Polwhele, p. 365.

In the parish-church is the monument of Lady Margaret Paulet, 1602; and that of the wife of Henry Daubeney, Esq., 1801. The Rev. S. Pidsley is patron and the present incumbent of the rectory.

SAMPFORD SPINEY, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Tamerton, lies about 11 miles from Plymouth, under Dartmoor. Part of the village of Horrabridge is in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., and for some generations afterwards, to the family of Spinet, or De Spineto. In 1630 it was the property of Sir Francis Drake, Bart., from whose family it passed to Bidgood. It is now vested in the co-heiresses of the late Humphrey Hall, Esq., who had purchased it of the Bidgoods. The dean and chapter of Windsor are appropriators of the tithes, and patrons of the perpetual curacy.

SANDFORD, in the hundred of Crediton and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about two miles from Crediton. West Sandford, Eastern Buildings, and New Buildings, are villages in this parish.

The manor of Combe Lancelles, commonly called Combe Lancy, in this parish, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Lancelles, who possessed it for several generations: it has been at least 200 years in the Davie family, and is now the property of Sir John Davie, Bart. Creedy, in this parish, the seat of Sir John Davie, Bart., has been many generations, in his family. The mansion built by the first baronet was originally called Newhouse; it has been frequently altered, and has still the appearance of a modern mansion. John Davie, Esq., who first settled at Creedy, was a younger son of Robert Davie of Crediton, a younger brother of Davie of Ebberley. John Davie, Esq., his son, was created a baronet in 1641, and was the immediate ancestor of Sir John Davie, the present and ninth baronet.

It appears by Risdon that the barton of Ruxford, in this parish, which was said to have been the seat of Sir John Sully, in the reign of Edward III., was the property and residence of Sir William Davie, Bart.; on a division of his estates, this barton passed to one of his co-heiresses, married to a son of Sir Nicholas Hooper, by whom it was devised to Henry Coxe, Esq., of Stone Easton (in Somersetshire). It was purchased of Mr. Coxe by Sir John Davie, grandfather of the present baronet.

West Sandford was a seat of the Chichesters, the baronet's branch.

The house has been pulled down, and the estate is now, by purchase, the property of John Quicke, Esq. Bremridge, the property and residence of Richard Melhuish, Esq., belonged from a very early period to the family of Bremridge, whose heiress married the father of the present proprietor.

Dowrish, in this parish, anciently written Duris, gave name to a family, whose residence it was from an early period till the death of Henry Dowrish, Esq., the last heir male, in 1717. His widow married Charles Chalice, Esq., of Lyon's Inn: Mrs. Lock, the daughter and heir of Mr. Chalice, dying without issue in 1774, bequeathed this estate, for life, to two maiden ladies of the name of Pitt, and after the decease of the survivor, which happened in 1792, to Mrs. Arabella Morgan, the present proprietor, who resides at Dowrish House.

Doddridge, in this parish, was the ancient property and residence of the family of that name, who continued to possess it in 1746. It was afterwards successively in the possession of Lake and Payne, and now belongs to the Rev. John Hewlett, to whom it was conveyed in 1808.

In the parish-church (formerly a chapel to Crediton^b) are memorials of the families of Dowrishⁱ, Davie^k, and Robert Northcote, Esq., 1621.

Sandford has been for some time esteemed a separate parish. The twelve governors of Crediton are impropiators of the tithes, and three of them nominate a minister, to be approved of by the majority of the parishioners. If they should disapprove, the three governors nominate another. Ezekiel Hopkins, Bishop of Derry, author of numerous sermons, expositions of the Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments, &c., was born at Sandford, where his father was minister, in 1633. His baptism does not appear in the register, which is imperfect about that time.

In the year 1773, Mr. John Ham, in pursuance of the will of his brother, the Rev. Robert Ham, who died in 1770, settled a rent-charge of 3*l.* per annum, out of an estate called Cradock, in the parish of Uffculme, of which 1*l.* 10*s.* was to be appropriated to teaching of poor children of New Buildings, and 1*l.* 10*s.* to a schoolmaster at the Eastern village. Mrs. Mary Lock, who died in 1774, gave 100*l.* for the purpose

^b St. Swithin's chapel, at Sandford, was consecrated by Bishop Stapeldon in 1318. It belonged to Plympton priory before the Reformation. Mr. Oliver's notes.

ⁱ Mary, relict of Walter Dowrish, and sister of George Carew, Esq., of Totnes, 1604.

^k Julian, wife of John Davie, Esq., and daughter of Sir William Strode, 1607; William Davie, Esq., 1663; John Davie, Esq. 1675; Sir John Davie, 1692; and Mary, wife of Nicholas Hooper, and daughter of Sir William Davie, 1762.

of raising an annuity of 3*l*. for teaching 10 children of the Eastern village: this was laid out in land, which now produces 10*l*. per annum.

SATTERLEIGH, in the hundred and deanery of South Molton, lies about four miles from South Molton.

At the time of the Domesday survey, Godbold Arbalistarius¹ held the manor of Satterleigh in demesne: it was in the Ralegh family as early as the reign of Henry II., and was conveyed by John Ralegh in or about the year 1324 to Lord Martyn, from whom it descended to the Bouchiers, earls of Bath. The manor of Warkleigh and Satterleigh *cum* Roburrow, is now the property of James Gould, Esq., who is patron of the rectory.

Satterleigh barton was for several descents the property and residence of the family of Melhuish. It is now the property of Henry Byne, Esq., who possesses it in right of his wife, one of the devisees of the late Mrs. Melhuish, mother of Richard Melhuish, Esq., the last of the family, who died in 1809.

In the parish-church are memorials of the family of Hache^m, and in the church-yard that of William Melhuish, Esq., 1770. The rectory is annexed to that of Warkleigh.

SEATON, or SEETON, and BEER, in the hundred of Colyton and in the deanery of Honiton, form an united parish. Seaton lies on the sea-coast, about eight miles from Axminster, and about 10 from Honiton. It is supposed by some of the best informed antiquaries to have been the *Mori-dunum* of Antoninus. The Danes are said by Risdon to have landed here in 937. I find no mention of it in the printed chronicles; but the time corresponds with the battle of Axminster, and it is probable that it may be mentioned in some of the MS. chronicles. Leland says there had been "a notable haven here; but now," he adds "a rigge or peer of pebble-stones at the mouth; a fair peer was begun at Beer, but three yeres since a great tempest tare it to pieces:" he speaks also of an attempt of the men of Seaton "to make a waul within the haven, and to break thro' the chesil, to have diverted the course of the river Axe, and to have received in the main sea, but the purpose came to no effect." There is now no pier at Seaton, but coal and culme are landed by the aid of boats. An act of parliament for making a harbour in the cove of Beer passed in the year 1792, but nothing having been done in consequence, and the commissioners being

The Bow-bearer.

^m Robert Hacche, Gent., 1628; Lewis Hacche, 1637; Robert Hacche, Esq., 1699.

all dead, except two, a new act was passed in 1820 for that purpose, appointing new commissioners, granting more effectual powers for making a pier, and taking other measures to make a safe and commodious harbour, and empowering Lord Rolle, as lord of the manor, to take certain duties from all vessels entering the harbour. Nothing hath as yet been done in consequence of this act. There is a holiday-fair at Seaton on Whit-Tuesday.

I find no account of the manor of Seaton of an earlier date than what is mentioned by Sir William Pole, namely, that the grandfather of John Willoughby, Esq., the then possessor, purchased it of Frye of Yarty. It is probable that it was held with Beer by the abbot and convent of Sherbourne. The heiress of Willoughby brought it to Trevelyan; and Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., sold it, about the year 1788, or 1789, with Seaton House, some time one of the seats of that family, to the father of Thomas Malet Charter, Esq., the present proprietor, who occasionally resides there. The house was rebuilt about 1800.

The manor of Beer belonged, before the Conquest, to the abbey of Horton, which in 1122 was annexed, with all its lands, to Sherbourne Abbey. After the dissolution, it was in jointure to Queen Catherine Parr. The manor was afterwards purchased by the family of Hassard of Lyme, and the demesnes by Mr. John Starr. The whole, before 1630, became, by purchase, the property of a branch of the Walronds, settled at Bovey, in this parish. A moiety of the manor had been for some time in the Poles, having been purchased of the Hassards by Sir William Pole's father, and sold by himself to Walrond. This estate is now the property of the Right Honourable Lord Rolle, whose lady, lately deceased, was the sole heiress of William Walrond, Esq., the last heir male of this branch of the family. Bovey House is in the occupation of William Read, Esq.

In the parish-church of Seaton are monuments of the family of Walrond; (Edmund Walrond, Esq., 1640; and William Walrond, Esq., above mentioned, 1762). Mr. Inledon's Church Notes, taken in 1771, mention a memorial for Jane, daughter of Sir William Strode, and wife of John Willoughby, Esq., of Peahembury, 1695. At Beer is a chapel of ease. Lord Rolle is impropiator of the great tithes, which belonged to the abbey of Sherbourne, and patron of the vicarage.

The late Lady Rolle bequeathed the sum of 7000*l.* 3 per cent., for the founding and endowing some charitable institutions at Beer, of which a farther account will be given in the Appendix.

There was a meeting-house of the Presbyterians at Beer in 1715, which still exists; and a small one of the Methodists at Seaton.

SHAUGH PRIOR, in the hundred and deanery of Plympton, lies under Dartmoor, about ten miles from Plymouth.

Roger de Novant gave the manor of Shaugh, by the name of Staghes, to the priory of Plympton^a: after the dissolution, it was purchased by the family of Slanning, who had long possessed lands in this parish, by marriage with the daughter of At-Ley. From the Slannings it passed with Buckland-Monachorum, and other estates, to Modyford and Heywood. After the death of James Modyford Heywood, Esq., in 1798, it was purchased by Sir Manasseh Masseh Lopes, Bart., the present proprietor. The Strodes of Newnham have a manor in this parish called Fernhill. The manor of Wotter belongs to a farmer of the name of Maddacott. Coldstone, the seat of the ancient family of Martyn^b, is now the property and residence of a farmer of the name of Cole. The barton of Brixton^c belongs to the Earl of Morley. Troulsworthy Warren, the property of Thomas Woollcombe, Esq., has been in his family since the reign of Edward VI. The dean and chapter of Windsor are impropiators of the tithes which had belonged to the priory of Plympton, and patrons of the perpetual curacy.

SHEBBEAR, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about four miles from Sheepwash, and between seven and eight from Hatherleigh. The small village of Cott is in this parish.

The Nevilles, earls of Westmorland, were formerly lords of the manor. At a later period it was in the Rolles, from whom it descended to the Right Honourable Lord Clinton. John Alvethol held lands in Shebbear, in the reign of Richard II., by the service of holding the king's stirrup whenever he should come into the lordship of Shebbear.

The barton of Benworthy, belongs to Mr. Hugh Brent; Allicott, to William Harris, Gent.; Dippermill, to the representatives of the late Mr. Hockin; Berry, to Mr. John Heam; Lybeare, to Mr. Edward Walter; Werdon, to Miss Harrington; Dean, to Miss Silke; and Spraywood, to the Rev. William Holland Coham. The barton of Wotton is in moieties between Lord Clinton and John Fortescue, Esq.

Risdon speaks of a monument in the church, covered with pews, said to

^a Dug. Mon. ii. p. 8.

^b William Martyn, Esq., the last of this family, died in 1758, as appears by his monument in the church.

^c Probably the *Terra de Bricstanetun*, which belonged to the priory of Plympton. See Dugdale *ut supra*.

be that of lady Prandergist, Lady of Ladford and Beare. There are memorials of the families of Battishull and Hockin. Mr. Incledon's Notes mention those of the family of Shebbear (1677—1716); and Mary, wife of Nicholas Tucker, and daughter of William Shebbear, 1714.

The church of Shebbear, belonged to the abbey of Tor. The impropriate tithes, except such as have been purchased by the several landowners, are now vested in Mr. Hugh Brent, Mrs. Mary Heyset, and Mr. William Braund. The King is patron of the vicarage.

SHEEPWASH, or SHIPWASH, in the hundred of Shebbear and deanery of Torrington, is a small decayed market-town, four miles and a half from Hatherleigh, about thirty-three from Exeter, and 206½ from London.

I find no record of the grant of a market; but till towards the latter end of the last century^a, a market was held here on Monday, of which there are now no traces, but two dilapidated market-houses.

There was an ancient fair held here on St. Lawrence's day; but it had declined previously to 1777. In the year 1778, fairs were advertised to be held annually on the 10th of April, the 10th of August, and the 9th of October: there is now no fair. A destructive fire happened in this town in 1743. The town and parish contained, in 1801, only 348; in 1811, 378 inhabitants.

The manor of Shipwash belonged, in the reign of Henry I., to William Fitz Reginald, whose daughter brought it to the Avenells. The last-mentioned family possessed it for several generations. Sir Andrew Metsted was lord of the manor in 1314; his daughter brought it to the Hollands, who continued in possession in the reign of Charles I. It is now the property of Lord Clinton, by descent from the Rolles.

Upcot, in this parish, was the property and residence of the Hortons, whose heiress brought it to Thorne. It now belongs to the Rev. William Holland Coham, one moiety by inheritance, his ancestor having married one of the co-heiresses of William Holland, Esq., whose grandfather married the heiress of Thorne. The other moiety has lately been purchased of the daughter of the late Archdeacon Coham, descended from the other co-heiress.

^a It was so considerable a market about the middle of the last century that the tolls are said to have been let for 70*l.* per annum.

In the parish-church is a memorial for Lewis Cōham, Esq., of Upcott, 1778. Sheepwash is a daughter-church to Shebbear.

SHEEPSTOR, or SHIPSTOR, anciently written SCHITESTOR, or SHITTOR, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Tamerton, lies under Dartmoor, about seven miles from Tavistock. The village is prettily situated near Schittestor rock, on the little river Mew.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Herbêrt, of Combe, who were succeeded by Scudamore. A co-heiress of Scudamore, about the end of the fifteenth century, brought it to the Elford, in which family it continued till after the death of the last heir male of the elder branch, in 1748. It is now the property of Walter Northmore, Esq.^a Longstone, the ancient residence of the Elford family, is now a farm-house. In the parish-church are several monuments of the Elford family. Shipstor is a daughter-church to Bickleigh.

SHELDON, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Dunkeswell, lies between six and seven miles from Collumpton, and six from Honiton.

The manor, which had belonged to Dunkeswell Abbey, is said, by Sir William Pole, to have been afterwards in the Bouchiers, earls of Bath : but I am informed by the Rev. W. Palmer, D.D., the present proprietor of the barton of Newhouse, that the manor was granted by the crown to the Earl of Stamford, by whom the royalty was sold in parcels, as attached to the several estates ; that the barton of Newhouse was sold to the family of Waldron, or Walrond, of whom it was purchased about the year 1730, by his grandfather. The barton of Grange, in this parish, is the property of John Bacon, Esq., R.A. The tithes which belonged to Dunkeswell Abbey are now vested in William Drewe, Esq., who is patron of the perpetual curacy : the benefice has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty.

SHERFORD, or SHIRFORD, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about three miles from Kingsbridge. Part of the village of Frogmore is in this parish.

The manor belonged to the priory of St. Nicholas, in Exeter ; and after the dissolution, to the family of Willoughby, whose heiress brought it to Trevelyan. It is now the property of the Rev. John Templer, by whom

^a Walter Northmore, Esq., gave a deputation for it in 1792.

^r John Elford, 1584 ; Elizabeth, heiress of Copleston, wife of John Elford, (no date) ; Hugh Elford, 1636 ; John Elford, æt. 78, 1748 ; Walter Elford, his son, æt. 48, 1747.

it was purchased, in 1783, of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart. Kennedon, in this parish, belonged anciently to the Pralls, afterwards (1395) to Gove. In the reign of Henry V., it was the seat of John Hals, appointed one of the justices of the Common Pleas in 1423; his son, John Hals, who was made Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1450, was born here, and it was for many years the residence of his descendants: Sir William Elford, the representative of this family, sold Kennedon to Mr. John Aldham, of whom it was purchased by Mr. Luke Howard, the present proprietor. The old mansion is now a farm-house: a square tower remains of Judge Hals's building.

Malston, in this parish, gave name to a family, from whom it passed by successive female heirs to Stighull¹ and Reynell.² In the reign of Henry V. it was settled on a younger branch of the Reynells, by whose descendants it was sold, in 1729, to Daniel Phillips, M.D. In 1775, it was conveyed by Phillips to Batt: it is now vested in the representatives of the late William Clarke, Esq., who purchased it of Batt. Sherford is a daughter-church of Stokenham.

SHERWILL, or SHIRWELL, in the hundred and deanery of that name,³ lies about four miles from Barnstaple.

At the time of the Domesday survey the manor of Sherwill, there written "Aiscirewilla," was held by Robert de Bellomonte, or Beaumont, under Baldwin the sheriff.⁴ The heiress of Beaumont, in the reign of Henry VII., married the ancestor of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart., of Youlston park, in this parish, the present proprietor, who is also patron of the rectory. The lord of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.⁵

In the parish-church are memorials of Anne Lady Chichester, daughter of John Leigh, Esq., and wife of Sir Arthur Chichester, 1723; and of the family of Lugg (1650—1712).

SHILLINGFORD, in the hundred of Exminster and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about three miles from Exeter.

¹ Rawlinson's MSS., Bodleian Library, No. 425.

² Robert Malston was in possession 19 Edward III.; his heiress married Stighull, and the heiress of Stighull, Walter Reynell, who was seised of it 8 Richard II.

³ The hundred is written Sherwill, and the deanery Shirwell.

⁴ The Beaumonts held of the Courtenays, (heirs of Baldwin,) temp. Edw. I. Hundred Roll.

⁵ Hundred Roll.

At the time of the Domesday survey, the manor of Shillingford was held in demesne by William Chievre, or Capra. It was afterwards, for a few descents, in an ancient family who took their name from this, the place of their residence: in the reign of Edward I. it was settled on an illegitimate son, whose descendant sold it, in the reign of Henry VIII., to Sir William Huddesfield, the King's Attorney-general. Sir William settled at Shillingford, and left two daughters co-heiresses. This manor was sold by them to John Southcote, Esq., of whose descendant, Henry Southcote, Esq., it was purchased by Sir Robert Palk, Bart., and is now the property of his grandson, Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, Bart. The Southcotes had also the manor of Abbots Shillingford, which belonged to Tor abbey, having been given by the founder William Lord Brewer.²

In the parish-church is the monument of Sir William Huddesfield, above mentioned; and his wife Catherine, daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay. There are memorials also for the family of Southcotes.³ Sir L. V. Palk, Bart., is patron of the rectory.

SHOBROOKE, in the hundred of West Budleigh and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies two miles from Crediton, and eight from Exeter. The village of Little Silver is in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of William the Conqueror, to Walter Clavell. The family of Ercedekne, or Archdeacon, possessed it in the reign of Henry III. The heiress, after several descents, brought it to Carew. Richard Carew, of Anthony, the historian of Cornwall, sold it to Sir William Periam, whose daughter brought it to Basset. It was afterwards successively in the Reynells and Tuckfields, and is now, under the will of Henry Tuckfield, some time M.P. for Exeter, who died in 1797, the property of R. Hippisley Tuckfield, Esq., son of the Rev. John Hippisley, of Stow in the Wold, in Gloucestershire.

Little Fulford, partly in this parish, and partly in Crediton, was granted by Michael le Ercedekne to Roger le Squier. After this (in the reign of Edward II.) it was in the family of Dirwyn, whose heiress, after four descents, brought it to Hache, and the heiress of Hache to Malet. It was sold by the latter to Sir William Periam, of whose co-heiresses the

² See Dugdale's Mon. Ang. vol. ii.

³ John Southcote, Esq., 1556; — Southcote, Esq., 1588; — Southcote, Esq., 1631. Westcote mentions also Nicholas Tottle, 1622; and John Peter, of Bowhay.

greater part was purchased by the ancestor of the late Mr. Tuckfield. Little Fulford House, built by Sir William Periam, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, has been taken down, and a new mansion lately built for the present proprietor, R. H. Tuckfield, Esq., by Hakewill. There is a deer-park at this place.

Raddon, or West Raddon, gave name to the family of Raddon, who possessed it for several descents. It was afterwards in the lords Martyn, whose heiress brought it to Lord Audley. Having been divided between two co-heiresses of Audley, one moiety passed to Tuchet, Lord Audley, and, having been forfeited by attainder, was granted to Dennis, and subdivided among co-heiresses of that family. The other moiety, having passed by female heirs through the families of Hilary and Troutbeck to Talbot, was sold to the Westcotes, who settled at Raddon in the reign of Henry VIII. Thomas Westcote, the antiquary, was born at Raddon in 1567, and buried at Shobrooke about 1640.^b His grandson, of the same name, is said to have ruined his family, and to have sold the estate. It is now the property of George Sydenham Fursdon, Esq., by bequest from the late Charles Hale, Esq., of Ingsdon. It was purchased by Mr. Hale of Henry Lord Rolle, who died in 1750.

Pennicot was the property and residence of the Poyntingdons, or Poyntingtons, from the reign of Edward III. till after the middle of the seventeenth century. The rectory has been annexed to the bishopric of Exeter since the year 1717.

In the year 1715, the Presbyterians had a meeting-house at Shobrooke, which still exists.

The earliest benefaction to the charity-school was 10*l.*, given by Thomas Poyntington, in 1665. Mary Trenchard, in 1728, gave a rent-charge of 3*l.* per annum. The present annual amount of the endowment, including other small benefactions, is 5*l.* 12*s.* per annum.

SHUTE, in the hundred of Colyton and in the deanery of Honiton, lies about three miles from Axminster, and about six from Honiton. The village of Whitford is in this parish.^c

The manor belonged to a family who took their name from this, the place of their residence, anciently called Schete, and it seems to have passed by marriage to the Pynes. One of the co-heiresses of Sir Thomas

^b I could not procure the date, as the register is imperfect for a few years after 1639.

^c See an account of the manor of Whitford and the fair there, p. 129, 130. Both Whitford and Shute were formerly in the parish of Colyton.

Pyne brought this manor to Nicholas Bonville, great-great-grandfather of William Lord Bonville, who was beheaded after the battle of St. Albans. After the death of John Bonville, his nephew, this estate passed to Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, the first husband of the only daughter of Lord Bonville's son, who died in his father's lifetime; and to Henry Earl of Stafford, her second husband. Upon the attainder of her grandson, Henry Duke of Suffolk, in 1553, it escheated to the crown, and was granted by Queen Mary to Sir William Petre, her principal Secretary of State, of whose descendant, Lord Petre, it was purchased, in 1787, by the late Sir John William Pole, Bart., and is now the property of his son, Sir William Templer Pole, the present and seventh baronet of that family.

Leland calls Shute a right good manor-place of the Marquis of Dorset's: it had been before the seat of the Bonvilles. Sir William Pole, the learned antiquary, being possessed of Shute House and park^d, settled his eldest son Sir John there, who, when he was created a baronet in 1628, during his father's lifetime, was described of Shute, which has ever since been the chief seat of the family. The greater part of the old mansion was pulled down by the late baronet; the present edifice was begun in 1787. There is a deer-park detached from the house.

In the parish-church are some monuments of the families of Pole^e and Templer.^f Shute is a daughter-church to Colyton.

SIDBURY, in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about three miles from Sidmouth. The villages of Sidford and Harcombe are in this parish.

A market at Sidbury on Wednesday, and a fair for three days, at the festival of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, were granted to the dean and chapter of Exeter in 1290.^g The market has been discontinued time out

^d I had supposed that Shute House was purchased by Sir William Pole; his own words are, "Sir William Petre, from whom my father had the house and park and dwelled there during his life, and left it unto me, and my eldest son John Pole holdeth it from me." I am informed, however, that the fee of Shute House was bought of Lord Petre by the late Sir John William Pole. Sir William Pole's possession, therefore, must have been by a long lease.

^e Sir William Pole, master of the household to Queen Anne, with his effigies in white marble in full dress, with his wand of office, 1741; Sir John William De la Pole, Bart., 1799; John George Pole, Esq., 1803.

^f James Templer, Esq. 1782; Charles Bickford Templer, Esq.; lost in the Halsewell East Indiaman, 1786.

^g Cart. Rot. 19 Edw. I. No. 28.

of mind : there are now two cattle-fairs, held on the Tuesday before Ascension-day, and on Michaelmas-day, if on a Tuesday, otherwise the first Tuesday afterwards.

The manor, which had been given to the dean and chapter of Exeter by King Athelstan ^b, was sold under the powers of the act for the redemption of the land-tax, in or about 1800, to William Guppy, Esq., and others, of whom it was purchased by Robert Hunt, Esq., the present proprietor. The manor-house, called Court Hall, was held for many years under the dean and chapter by the family of Pearse : it is now occupied as a school by Mr. Henry Newbury.

The manor of Stone and Sidford belonged, in the reign of Henry II., and for several descents after that period, to the family of De la Stane. Henry Trivet had the greater part in the reign of Edward III. One of the co-heiresses of his grandson brought it to Roger Pym, whose descendant sold this estate to Sir William Periam. His son-in-law, Sir William Pole, became possessed of it partly in right of his wife, and partly by purchase. Sir William Templer Pole, Bart., sold it a few years ago to the uncle of J. B. Stuckey Bartlett, Esq., the present proprietor.

Mincombe, in this parish, gave name to a family who possessed it for some descents ; it was afterwards in the Holbeames, whose heiress brought it to Marwood, and the co-heiresses of Marwood in moieties to Wichalse and Chichester. The Woolcotts purchased a moiety of the Trevanions, who were representatives of Wichalse. Mr. John Woolcott is now proprietor of the whole ; the other moiety had been successively in the families of Yonge and Warren.

The barton of Sand gave name to a family who possessed it at an early period. In the reign of Henry V. Roger Tremayle was possessed of Over Sand. Sir Thomas Tremayle, one of the justices of the King's Bench in the reign of Henry VII., purchased other lands in Sand, and the whole passed with the heiress of his son to Ashley. About the year 1560 this estate was purchased by a younger branch of the family of Huyshe, of Donniford, in the county of Somerset, and it is now the property of the immediate descendant and representative, the Rev. Francis Huyshe rector of Clist Hydon. The house at Sand, which was the seat of the Huyshe family, was built by Rowland Huyshe in 1594. Over the door of a small

^b Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I.



Engraved by J. Langley, Esq. & Co.

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View of Sidmouth.

Published May 21 1812, by T. Cadell, Strand, London.

garden is inscribed *Hortus Joannis Capelli*.¹ Sand is now occupied by a farmer.

Woodhouse, in this parish, gave name to a family who were succeeded in the possession of this estate by Nitheway. It was afterwards, for several descents, in the Wallers, from whom it passed, by successive alienations, to Whiddon and Prideaux. It is now the property of Robert Hunt, Esq., who resides on this estate in a mansion called Sidbury House. Woodhouse barton is occupied by a farmer.

Wootton was purchased by the Bampfylde, in the reign of Edward III., of Martyn. It is now the property of Mr. Hunt: the house is occupied by a farmer.

The barton of Brook belongs to J. B. S. Bartlett, Esq.; Burton, to Mr. Woolcott; Sincombe, Road, and Higher and Lower Plyford, to Mr. Hunt; and Sandcombe to the Rev. William Cockburn. Cotford House is the property and residence of Joseph Jenkins, Esq.

Mr. Incledon, who took his notes in Sidbury church in 1772, mentions memorials of Anthony Isaac, 1639; Christopher Isaac, 1660; and Francis Acland, Esq., 1747. The dean and chapter of Exeter are appropriators of the great tithes, of which Robert Hunt, Esq., is lessee, and patrons of the vicarage, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction. A chantry in this church, founded by the ancestors of Hugh Jones, was charged with 7*l.* per annum, out of the manor of Shutford. There was formerly a chapel of St. Michael in this parish.

In the year 1715 there was a Presbyterian meeting at Sidbury, which still exists: the meeting-house has lately been rebuilt.

SIDMOUTH, a market-town in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies on the sea-coast at the mouth of the river Sid. It has of late years been much frequented as a bathing-place, and has every accommodation for invalids.

I have not found any record of the grant of the market; but it appears from ancient documents, that Sidmouth was a borough and market town, governed by a portreeve, in the thirteenth century.^k There are now two weekly markets, Tuesday and Saturday, and two fairs, Easter-Monday, and

¹ Fourth son of Sir Henry Capel; he was cousin-german of Rowland Huyshe's wife, Anne Wentworth.

^k Extract from the ledger-book of the priory of Otterton, in Chapple's Collections.

the third Monday in September. There is an ancient fort at Sidmouth, mounted with four cannon. Risdon calls Sidmouth "one of the especialest fisher towns of the shire." Sir William Pole also speaks of it as famous for its fishery; it has, however, long been on the decline, and the little that is carried on is yearly decreasing. In 1801, the number of inhabitants in the town and parish was 1252; in 1811, 1688; according to the returns made to parliament at those periods.

The manor was given by William the Conqueror to the abbey of St. Michael, in Normandy; it afterwards belonged to the monastery of Sion.¹ After the dissolution, it was successively leased to Gosnell, Sir William Periam, and Mainwaring. In the reign of James I., Christopher Mainwaring, Esq., being possessed of the fee, sold it to Sir Edmund Prideaux, Bart.; his descendant, Sir J. W. Prideaux, Bart., sold it to Thomas Jenkins, Esq., uncle of Thomas Jenkins, Esq., the present proprietor.

Ascerton, in this parish, gave name to a family, whose heiress brought this estate to Knighteston: by the latter it was conveyed, in 1370, to Bittlesgate, and by Bittlesgate, about 1422, to Harlewin. Sir John Harlewin was a distinguished military character in the reign of Edward IV. Both this barton, and that of Cottrington, or Cottington, which had been sold by Harlewin to Duke, were conveyed by the latter to Carslake. This estate is now the joint property of John Carslake, Esq., Henry Cutler, Esq., and Thomas Jenkins, Esq. The manor of Radway gave name to a family who possessed it for a considerable time: it was afterwards divided property. The manor now belongs to the representatives of the late Rev. William Jenkins. The manor of Old Hayes, in this parish, which belonged partly to the family of Pole, and partly to Crosse, and Trelawney, is now the property of the Right Honourable Lord Gwydir, who has a cottage-villa here, called by the same name as the manor, at which the late Lord Gwydir occasionally resided.

In the parish-church are monuments of the families of Harlewin^m, and Conantⁿ; and of many persons who have been temporary inhabitants at Sidmouth, either for health or pleasure.^o

The

¹ Having been seized by the crown, during the wars with France, as the possession of an alien monastery.

^m Walter Harlewin, Esq., 1631.

ⁿ Henry Conant, Esq., 1684; John Conant, Esq., 1736.

^o The most remarkable is that of the late James Currie, M.D. F.R.S., who died at Sidmouth, whither he went for his health, in the year 1805. He was an eminent practitioner and
medical

The great tithes which had been appropriated to the monastery of Sion, and after the dissolution granted to Mainwaring, were purchased of that family by the warden and fellows of Wadham College, in Oxford; and having been sold by that college, under the power of the land-tax redemption-act, are now vested in the representatives of the late Rev. William Jenkins, who was patron and incumbent of the vicarage.

In the year 1715, the Presbyterians had a meeting at Sidmouth, which still exists; there is a meeting-house also of Calvinistic Methodists.

The Rev. John Minshull, by his will, in 1663, gave the residue of his goods and chattles, which produced 360*l.*, to purchase lands; a moiety of the rent to be appropriated to the maintenance and education of poor children, of the parish of Sidmouth. The lands purchased with this money, and the addition of 40*l.* out of another benefaction given to the poor of Sidmouth, produced, in 1786, only a rent of 18*l.* 19*s.* per annum, although, in 1698, it had been let for 19*l.* 10*s.* In 1791, and 1792, these charity estates were let improvidently on long leases, at about 32*l.* per annum, out

medical writer, particularly distinguished as having brought into practice the affusion of cold water in fevers. He published also a political treatise on the French revolution, and an edition of Burn's works, with his life, which circumstances are alluded to in his epitaph:

“ Freedom and peace shall tell to many an age
Thy warning counsels, thy prophetic page;
And taught by thee shall on the burning frame,
The healing freshness pour, and bless thy name;
And Genius proudly while to fame she turns,
Shall twine thy laurels with the wreath of Burns.”

Other monuments are those of Robert Lisle, Esq., of Northumberland, 1791; Samuel Blackall, B.D., rector of Loughborough, and grandson of Bishop Blackall, 1792; John Home, Esq., of Edinburgh, 1799; Colonel Gabriel Harper, 1800; William Frederick Forster, Esq., 1801; Robert Halls, M.D., 1801; Christopher Newton, Esq., son of John Newton, Esq., of Bullwell, Notts, 1803; Mary, wife of Charles Bell, Esq., and daughter of Nathaniel Marchant, Esq., of the Island of Antigua, 1804; Charles Watson, Esq., of the county of Mid Lothian, 1804; Catherine, wife of Captain Samuel Elphinstone, and daughter of Admiral Kruse, of Russia, 1804; Christopher Norris, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, 1805; Captain T. B. Pierce, son of Captain Pierce, of the Halswell, 1806; John Beatley, Esq., 1807; Catherine, wife of George Stackpoole, Esq., 1809; William Henry Digby, Esq., 1809; Ambrose Crawley, Esq., 1810; Samuel Crawley, Esq., 1811; Theodosia Maria Rickards, daughter of Peter Rickards, Esq., 1810; John Hunter, Esq., 1812; Catherine, daughter of Sir James Hay, Bart., 1813; Maria Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of the late Thomas Dyot Bucknell, Esq., 1814, &c. &c.

of which, 6*l.* per annum only has been paid to the school. The estates were valued, in 1819, at 120*l.* per annum, clear of poor and church rates, and land-tax. It appears, by the Report of the Commissioners, that some arrangement with the lessees is in contemplation to avoid a suit in chancery. The Rev. Mr. Burrowes having given the sum of 40*l.* to the Rev. John Curtis of Sidmouth, to be disposed of, at his discretion, to charitable uses, he, by his will, in 1764, gave it to the feoffees of Minshull's school; it was then laid out in the stocks, and produces an interest of 1*l.* 10*s.* per annum. The master is now paid a salary of 10*l.* per annum, including this sum. The slender endowment above mentioned having been aided by voluntary contributions, seventy-five children have of late been educated in this school, on Dr. Bell's system. There is a Sunday-school also, in which, 120 children are instructed.

ST. SIDWELL, in the suburbs of Exeter, lies in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Exeter. It was formerly parcel of the parish of Heavitree, but has been long deemed a separate parish.

Hill's Court, in this parish, was, for many generations, the property and seat of the family of Hill, whose heiress married Sir John Malet: Sir John Hill, an eminent lawyer, was of Hill's Court in 1400. There are no remains of the ancient mansion. The site on which several houses have been built is the property of John Newcombe, Esq.

The parish-church, which has been lately rebuilt in the Gothic style, is a handsome structure, dedicated to St. Sativola, or Sidwell, a virgin who is said to have been beheaded with a scythe, about the year 740, and to have been here buried.

A brass plate against the north wall commemorates Hugh Grove, Esq., of Enford, Wilts, who was beheaded for joining in an insurrection against the ruling powers, in 1655. ^p At the west end, is the monument of Phineas Cheek, Esq., 1753. There are memorials also for the Rev. John Robinson,

^p John Penruddock, Esq., beheaded at the same time, was buried in Wiltshire. Mr. John Horsington, Mr. Richard Reeves, Mr. Edward Davy, (in the parish-register called Davies), Mr. Thomas Hillyard, Mr. Thomas Poulton, Mr. Edward Willis, and Mr. John Giles, *alias* Hobbs, were sentenced to death at the same time, and having been hanged at Heavitree, were buried in St. Sidwell's church-yard, on the 7th and 8th of May. I find no mention of Mr. John Haynes, sentenced at the same time. Mr. William Pearse, not included in the warrant, was not tried, probably on account of the state of his health: the following entry occurs in the parish-register: "June 13. 1655, buried William Pearse, who died in the high goale, being one of the company of the gentlemen." John Copleston, Esq., was then high sheriff.

rector of Halsted, in Kent, 1806; and David Hamilton, Esq., of Christ Church College, Oxford, 1811.

The register of this parish records great ravages of the plague, in 1625, and 1626.^a Richard Wilkins, executed for witchcraft, was buried at St. Sidwell, in July, 1610.

Laurence Seldon and his wife, in 1605, gave 7*l.* per annum for teaching poor children of this parish. The master of the school receives one half of seven-eighths of an estate called Rock, in the parish of Tiverton, which is vested in the dean and chapter of Exeter, and now let at 30*l.* per annum.

The Rev. John Bury, who died in 1667, gave to the dean and chapter of Exeter an annuity of 25*l.* per annum, in trust, half of which was appropriated to a school at St. Sidwell.^r

An academy for the Dissenters, was opened in Paris-street, in this parish, in the year 1760, a house having been given for the purpose by William Mackworth Praed, Esq.; a valuable library, which had belonged to the academy at Taunton, was removed hither for the use of the students; and was increased by that of Dr. Hodge of London: the tutors were Messrs. Merivale, Towgood, Hogg, and Turner. It was closed in 1772. In 1780, the house was opened as a charity-school: about seventy children, of both sexes, are now clothed and educated in it. This school, which is the same spoken of in p. 232., is supported by annual subscriptions and collections; and it has a stock in the funds, of above 600*l.*, the produce of savings and benefactions.

In this parish are St. Anne's almshouses and chapel, said to have been a military post during the siege of Exeter by Prince Maurice; it appears to have been an ancient hospital, which, having been purchased after the dissolution, was converted into an almshouse, by Oliver and George Mainwaring, for eight poor persons, and given in trust to the dean and chapter. It was endowed with the rent of a meadow and tenement, in St. David's parish, by Ann, wife of Christopher Mainwaring, in 1617: the pensioners are now paid 6*s.* 8*d.* per quarter; and 2*s.* 6*d.* a week each, by the dean and chapter.

Mr. John Webb, of the city of Exeter, in 1676, founded an almshouse for four poor women. The present rental of the lands belonging to this almshouse is 28*l.* 19*s.* per annum.

^a In July, 1625, there were eleven burials; in August, 139; and in September, 193. The pest-house was in this parish.

^r Prince.

SILVERTON, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Plymtree, lies at the distance of six miles and three quarters from Tiverton, and seven from Exeter. The parish is divided into four parts, the Borough, Yalton, Monk Culme, and the North Quarter.

Silverton had formerly a market on Saturday, which has been discontinued since the year 1785. There are still two cattle-fairs, the first Thursday in March, and in July; formerly held June 24. and September 4. There is still a holiday fair, kept upon the last-mentioned day.

Sir Thomas Fairfax was quartered with his army at Silverton, on the 20th and 21st, and 26th and 27th of October, 1645.^f

The manor, which had been part of the ancient demesnes of the crown, belonged at an early period to the Beauchamps of Hache, of whose heirs it was purchased by Sir John Wadham, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, in the fourteenth century. It is now vested in the Honourable Percy Wyndham, and the Earl of Ilchester, as representatives of the Wadhams. The former has seven-twelfths.

Culme Reigny, afterwards called Combe Sachville, belonged successively to the families of Reigny and Sachville; from the latter it passed to Courtenay; Sir William Courtenay sold it, in the reign of Charles I., to Henry Skibbow and others. Combe Sachville was the property and residence of the late Henry Langford Browne, Esq., now of his widow. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^g

The manor of Monk Culme was given by William Earl Moreton to the priory of Montacute. After the dissolution, it was in the family of Blewet, who sold it to Land of Tiverton. It is now the property of William Land, Esq.

In the church-yard is the monument of Henry Langford Browne, Esq., 1800; and in the church, that of Mary, his wife, 1769. Gilbert Bourn, the deprived Bishop of Bath and Wells, was buried at Silverton in 1569. Bishop Cotton resided chiefly at Silverton, and died there in 1621.^h

Adjoining to the church was a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, of which the traces are still discernible.

The Earl of Ilchester has five-twelfths, and the Honourable Percy Wyndham seven-twelfths, of the advowson of the rectory.ⁱ In the year 1715, the Presbyterians had a meeting-house at Silverton, which still-exists.

^f Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 147.

^g Mr. Oliver's Notes.

^h Hundred Roll, temp. Edward I.

Mr. John Richards, of London; merchant, by his will, bearing date 1724, gave 1200*l.*, to be laid out in lands for building and endowing a school; after providing the requisite buildings; the estate purchased now produces a rent of about 95*l.* per annum. The scholars are to be taught reading, writing, and accounts.

The Rev. Richard Troyte, in 1730, gave a rent-charge of 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum, for teaching poor girls.

SLAPTON, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies on the south coast, about six miles from Dartmouth.

The manor of Slapton belonged to the ancient family of De Brian, as early as the reign of Henry II.; and they continued to possess it till that of Henry IV.: it eventually became the property of Percy, Earl of Northumberland, as descended from the sole heiress of Sir Guy de Brian the younger, through Fitz Payne and Poynings. It was allotted to the Earl of Northumberland, by arbitration, after a long litigation with St. Maur, descended from one of the sisters of the said Sir Guy de Brian. Henry, Earl of Northumberland, sold this manor to Sir Matthew Arundell, father of Lord Arundell of Wardour, who possessed it in the reign of Charles I. After this, it was in the Kellands: a moiety was purchased of Lady Northcote, one of the co-heiresses of Kelland, by the grandfather of A. H. Holdsworth, Esq., the present proprietor. The other moiety was purchased, about 1799, of Lord Cork and Mr. Pointz, representatives of the other co-heiress of Kelland, (through the Courtenays,) by William Roberts, Esq., the present proprietor.

The manor was formerly held of the See of Exeter, by the service of being steward at the bishop's installing feast. "

" The right was acknowledged, the services defined, and the fees settled, in 1308, upon occasion of a difference which arose concerning them at Bishop Stapledon's installation. The agreement is printed at length in Izacke's Memorials of the City of Exeter, p. 33—35. The lord of the manor of Slapton was to meet the bishop at the east gate, to precede him and keep off the press of the people, thence to the choir of the cathedral; at the feast, to serve in the first mess at the bishop's own table; to have for his fees four silver dishes, two saltcellars, one cup out of which the bishop should drink, one wine-pot, one spoon, and two basins wherein the bishop should wash; all which vessels to be of silver: the services to be performed in person, unless the lord should be prevented by sickness, in which case he was to provide for a deputy some worshipful knight; otherwise, not to be entitled to any fees; the lord of the manor to have hay and provender for his horses, and those of his attendants, and his livery of wine and candles.

Pole, or Poole, in this parish, is said (but I think erroneously) to have been a priory. It was the seat of the Brians, and afterwards of the Ameridiths, who sold it to Sir Richard Hawkins, the celebrated naval officer, in the reign of James I. The Hawkins' family for some time resided at Poole. Some years ago, it belonged to Henry Fownes Lutterell, Esq., and is now the property of Mr. Nicholas Paige. The ruins of the old mansion were taken down about the year 1800.

Mr. Polwhele speaks of some handsome monuments of the Ameridiths, one of which had the date of 1610. These monuments are not now to be seen. Sir Guy de Brian, in the year 1373, founded a collegiate chapel at Slapton, for a rector and five fellows, and four clerks, in the chapel of St. Mary, adjoining the parish-church. It was surrendered in 1545, and granted to Thomas Arundell; the lands being then valued at 63*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* per annum. This estate, with the impropriate tithes, continued, for many generations, in the Arundell family; the college estate was purchased of that family by Mr. William Paige, who is patron of the benefice. The tithes have been sold to the several land-owners.

Mr. Charles Kelland, in 1684, gave 50*l.* for apprenticing of children, and Mr. John Kelland, in 1692, the sum of 100*l.* for their instruction. These sums were laid out in lands, which now produce 16*l.* per annum.

SOUTH LEIGH, in the hundred of Colyton and in the deanery of Honiton, lies about six miles from Honiton, and three from Colyton.

The manor belonged anciently to the family of Leigh, whose heiress married Polston. It was afterwards in the Courtenays, who conveyed it in exchange to Bonville, after which time it passed with Northleigh to the Rev. Samuel How, of whom it was purchased, in 1821, by Charles Gordon, Esq. The manor and barton of Wiscombe, or Wishcombe, being the principal estate in the parish, was anciently held by the family of Dalditch under the abbey of St. Michael, in Normandy. The abbot of that house conveyed it to Sir Nicholas Bonville. Leland, speaking of Wiscombe in the reign of Henry VIII., calls it "a fair maner-place, some time the Lord Bonville's, now the Marquis of Dorset's." After the attainder of the Marquis, (then Duke of Suffolk,) this estate became the property of the Petres, and having passed with the manors of North and South Leigh, was purchased of the Hows about 1815, by Charles Gordon, Esq., the present proprietor, who resides at Wiscombe.

Morgan's

Morgan's Hayes, in this parish, was for 15 descents, in the family of Morgan, whose co-heiresses sold it to Rose. It was afterwards successively in Shepherd, Cholmondeley, Vickers, and Mann. The late Sir John William Pole purchased it of Sir Horace Mann, and it now belongs to his son Sir William Templer Pole, Bart.

The barton of Scrivell, or Scruell, which was in the family of Walrond from the reign of Edward I. till the seventeenth century, if not later, belongs now to Mr. John Pomeroy, of Boycomb, by purchase from James Townsend, Esq., of Honiton.

In the parish-church are memorials of John Rose, Esq., of Morgan's Hayes, 1705; Thomas Vickers, Esq., 1753, (he married a sister of Stanbrook Cholmondeley, from whom she inherited this estate); and Robert Drake, "Armiger auratus," 1600. The Rev. James How, in the year 1816, gave, by will, the sum of 100*l.*, 5 per cent., for the endowment of a Sunday-school at this place.

SOWTON, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about three miles and a half from Exeter.

The manor of Sowton, *alias* Clist Fomeson*, (erroneously printed in Risdon's survey Somson) belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Fomeson, whose heiress brought it to Ash. This family possessed it till the death of Henry Ash, Esq., the last heir male, in 1763. In 1775 it was adjudged to Miss Salter, as heir-at law to the Ash family. The manor now belongs to Lord Graves, who purchased it of the heirs of Miss Salter, about the year 1800. Part of Clist Sachville is in this parish.

In the parish-church are monuments of the family of Beavis of Clist House†, in the adjoining parish of Farrington; and that of Dr. William Stuart, rector, 1734. The bishop of Exeter is patron of the rectory.

Thomas Weare, in 1691, gave 3*l.* 15*s.* per annum for educating five poor children, and providing them with books.

SPREYTON, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about eight miles from Oakhampton.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the Talbots, whose heiress, in the reign of Henry VI., brought it to the family of Kelly.

* This parish also is so called in ancient ecclesiastical surveys.

† Peter Beavis, Esq., 1656; Peter Beavis, Esq., 1718; Richard Beavis, Esq., 1782.

This estate was sold by the descendant of the last-mentioned family to John Cann, Esq., of Fudge, and Mr. William Battishull of Barton. The manor is now the property of George Lambert, Esq. The lords of Spreyton had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.*

An inscription, purporting that the Talbot family contributed to the expense of the structure, proves that the building of the parish-church was as old as the reign of Henry VI.

In this church are memorials of Thomas Hone, Esq., of Nympton, 1746: and John Cann, Gent., 1767. The church of Spreyton belonged to the abbot and convent of Tavistock. The impropriation and advowson were granted to the Russell family with the other possessions of the abbey. The great tithes were sold by the late Duke of Bedford to the land-owners, and the advowson to the Rev. R. Holland, who is the present patron.

CHURCH STAUNTON, in the hundred of Hemiock and in the deanery of Dunkeswell, is situated on Blackdown, near the borders of Somersetshire, five miles from Wellington, and seven from Taunton. The principal villages in this parish are Churchenford, (on the road from Honiton to Taunton,) Stapley, Red Lane, and Burnworthy. There are cattle-fairs at Churchenford, January 25., and March 6.

The manor of Staunton Tudenham belonged to the family of Tudenham in the reign of Henry III. Sir Robert de Tudenham sold it to Sir William Damarell, whose heiress brought it to Bonville. After the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, it was purchased of the crown by the Clifton family. Gervais Lord Clifton sold it to Chief Justice Popham of whose descendant it was purchased by the uncle of Samuel Southwood, Esq., of Burnworthy, the present proprietor. The Rev. Robert Pearce Clarke is patron of the rectory. The tithes are governed by a corn-rent, averaged every fourteen years under the act of parliament by which the waste lands were enclosed, in or about 1802. John Salkeld, called by King James I. the learned Salkeld, author of two treatises, entitled "Of Angels," and "Of Paradise," and several controversial works, was ejected from Church Staunton in 1647, at the age of 72. He died at Uffculme in 1659, and was there buried.

Mrs. Mary Waldron, in 1749, gave the sum of 100*l.* to purchase lands, out of which 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum is appropriated to a school at Church Staunton.

* Hundred Roll.

STAYERTON, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, is situated three miles from Totnes, five from Ashburton, and seven from Newton Abbot. Sparkwell, Woolston Green, and Strechford, are villages in this parish.

This parish abounds in orchards, which, in a full-bearing year, are supposed to produce about 8000 hogsheads of cyder. There are 32 pounds and presses in the parish.

The manor has, from an early period, belonged to the dean and chapter of Exeter. The manor of Barkington, some time in the family of Worth, was of late years successively in John Preston, Esq., and Sir F. L. Rogers, Bart. It is now the property of John Maye, Esq. Sparkwell barton gave name to a family, from whom it passed by successive female heirs to Barnhouse and Rowe. Kingston, which had been in the Barnhouse family in the reign of Edward I., passed by marriage to Rowe, and was the seat of that family for many generations. It was rebuilt by John Rowe, Esq., in 1743. Sparkwell was purchased, about 1808, of the family of Preston by Philip Michelmores, Esq., the present proprietor. Kingston was, in 1792, the property and residence of Mr. Thomas Bradridge, of whose executors it was purchased by Mr. William Rundle, the present proprietor.

The barton of Pridhamsleigh, which by the name seems to have belonged formerly to the ancient family of Prudhome, or Pridham, was some time the property and residence of William Drake Gould, Esq. It was purchased by the late Lord Ashburton, and now belongs to his son, the present lord. The barton of Blackler has been long in the family of Wolston, and is now the property of Christopher Wolston, Esq. Little Ambrook has been some time in the Neyles, and now belongs to Mrs. Neyle, widow of the late Rev. William Neyle.

In the parish-church is the monument of John Rowe, Esq., (son and heir of Sergeant Rowe,) 1592. The dean and chapter of Exeter are appropriators of the great tithes, and patrons of the vicarage, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction. Dr. Baker, the late vicar, who died in 1803, gave 10*l.* per annum for instructing poor children, and the late Thomas Bradridge, Esq., in 1815, 2*l.* per annum for the same purpose.

STOCKLEIGH ENGLISH, in the hundred of West Budleigh, and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about four miles and a half from Crediton. The manor belonged to the ancient family of English, from whom it passed by successive

successive female heirs to Champernowne and Bottreaux. Sir William Pole speaks of this manor as lately purchased by Snittall and Hanse, as agents, probably, for the Bellew family, who have possessed it nearly 200 years. It is now the property of John Bellew, Esq. In the parish-church are memorials for William Bellew, Esq., 1757; Thomas Bellew, Esq., 1772; and Thomas Bellew, Esq., 1789. The King is patron of the rectory.

STOCKLEIGH POMEROY, or SOUTH STOCKLEIGH, in the hundred of West Budleigh and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about four miles from Crediton, and about eight from Tiverton, near the turnpike-road. The manor belonged, for many generations, to the ancient family of Pomeroy, as parcel of the barony of Berry.^a It is said to have been forfeited by Sir Thomas Pomeroy, for killing a pursuivant at arms: this is a mere tradition, but it might have happened in the rebellion of 1549, for his share in which he was attainted. It is now the property of Sir John Davie, Bart., in whose family it was as early as 1672, if not at an earlier period. The bishop is patron of the rectory.

STOKE CANON, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about three miles and a half from Exeter. The manor, which was given to the church of Exeter by King Athelstan^b, still belongs to the dean and chapter: they are appropriators of the tithes, and patrons of the perpetual curacy, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction.

Oakey, or Oakhay, now held by Montagu Parker, Esq., under the dean and chapter, was some time a seat of the younger branch of the Rodds. In the parish-church is the monument of William Peterson, S.T.P., dean of Exeter, 1661.

Sir Thomas Fairfax established a garrison at Stoke Canon in the month of October, 1645, to act with other garrisons in the neighbourhood in the blockade of Exeter.^c

STOKE DAMARELL, usually written DAMERELL, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Tamerton, adjoins the populous town of Plymouth Dock, which is in this parish. Morice-town, where is the ferry

^a Hundred Roll.

^b Ibid.

^c Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 151.

on the great western road to Falmouth and the Land's end, is also in this parish. There is an annual fair at Morice-town on Whit-Monday.

The manor of Stoke belonged, at the time of taking the Domesday survey, to the ancestor of the ancient family of Damarell, who continued to possess it in the reign of Edward II. It came afterwards to the Courtenays. Lands in this parish belonged, in the reign of Edward II., to the family of Kemiell, afterwards to the Branscombes, from whom they passed, by successive marriages, to Britt and Wise. Sir Thomas Wise, being possessed of these lands and the manor, built a house for his own residence at Mount Wise, where is now a battery. In 1667 Sir Edward Wise sold the manor of Stoke Damarell, with its appurtenances, to Sir William Morice for 11,000*l*. On the death of Sir William Morice, Bart., in 1749, the Stoke Damarell estate passed under his will to his nephew, Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., father of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., the present proprietor. In consequence of the establishment of the royal dock-yard within this parish and manor, and the subsequent building of the very populous town of Plymouth Dock^a, this estate has become of great value. The barton of Swilly, in this parish, belongs to James Furneaux, a minor, in whose family it has been a considerable time. The barton of Ford is the property of George Couch, Esq..

In the parish-church are monuments of Chetwynd Phillips, 1701; Hasden Young, 1753; the Rev. Henry Hawes, rector, 1728; Peter Robinson, 1790; Major-general Alexander Rigby, 1793; Lieutenant William Buller, of his Majesty's ship *Impregnable*, who died of his wounds received on the glorious first of June, 1794; and Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blue, 1794. Sir John St. Aubyn is patron of the rectory, the advowson of which was granted to Sir William Morice by King Charles II. There are two chapels in Dock-town, St. Aubyn chapel, built in 1771, and St. John's, built in 1779, besides the chapel in the Dock-yard, which was rebuilt in 1818.

I have been favoured^c with the following list of dissenting meeting-houses in the parish of Stoke Damarell, including Plymouth Dock, which I have every reason to believe to be perfectly accurate, and to be given in the terms by which the several congregations are, among themselves, denominated.—One of Unitarians; two of Particular Baptists; three of Wesleyan

^a It constitutes the chief population of the parish, which, in 1801, contained 23,747; in 1811, 30,083; and in 1821, 33,137 inhabitants.

^c From the Rev. Mr. Worsley, of Plymouth, assisted by a friend at Plymouth Dock.

Methodists, in the old connection; one of Independent Wesleyan Methodists, recently separated from the connection; one of Moravians; seven of Independent High Calvinists; one of Moderate Calvinists; one of Rellyan^f Universalists; one of Bryanites^g; and one of Southcottonians.^h

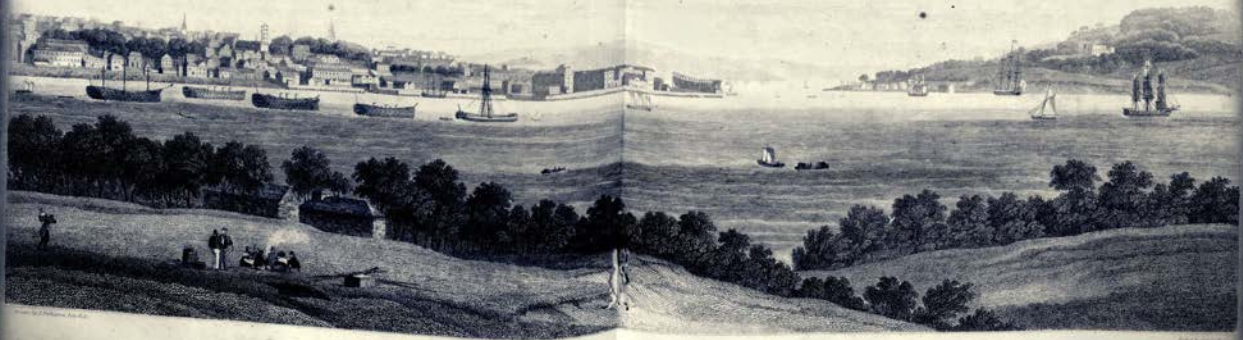
There is no endowed school in this parish, but a great portion of the children of the poor have the benefit of gratuitous instruction. At Stoke Damarell is a Lancasterian school, in which 230 boys and 50 girls are taught, supported by annual contributions. A school-house was built by subscription, about the year 1800, adjoining St. John's chapel; it is supported by the same means, and 250 boys are educated in it, according to the Madras system. A fund of about 1350*l.* 3 per cent. has accumulated from the annual balances. There is a school also at Plymouth Dock, for the education and clothing of 80 girls, instituted in 1799, and supported by subscription. About 250 children in this parish are educated at the expense of the Baptists, and nearly 1700 by other dissenters.

The royal dock at Plymouth, in the parish of Stoke Damarell, was established by King William: it comprises about seventy-one acres, the greater part being held on lease, under Sir John St. Aubyn. It was first enlarged in 1728, when forty acres were leased to government by Sir William Morice, then lord of the manor: it was enlarged to its present extent in 1768. Within the yard, is the basin constructed in the reign of King William, and the dock, sufficiently capacious for the reception of a seventy-four gun ship; three other docks, some of them being of much larger dimensions, and four building slips: the rigging-house, a handsome building, 480 feet in length, forms one side of a quadrangle, the other sides of which are occupied by spacious store-houses. The blacksmith's shop, a spacious building, 210 feet square, contains forty-eight forges; anchors of five tons' weight are here made: upon the wharf in front are stored several hundred of anchors: near the anchor-wharf are slips for building ships; and northward of it, the mast-house for building, and a pond for floating masts. In the interior of the yard, are the rope-houses, in which cables of a hundred fathom in length, are constructed; within the walls also, are various other buildings and work-houses, connected with the establishment; the dwelling-

^f So called from Mr. James Rely. See Evans's Sketch of Religions.

^g See p. 403.

^h These have no minister, but meet to sing and pray, and read the works of the celebrated Joanna Southcote, their foundress.



Engraved by J. Parkinson, del. &c.

Printed by J. Smith, London.

View of Plymouth Dock and Mount Edgcumbe.

houses of the commissioners and other officers, and the chapel, which was originally built in the year 1700.

Adjoining the dock-yard is the gun-wharf, begun about the year 1718: the buildings were designed by Sir John Vanburgh. There are capacious storehouses for muskets, pistols, &c.

The populous town of Plymouth Dock, and its vicinity, are supplied by excellent provision markets, held on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The tolls are said to have been rented in 1812 at upwards of 2000*l.* per annum. There are two quays at Plymouth Dock for trading vessels; but there is scarcely any trade carried on except the importation of coals, for the use of the inhabitants. The town of Dock and the dock-yard are defended by strong fortifications. The town is bounded by a wall twelve feet high on the north, east, and south sides, called the King's interior boundary-wall, which was begun to be built in 1787, under the direction of the Duke of Richmond. The western side is skirted by the dock-yard and gun-wharf; without the wall, is a breast-work, from twelve to eighteen feet deep, excavated from the solid slate or limestone-rock. These lines were planned by Mr. Smelt, of the engineers, and begun about 1756. The space between the king's interior boundary-wall and the front of the glacis of the lines, (about 195 acres,) was purchased by government in 1758. On this space are six squares of barracks, capable of containing 3000 men, and the government-house, a handsome building, completed about the year 1795, when the seat of government was removed thither from the citadel at Plymouth. The barracks were begun in 1757.

The principal batteries are, one at Mount Wise; another near Mount Edgecumbe; and the redoubt and block-houses, at Mount Pleasant. The view at the latter is most beautiful and extensive, comprehending almost every interesting object in the immediate vicinity of this interesting spot. At some distance from Plymouth Dock, up the river, are a powder-magazine and powder-kilns. Near the church, at Stoke Damarell, is the military hospital, built in 1797, capable, upon occasion, of receiving 500 invalid soldiers.

STOKE FLEMING, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies on the south coast, about two miles and a half from Dartmouth. The villages of Emeridge, Ash, and Bugford, are in this parish.

The manor was part of the ancient inheritance of the Flemings, from whom it took the additional name. After several descents in this family,

Sir William Fleming conveyed it to Reginald, Lord Mohun, of Dunster. From the Mohuns it passed by marriage to Carew : Sir Peter Carew gave it to Thomas Southcote, Esq., who had married his niece. It is now, by purchase from the late John Henry Southcote, Esq., the property of John Henry Seale, Esq., of Mount Boone.

Christopher Farwell, Esq., of Totnes, is patron of the rectory. Richard Raynolds, who was ejected from this living, when upwards of eighty years of age, in 1646, survived the restoration, was repossessed of his rectory, and died a few years afterwards, aged nearly 100. It is said that he bore his sufferings with extraordinary patience and cheerfulness, and always felt a confident persuasion that he should live to be reinstated.

STOKE GABRIEL, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies on the Dart, about four miles from Totnes, and five from Dartmouth. The villages of Watton and Ash are in this parish.

Sandridge, in this parish, gave name to a family, who in the reign of Edward III. were succeeded by the Pomeroyes, whose seat it continued to be in the last century : one of the co-heiresses of Pomeroy brought it to Gilbert. It was purchased of the last-mentioned family in 1770, by the late Lord Ashburton, and now belongs to his son, the present lord, under whom it is held on lease, by Robert William Newman, Esq. The manor of Wadeton, or Watton, gave name to a family, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to Fissacre and Holway. The last-mentioned family continued possessed of it in the reign of Charles I. It was afterwards successively in Shepherd and Rogers, and is now the property of Henry Studdy, Esq.

The chancellor of the church of Exeter is appropriator of the great tithes ; the dean and chapter are patrons of the vicarage, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction. There was formerly a chantry chapel at Watton, founded by the Holways, and endowed with lands, valued, in 1547, at 1*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* per annum.

Captain John Davies, a celebrated navigator, who attempted the discovery of the north-west passage, and gave name to Davies's Straits, was born at Sandridge, in the parish of Stoke Gabriel, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

STOKE-IN-TEIGNHEAD, commonly written STOKE IN TINGHEAD, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about four miles from
Newton

Newton Abbot. The villages of Higher and Lower Gabwell, Higher and Lower Rocombe, Maidencombe, part of Ringmore, and part of Shaldon, are in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Fitzpayne: Sir Robert Fitzpayne sold it to Sir John Stowford, who was made chief baron of the Exchequer in 1346: from his family it passed, by successive female heirs, to Brightly, Cornu, and Speccot. It was afterwards successively in Scawen, Nicholls, and Trehawke. John Trehawke, Esq., who died about 1790, bequeathed it to Samuel Kekewich, Esq., the present proprietor. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.¹

The manor of Maidencombe was in the family of De Cadiho, in the reign of Henry II. Henry Tregoz held it in 1274, under the Courtenays^k: it was afterwards, for some descents, in the family of Bittlesgate, who sold it to Knoll, in the early part of the fifteenth century. Towards the latter part of the same century, it was purchased of the Knolls by Earl Rivers. It was afterwards in the Arscotts, who sold it to Speccot; Sir John Speccot was possessed of it in 1659; from the Speccots it passed by successive female heirs to Hals and Trelawney.¹ This manor is now the property of Elias Blackaller, John Blackaller, and others.

A moiety of the manor of Higher Rocombe came to the family of Flamank, by marriage with Knowling. This is now, under the will of the late Rev. William Flamank, the property of Mrs. Harvey, wife of Mr. Lawrence Harvey, of Newton Abbot: the other moiety is the property of Thomas Rowe, Esq., of Shaldon. The family of Andrews had the chief estate in Lower Rocombe, in which they were succeeded by the Necks. The manor of Rocombe Cadyho was held, in 1274, by Ralph Fitzwilliam, under the Courtenays.^m This estate, called the manor of Rocombe Hugh, or Cad-hew, is now the property of Mr. Henry Hearder.

The barton of Teign Harvey, or Tingharvey, gave name to a family, by whom it was sold to Beauchamp, in the reign of Edward I. It afterwards passed successively, sometimes by sale, sometimes by inheritance, to Pome-roy, Hurst, Bodley, Yard, and Hele. Having been given by Mr. Elize

¹ Hundred Roll.

^k Ibid.

¹ A small part of this estate passed to Miss May and her sisters, by the same title as Stapledon, but the manor had been alienated after Mrs. Trelawney's death.

^m Hundred Roll.

Hele, to charitable uses, it is now vested in the Chamber of Exeter, as trustees. The lease has been a considerable time in the family of Bradford, and is now vested in the Rev. — Bradford of Newton Abbot.

Mr. Incledon's Church Notes, taken about the year 1775, mention the tomb of John Symons, canon of Exeter, 1497. The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the rectory.

Mr. Gregory Andrews, in 1740, gave a rent-charge of 30s. per annum, a part of which was appropriated to the instruction of poor children: the whole is now applied to this purpose.

STOKE RIVERS, in the hundred and deanery of Sherwell, lies about seven miles from Barnstaple.

Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devon, gave this manor to Philip de Soleny, from whose family it passed, by successive female heirs, to Champernowne, Willington, Beaumont, and Chichester: it is now the property of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart.

In the parish-church are memorials of the families of Joce (1686—1748) and Parminter (1690—1718). The Rev. Charles Hiern, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory.

STOKENHAM, *alias* STOCKINGHAM, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies on the south coast, about eight miles from Dartmouth, and five from Kingsbridge. The villages of Chillington, Beeson, Torcross, and part of Frogmore, are in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of King John to Matthew Fitzherbert: it continued several generations in his descendants by the name of Fitzmatthew, Fitzherbert, and Fitzjohn. Matthew Fitzjohn, the last of this family, was summoned to parliament as a baron. Dying without issue, he gave the inheritance of all his lands to the King, (Edward I.) The manor was then held under the Courtenays, as of the honor of Plympton. King Edward I. gave it to Ralph de Monthermer, his son-in-law, to be held of the crown, of which the Earl of Devon complained in a petition to parliament, and obtained redress. From Monthermer this manor descended through the families of Montacute and Poole to Hastings Earl of Huntingdon, who sold it to the Ameridiths. Both Sir William Pole and Risdon state that this manor was dismembered; Risdon says by the Earl of Huntingdon; Sir William Pole, by John Ameridith, son of Edward, who purchased the estate. The royalty appears, nevertheless,
to

to have been retained, the manor of Stokenham being now vested in R. W. Newman, Esq., who purchased it of George Cary, Esq., of Tor Abbey.

The manor of Stokenham Priory belonged to Sir Gregory Norton, Bart., one of the Regicides. In 1685 Sir Henry Norton, of Stokenham, brother of Sir John Norton, Bart., of Rotherfield, in Hampshire, bequeathed this estate to his nephew, Henry Nelson, Esq., son of William Nelson, Esq., of Chaddleworth, Berks. It was purchased of Norton Nelson, Esq., by the Holdsworth family, and is now the property of A. H. Holdsworth, Esq.

Widdecomb, in this parish, was a seat of the Heles. Arthur Holdsworth, Esq., bought it in the early part of the last century, and rebuilt the house about the year 1725. It is now the property and seat of his descendant and namesake, by whom the house has been enlarged, and the place much improved.

Coleridge, in this parish, is the property and was some time the residence of Michael Allen, Esq., by marriage with Cornish. Stokely belonged to the family of Roberts, of whom it was purchased by Lydstone Newman, Esq. Mr. Newman has built a house for his own residence near the old mansion.

In the parish-church are memorials of the families of Somasterⁿ, Holdsworth^o, and Strode^p, and the monument of Agnes, wife of Michael Allen, Esq., "erected by her husband, one son and nine daughters."

The church of Stokenham was given by the Earl of Salisbury, and Alice, his countess, to the priory of Bisham, in Buckinghamshire. The impropriate tithes now belong to A. H. Holdsworth, Esq. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

In the year 1715 the Presbyterians had a meeting-house at Stokenham, which still exists: the congregation are now called Independent Calvinists.

EAST STONEHOUSE, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Plympton, lies between Plymouth and Plymouth Dock. It has been recognised as a separate parish by act of parliament.

The manor of East Stonehouse^q, said to have been anciently called

ⁿ John Somaster, Gent., 1681.

^o Arthur Holdsworth, Esq., 1787.

^p William Strode, Esq., 1802.

^q Robert Bastard held the manor of "Stanhouſ" in demesne at the time of the Domesday survey.

Hipeston, belonged to the family of Stonehouse, from whom it passed to Durnford, and with the heiress of Durnford to Edgecumbe. It is now the property of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe. The Stonehouse family had a seat here. Sir William Pole says, that from a single private house it had become in his time a convenient big town, well inhabited. It has since very much increased. In 1801 it contained 3407; in 1811, 5174 inhabitants, according to the returns given in to parliament at those periods.

In 1784 the Plymouth division of marines was first stationed at Stonehouse, in barracks then lately built for their reception. They are capable of accommodating about 600 men.

Other barracks for infantry, called the Long-room barracks, were constructed during the late war, capable of holding 950 men. The Long-room, which was formerly an assembly-room, was converted into a mess-room. Near these barracks are two batteries, called the Eastern and and Western King batteries, commanding the pass between St. Nicholas island and the shore, and the entrance into Hamoaze.

Adjoining to Stonehouse is the Royal Naval Hospital, containing 60 wards, and capable of accommodating above 900 patients. It being situated on Stonehouse creek, the sick are conveyed immediately from their ships to the hospital, without being exposed to the inconvenience of any conveyance by land.

There is now a weekly market at Stonehouse for provisions on Wednesday, and fairs on the first Wednesday in May and the second Wednesday in September, and the following day.

The old chapel at Stonehouse was rebuilt in 1787. In the new church is the monument (by Rouw) of Thomas Parlby, Esq., 1802; and that of John Basset Balderstone, Esq., commander of his Majesty's ship Parthian, 1808. In the church-yard are the tombs of Alexander Leslie, Lord Newark, 1791; Captain William Swaffield, R.N., blown up in the Amphion in Hamoaze, 1796; Lieutenant William Burke, mortally wounded July 21., 1801, in boarding La Chevrette, a French corvette, near Brest; Norton Joseph Knatchbull, son of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., 1801; Dame Anne, relict of Sir John Dalston, Bart., 1801; and Rear-Admiral James Andrew Worth, 1807.

The Independent Calvinists have a meeting-house at Stonehouse; there are chapels also for the Roman Catholics, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists. The Roman Catholic chapel was opened in 1807.

There

There is no endowed school in this parish, but about 200 children are educated in a school conducted on Dr. Bell's system, supported by subscription; and about 230 in schools supported by the dissenters.

STOODLEY, STODELEIGH, or STUDLEY, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about seven miles from Tiverton.

The manor was, at an early period, successively in the families of Champeaux and Marchant. The latter sold it to Fitzpayne in the reign of Edward III. From Fitzpayne it passed, by successive female heirs, to the families of Anstill, Kelly; and Carew.

The manors of East and West Stoodleigh were purchased of James Bernard, Esq., who possessed them in right of his wife, (the heiress of Carew of Crowcombe,) about the year 1779, by Matthew Brickdale, Esq. M.P. Mr. Brickdale's son sold these estates, in 1819, to John Nicholas Fazakerly, Esq., M.P., who resides at Stoodleigh in the summer season.

The family of Balistarius, or Alabaster, possessed the manors of Blackworthy, Whiteknoll, and Warbrightsly or Warbrightsleigh, *alias* Halrudge, in this parish. After five generations, they passed with its heiress to Sachville. The last of the Sachville family conveyed them to his mother, and her heirs by her second husband John Crewkerne; and they passed with one of the co-heiresses of Crewkerne, to Broughton. The last of this family died in 1734. These manors are now the property of John Edward Teale, Esq., in whose family they have been for a considerable time. The barton of Warbrightsly belongs to the Rev. John Palmer, of Torrington.

There is an ancient beacon on the top of Warbrightsleigh hill, said to have been erected by order of King Edward II.

Mr. Fazakerly is patron of the rectory.

STOWFORD, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about ten miles from Tavistock, and about twelve from Oakhampton. Stow-end, Stowford-barton, and Spry-town, are small villages in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the family of Hiwis, who possessed it for several generations. This, with the manor of Milford, had been long in the family of Harris, till it was lately exchanged by William Arundell Harris, Esq., of Castlepark, with Mr. Harris, of Hayne, for some estates in Lifton.

Stone and Hayne, in this parish, have been, for many generations, in the family of Harris. John Harris married the heiress of Stone, in the reign

of Henry VI.; his descendant married the heiress of Hayne, of Hayne, which has, ever since that marriage, been the seat of this branch of the family. Christopher Harris, Esq., the last heir male of this branch, died in 1775, leaving two daughters, one of whom married Isaac Donithorne, Esq., (now Harris) and in right of his wife proprietor of these estates and patron of the rectory of Stowford.

In the parish-church are monuments of the family of Harris.* That of Christopher Harris, Esq., who died in 1718, has his effigies in marble, habited as a Roman Emperor. Margaret Doyle, widow, gave, in 1777, the sum of 200*l.*, now producing 9*l.* per annum, for teaching poor children.

SUTCOMBE, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about 5 miles from Holsworthy.

The manor of Sutcombe belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the family of Merton, whose heiress brought it to the Stawells. It is now the property of Earl Stanhope, by inheritance from the Ridgways. Thuborough, or Thuborough, belonged to the family of De Esse from a very early period to the reign of Richard II., after which it passed by successive female heirs to Giffard and Prideaux. It was purchased of the last-mentioned family (before the year 1773)^u by the grandfather of Mr. William Allen, the present proprietor, who resides here as occupier of the farm.

In the parish-church are memorials of the Prideaux family^x, and of Charles Davie, Esq., of Bideford, 1742. The Rev. William Holland Coham is patron of the rectory. Sir William Morice, Secretary of State to King Charles II., founded an almshouse at Sutcombe for six poor people, and endowed it with lands, now let at 31*l.* per annum.

SWIMBRIDGE, in the hundred of South Molton and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies on the road from South Molton to Barnstaple, about seven miles from the latter, and five from the former. The villages of Newland and Accot are in this parish.

* William Harris, Esq., of Kynegie, 1661; Christopher Harris, Esq., his son and heir, and heir-at-law of Sir Arthur Harris, Bart., 1687; William Harris, son and heir of Christopher, 1700; John Harris, Esq., Master of the Household to George II. and III., ob. 1767.

^u As descended from Thomas Pitt, Esq., who married one of the co-heiresses of Ridgway, Earl of Londonderry.

^v Chapple's Collections.

^x Jonathan Prideaux, Esq., of Thuborough (no date); John Prideaux, Esq., of Soldon, 1706; Anne, daughter and heir of Humphrey Prideaux, Esq., of Soldon, 1703.

The manor of Swimbridge belongs to the Duke of Bedford. Ernsborough gave name to a family who possessed that manor at an early period. They were succeeded by the Flavells, whose heiress brought it to Sir John Mules, a younger son of the Lord Mules, and it continued in his family for several generations. One of the co-heiresses of the last Sir John Mules brought it to Dabernon, and the heiress of Dabernon to Gifford.^y In 1773, it was the joint property of Mr. Lewis Somerville and William Berry, Esq., of West Buckland. This estate has been for some time in the family of Hole, and is now the property of Henry Hole, Esq., of Ebberly. In Risdon's time there were considerable remains of the manor-house: a correspondent of Mr. Chapple's speaks of a tower remaining in 1773. Dr. Cowell, the eminent civilian, author of "The Interpreter," was born at Ernsborough about the year 1554.

Dinington, in this parish, now called and written Doniton, gave name to a family who possessed it at an early period. It was afterwards successively in the families of Handford, Chichester, and Bury, and is now the property and seat of Richard Incedon Bury, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blue. The barton of Hannaford, which was some time in the family of Southcomb, is now the property of Mrs. Northcote, whose father was of that family.

The parish-church is a handsome Gothic structure, with a spire, and has a rich screen in fine preservation. The north aisle, called St. Bridgett's chapel, was built by Sir John Mules, and has his arms on the ceiling. There are monuments and memorials of the families of Handford^z, Rosier^a,

^y Westcote.

^z — Handford, 1584; and Hugh Handford, 1619.

^a John Rosier, Gent., 1658; Lewis Rosier, Gent., 1676.

Inscription on the monument of John Rosier: —

"To the memory of John Rosier, Gent., one of the Attornyes of the Court of Comon Bench, and an Auntient of the Hono. Societie of Lyons Inn; who died the 25th day of December, 1658."

"Loe, with a warrant seald by God's decree,
Death, his grim Serjeant, hath arrested mee;
No bayle was to be given, no law could saue
My body from the prison of the graue.
Yet by the Gospell, my poore Soule had got
A supersedeas, and death seazd it not,
And for my downcast Body, here it lyes,
A prisoner of hope it shall arise.
Faith doth assure mee, God of his great loue
In Christ, will send a writt for my remoue;
And sett my Body, as my Soule is, free,
With Christ in heaven: Come glorious Libertie."

Chichester^b, Cutcliffe^c, and Berry.^d The church was formerly esteemed a chapel of Bishop's Tawton. The dean of Exeter is appropriator of the great tithes, and patron of the vicarage.

There was formerly a chapel at Accot, of which there are some small remains.

Risdon says that St. Hieritha, who was contemporary with Thomas à Becket, was born at Stowford in this parish.

SOUTH SYDENHAM, or SYDENHAM DAMARELL, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about five miles from Tavistock. The villages of Townlake, Partington, and Derriton, are in this parish.

The Damarells were lords of the manor in the reign of Edward I. At a later period the manor was, for several generations, in the Tremaynes. It was sold by the late Arthur Tremayne, Esq., in the year 1802, to Richard Eales, Esq., by whom the estate was disposed of in lots. The manor is now the property of John Carpenter, Esq., of Mount Tavy.

In the parish-church are monuments of the families of Richards^e and Freeman.^f Mr. Carpenter is patron of the rectory. There was formerly a chapel at Derriton, of which there are some traces.

The barton of Panson, in St. Giles' in the Heath^g, pays to the rector of this parish the sum of 14s. 8d., pursuant to an agreement made in 1630 between Percival Carwithen and the then rector. Risdon says that Panson, although so far distant, is in this parish; but I am informed, on enquiry, that it is now deemed to be in the parish of St. Giles'. Certain lands in Maristow, formerly belonging to the Carwithens, were sold to Sir Thomas Wise, reserving 13s. 10d., payable on the communion table before 12 at noon on Easter-Monday, which custom is still kept up.

^b Tristram Chichester, 1654; Arthur Chichester, of East Stowford, 1687; Henry Chichester, 1730; Susan, his first wife, daughter of Chichester, of Hall, 1708; and his second wife, daughter of Cornwall, 1713.

^c Charles Cutcliffe, of Dammage (no date, but he was buried in 1674), with his portrait in oil on board; he was son of John Cutcliffe, by Eleanor Chichester, of Swimbridge, and his sister, the wife of Henry Chichester, died in 1721; William Mayne, (who married a daughter of Chichester, of Swimbridge,) 1759.

^d Berry, of Kerscot and Cobbaton, in Swimbridge (1778—1799).

^e John Richards, son and heir of John Richards, 1634.

^f Joseph Freeman, Esq., 1781; Richard Yeo Freeman, Esq., 1807.

^g See the account of St. Giles' for the singular custom said to have been formerly connected with this estate.

TALLATON, or TALATON, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Plymtree, lies about two miles and a half from Ottery St. Mary, and about six from Honiton. The village of Larkbeare is in this parish.

The manor of Tallaton belonged to the Peverells of Sandford, by whose co-heiresses it appears to have been alienated. In the reign of Edward III. it was in moieties between Denband and Brigham; in the succeeding reign between Sir Henry Percehay and Sir John Hill. The whole became the property of Frañceis, of Combe Flory, partly by descent from Percehay, and partly by purchase from Hill. Before this union the moieties were called Tallaton Hill and Tallaton Percehay. These passed again into separate hands, and one of them became the property of the Chichesters, from whom it passed by marriage to Harward. They were a second time united in the family of Yonge. Sir William Yonge having purchased one of the moieties of Blanch Harris, in 1750, and Sir George Yonge the other in 1770, of John Harward, Esq., of Hayne. They are now, by purchase from the late Sir George Yonge, the property of Sir John Kennaway, Bart.

Escot, the seat of Sir John Kennaway, Bart., gave name to a family who possessed it in the thirteenth century. It belonged afterwards to the Beauchamps of Ryme, and was purchased of the co-heiresses of that family by Richard Channon, Esq. The heiress of Channon joined with her husband in the sale of this estate to Sir Walter Yonge, Bart., in 1680. Sir Walter soon afterwards began to build Escot House, which was the seat of his descendants till it was sold, in 1794, by the late Sir George Yonge, K. B. and Bart., (some time Secretary at War, and Governor of the Cape of Good Hope,) to Sir John Kennaway, Bart. Escot House, the seat of Sir John Kennaway, Bart., in which Sir George Yonge had the honor of entertaining their late Majesties, and three of the princesses, at dinner, on the 14th of August, 1789, was burnt to the ground on the 28th of December, 1808. The fire broke out while the family were at dinner, and the house, with all the furniture and most of the valuables, was consumed before eleven at night. Sir John Kennaway has ever since resided at a cottage at Fairmile, not far from the site of Escot House.

The manor of Larkbeare, partly in the parish of Whimble, and partly in this parish, was probably the Lavrochebere which was held at the time of the Domesday survey by Alured Brito: in the reign of King John, Larkbeare belonged to the Pipards, whose heiress brought it to Lisle. It was afterwards in the Courtenay family. In Sir William Pole's time it had
been

been for some descents in the family of Haydon, who purchased it after the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter.^b This manor is now the property and residence of the Rev. Thomas Clack, whose wife's father, Richard Stone, Esq., bought it of the Haydons.

The barton of Southcote, otherwise English Hayes, was for many descents in the family of English, from whom it passed by successive female heirs to Credy, Brithmer, and Michel. It was purchased of the latter by Sir William Pole, whose descendant, Sir J. W. de la Pole, conveyed it in exchange to the late Sir George Yonge, Bart. It is now the property of Sir John Kennaway, Bart.

It appears from a passage in Westcote, that Southcote was an occasional residence of Sir William Pole, the antiquary. "Of the now possessors (of estates in Tallaton), I know only the lord of Southcott who hath beautified yt with a howse far beyond a cottage. It is now the seat of the chiefest and most accomplished treasurer of the choice antiquities of this countye. And yf yt had pleased him also to have byn the illustrator, the worthe of the natives of this province, and his own sufficiencie, would have byn the more vulgarly expressed and known the one for the other. But he is seriously employed in matters of more importance and much more necessary. Yet yf wee shall meet him at his chiefest residence and at convenient leisure, wee will intreat him to vouchsafe us some dyrections for our travell the remainder of this journey, for our better proceeding, and he is so generous, affable, and courteous, so respecting to all lovers of antiquities, that he can deny them nothing they demand, yea, he holds yt a favor done to himself that they will be beholdinge unto him."

In the parish-church is a rich screen, and some memorials of the family of Eveleighⁱ, who for several descents resided at Tallaton. The Rev. Robert Palk Welland is patron and incumbent of the rectory. Elizabeth Prideaux, in 1710, gave the interest of 33*l.* (1*l.* 13*s.* per annum) for instructing poor children. Tallaton is said to have been the birth-place of Thomas Spratt, Bishop of Rochester, the poet, but his epitaph at Westminster speaks of him as a native of Dorsetshire.

TAMERTON FOLIOT, in the hundred of Rôborough and in the deanery of Tamerton, lies about five miles from Plymouth, and 13 from Tavistock. In the Chantry Roll of 1547 it is called a borough.

A market at this place on Monday, and a fair for three days at the

^b Cleveland's History of the Courtenay Family, p. 263.

ⁱ William Eveleigh, 1657; William Eveleigh, 1679.

festival of St. Dennis, were granted to the Lord of the Manor, in the year 1269:^k There is now a cattle-fair on the third Wednesday in July.

Tamerton was one of the quarters of Prince Maurice's army, when he besieged Plymouth from October to December, 1643.^l

At the time of the Domesday survey, Alured Brito held the manor of Tamerton in demesne: at an early period it belonged to the family of Foliot, whose heiress, in the reign of Henry III., brought it to Gorges. After continuing for six descents in that family, it passed by successive female heirs to Bonville, Coplestone, and Bampfylde. In 1741, it was purchased of the Bampfylde family by Walter Radcliffe, Esq., son of Walter Radcliffe, Esq., of Frankland, sheriff of Devon in 1696, and ancestor of the Rev. Walter Radcliffe, the present proprietor, who resides at Warleigh, the ancient seat of the lords of the manor. The manor of Langford, in this parish, belongs also to Mr. Radcliffe.

Martinstow, now called Maristow, the site of the ancient chapel of St. Martin, belonged to the canons of Plympton.^m After the dissolution, it was granted (in 1544,) to the Champernownes, who in 1550, sold it to John Slanning, Esq., of Shaugh. Maristow, which is situated on the banks of the Tamer, is now the seat of Sir Masseh Manasseh Lopes, Bart., who purchased it, in 1798, of the co-heirs of the late John Modyford Heywood, Esq., the representative of the Slannings. On the 22d of August, 1789, their late Majesties, and three of the Princesses being then at Saltram, honoured Mr. Heywood with a visit at Maristow, and were so much delighted with the romantic scenery of the grounds and woods, that they repeated their visit on the 24th, and spent many hours in admiring their diversified beauties. The ancient chapel at Maristow has been rebuilt by Sir M. M. Lopes.

The barton of Cann, in this parish, belongs to E. H. Gennys, Esq.; Looseleigh, to J. Langmead, Esq.; Ashleigh, to Mr. William Smith.

In the parish-church is an ancient monument with the effigies of a knight in plate armour, probably one of the Gorges family; and the monument

^k Cart. Rot. 54 Hen. III. m. 4.

^l Narrative of the Siege.

^m It is said that the chapel of St. Martin, with the fishery and pasture, was given to the canons of Plympton, residing at St. Martin's, in the thirteenth century, by William de Pin, and Sibella his daughter. See Polwhele's Devon, p. 448. note. The chapel of St. Martin de Blakestone is enumerated among the possessions of the prior and convent of Plympton in King Henry the First's charter, and it seems to have been given by Paganel. See Dug. Mon., vol. ii. p. 8. It may be observed, that Alured Brito, who was lord of Tamerton, held also the manor of Blackstone, at the time of the Domesday survey.

of Copleston Bampfylde, Esq., æt. 10. (second son of Sir Copleston Bampfylde,) 1669, with his effigies, represented in a gown and band, with a large bushy wig, his hand on a book. There is a monument also for the wife of Edward Calmady, Gent., 1617. The great tithes, which had been appropriated to the priory of Plympton, are vested in Jonathan Elford, Esq., of Oakhampton. The King is patron of the vicarage. Divine service is performed weekly in the domestic chapel at Maristow, by a minister appointed by Sir M. M. Lopes.

Mary Dean, in 1734, by deed, gave land for a school; and by will, the same year, the sum of 480*l.*, producing an interest of 19*l.* 4*s.* The land now lets at about 60*l.* per annum.

TAVISTOCK, in the hundred and deanery of that name, is a considerable market and borough town, 14 miles from Plymouth, 34 from Exeter, and 207 from London.^a

The market, which is a great mart for corn and other provisions; is said to have been granted by King Henry I. It was held formerly on Saturday, now on Friday. Henry I.'s charter grants a fair on St. Rumon's day. When Brice's dictionary was published, there were four fairs, April 25, August 29, September 29, and November 30. The last is said to have been a great fair for cattle and horses. There are now five cattle fairs, January 16,^o May 6, September 9, October 10, and December 11. There are great markets on the last Friday in June, and the first Friday in November. It has been resolved, that after the 1st of January, 1822, in lieu of these fairs and great markets, six fairs shall be held in the year, on the second Wednesday in January, May, July, September, October, November, and December.

Tavistock sent members to parliament as early as the reign of Edward I. The returns are regular from the reign of Edward III. The right of election is vested in freeholders of inheritance, inhabiting within the borough, who are about fifty in number. The town is governed by a portreeve, who is the returning officer. John Pym, one of the most distinguished republicans in the reign of Charles I., was several times returned for this borough, as was the unfortunate William Lord Russel, in that of Charles II. This town had formerly a very extensive manufactory

^a By way of Moreton Hampstead, by way of Oakhampton, it is 212; and to Exeter by that road 39.

^o This was the ancient fair of St. Rumon, to whom the Abbey was dedicated, formerly held for three days, beginning on the fourth of January. Mr. Oliver's Historic Collections, p. 40.

of coarse sergès established here at an early period. It is now on the decline. There is an iron foundry at Tavistock, and an edge-tool manufactory. Tavistock is one of the Stannary towns.

The summer assizes were held at Tavistock, in the year 1591, in the Abbey-green, on account of the plague raging at Exeter. Thirteen criminals were executed. The quarter sessions were also held there.

The town and parish of Tavistock contained, according to returns made to parliament in 1801, 3420; and in 1811, 4723 inhabitants. The parish is of great extent, containing nearly 14,000 acres, the greater part of which belongs to the Duke of Bedford. The principal villages in the out-parts of the parish, are Cudlipptown, Wilmington, and Crevor.

Tavistock gives the title of Marquis to the eldest son of the Duke of Bedford, whose ancestor was created Marquis of Tavistock and Duke of Bedford, in 1696.

Tavistock does not appear to have been garrisoned during the civil war; but it was at various times the quarters of some of the chiefs of the contending parties. Sir George Chudleigh was stationed there, in the beginning of the year 1643^p; after the defeat of the parliamentary army at Bradock-down, it was for some time the quarters of Sir John Berkely.^q In the month of July, 1644, the Earl of Essex took Sir Richard Grenville's house at Tavistock, with 150 prisoners, two pieces of cannon, 1000 stand of arms, and 3000*l.* in money.^r The King was at Tavistock with his army on his march for Cornwall in the month of September, 1644, and from thence sent a message to parliament.^s Prince Charles was at Tavistock for some time, the latter end of 1645, and the beginning of 1646.^t

The abbey of Tavistock was founded, as some say, in the year 961, by Orgar, a noble Saxon, Earl of Devonshire; or as others, by his son Ordulph. The history of the foundation, as printed by Dugdale from the Chartulary of Tavistock, ascribes the foundation to Ordulph. Tavistock is said to have been the seat of Ordgar, the story of whose beautiful daughter, Elfrida, is well known. Tavistock Abbey was destroyed by the Danes, in 997, but was soon afterwards rebuilt. The abbey was amply endowed by the benefactions of the founder, his lady, and others. The revenues were valued, at the time of its dissolution, at 902*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* per annum. Tavistock was, in 1458, made a mitred abbey; and in 1514, Richard Banham procured for himself and his successor what proved the short-lived honour of

^p Clarendon.

^q Ibid.

^r Vicars, iii. 296; 297.

^s Walker's Historical Discourses, p. 81. and 85.

^t Clarendon.

a seat in parliament"; he procured also from Pope Leo X. a bull, by which it was exempted from episcopal jurisdiction, and from that of the metropolitan.*

There was a school for Saxon literature in this abbey, established not long before the Reformation. There was also in the abbey a printing-press, said to have been the second that had been set up in England. The productions of this press are extremely rare.† In the Abbey Church at Tavistock were buried, Edward, brother of Edmund Ironside; Earl Orgar, and his son Ordulph; St. Rumon, to whom the church was dedicated; Bishop Livingus; &c. John Courtenay, one of the abbots, was heir to the earldom of Devonshire, which honour he declined in favour of his next brother.

The tower and the ruins of the abbey church, which had been dedicated by Bishop Stapledon, in 1318, were pulled down about the year 1670, the materials having been given for the purpose of building a school-house. Browne Willis tells us, that, in the early part of the last century, there remained the gate-house, then used as a prison for captive seamen; the Saxon school, used for husbandry purposes, as a granary, &c.; the walls of the kitchen and chapter-house, uncovered at top; and the refectory, then fitted up as a meeting-house for the Presbyterians.‡ Mr. E. A. Bray, the present vicar, supposes that this building was the abbots' hall, and that the refectory still remains, having been incorporated into the inn: it is a large room on the first floor, principally used for giving entertainments to the Duke of Bedford's tenants, and formerly was connected with what B. Willis calls the refectory, and which is on the ground-floor, by means of a gallery and staircase. Upon removing the ceiling some time ago, it being in a state of decay, the original vaulted roof was discovered, but

See B. Willis's *Mitred Abbies*.

* Oliver's *Historic Collections* relating to the Monasteries of Devonshire.

† In Exeter College Library at Oxford is a copy of the *Stannary Laws*, printed at Tavistock: title: "Here folloyth the confirmation of the charter perteyninge to all the tynners wythyn the coūtey of Devonshyre, with there statutes also made at Crockeryntorre by the hole assēt and cōsent of al the sayd tynners yn the yere of our Soverayne Lord Kyng Henry y^e VIII., the second yere." At the end — "Here endyth the statutes of the Stannary. — Imprinted in Tavystoke y^e xx. day of August, the yere of y^e reygne off our Soveryne Lord Kyng Henry y^e VIII.. the xxvi. yere." There is also a perfect copy of *Boethius* printed at the Tavistock press: title: "The boke of comfort called in Latin Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ, translated into Englesse tonge;" to which is added in old manuscript "by Walton;" and at the top of the page, in the same handwriting "Liber Gulielmi Ludovici, 1550." At the end, "Here endeth the boke of comfort, called in Latin Boecius de Consolatione Phiē, emprented in the exempt Monastery of Tavestoke, in Dēnshyre, by me Dan Thomas Rychard, monke of the sayde Monastery. To the instant desyre of the right worshyppful esquier Mayster Robert Langdon. Anno D. MDXXV. Deo Gracias."

‡ Browne Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria*.

much

much decayed; the windows of this room were restored by the direction of Mr. Bray. The gate-house still remains.

On the site of the abbey was a mansion, held on lease, under the Earls of Bedford, by the Maynard family, in which Serjeant Maynard was born about the year 1602. The present abbey-house was built about a century ago, by Mr. Saunders; this is now enlarging by the Duke of Bedford, for the purpose of being fitted up as an inn.

The site of Tavistock Abbey, with the manor and hundred of Tavistock, and the manors of Hurdwick, Morwell, Ogbear^a, Parswell, and Ottery, in this parish, and other large possessions, were granted by Henry VIII., in 1539, or 1540, to John Lord Russell, and are now the property of his descendant, the Duke of Bedford. The abbot of Tavistock had the power of inflicting capital punishment in the manor of Hurdwick.^b

Morwell House, an ancient mansion, with a chapel, &c., now a farm-house, is said to have been a country seat of the abbots of Tavistock.

The manor of Cudlipptown, within the manor of Hurdwick, belongs to the Rev. Edward Atkins Bray. It appears to have been in the Rolle family, in the seventeenth century, and afterwards successively in those of Sawle, and Fellowes. It was purchased in 1808, by the late Mr. Bray, of Peter Reddcliffe, yeoman, to whom it had been conveyed, in 1789, by Henry Arthur Fellowes, Esq. Fitzford, adjoining the town, was the seat of the ancient family of Fitz, which became extinct in the early part of the seventeenth century. It was afterwards in the Grenville family, and belonged to Sir Richard Grenville, at the time of the civil war: having passed by the will of Lady Howard, widow of — Grenville, Esq., to her relation, Sir William Courtenay: it was purchased of his descendant, the late Viscount Courtenay, by the grandfather of the Duke of Bedford, to whom it now belongs. The remains of the old mansion have been converted into a farm-house.

Kilworthy, some time a seat of the Glanvilles, which came to the Manatons by marriage with the daughter, and eventually heiress of the judge's eldest son, was purchased of the Rev. Mr. Butcher, who married one of the co-heiresses of Manaton, by John Duke of Bedford, and is now the property of his grandson, the present duke. Tavy-town, or Mount Tavy, has been for some time the property and residence of the Carpenter family, now of John Carpenter, Esq.

^a Or Okebeare. It gave name to a family who possessed it from the reign of Henry III., to that of Edward III.

^b Hundred Roll.

In the parish-church are the monument of Sir John Fitz, with the effigies of himself in armour, and of his lady; and of John Glanville, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, who died in 1600, with his effigies in his robes. There are monuments also of the Fortescues, of Buckland Fil-leigh^c; and Manaton, of Kilworthy.^d

There was a chapel of St. Margaret, at Tavistock, and another of St. John, near the river Tavy.^e

The Duke of Bedford is impropiator of the great tithes which belonged to the Abbey, and patron of the vicarage.

The Unitarians, Independent Calvinists, and Wesleyan Methodists, have meeting-houses at Tavistock.

Bishop Tanner mentions a house of Austin friars at Tavistock, on the authority of Pat. Rot. 8 Richard II. pt. 2. m. 29., and a hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The latter, which is mentioned in Bishop Brantingham's Register, under the year 1374^f, has been converted into a poor-house.

Among eminent natives of this place may be reckoned; the celebrated Sir Francis Drake, said to have been born in or near Tavistock; Sir John Glanville, the Judge, his son, Sir John Glanville, a political writer; and William Browne, a poet; born in 1590, whose works were popular in his day; some of them, particularly the "Shepherd's Pipe," had become extremely rare: they were re-published in three volumes duodecimo, in 1772.

One of the Courtenay family gave 4*l.* per annum, to four widows in an ancient hospital, or almshouse, at Tavistock^g, restored by George Courtenay, Esq., of Wallredon, in the reign of William III., and 4*l.* per annum for the repair of the almshouse.^h The widows now receive 2*l.* per annum each.

Sir John Glanville, in 1649, gave a tenement let at 8*l.* per annum, in 1786, for the maintenance of a boy at the grammar-school, and afterwards at the university. The rent is now 15*l.* per annum, and the house has been lately rebuilt. Nicholas Watts, in 1674, gave a moiety of certain rents, amounting now only to 2*l.* 4*s.*, and a moiety of the fines for the renewal of leases, to be given to some sober hopeful youth, of the town of Tavistock, who shall be fitting himself for the universityⁱ; the other moiety, to such religious maidens, as shall be of good report, for marriage-portions. Two

^c George Fortescue, who married the heiress of Fortescue, of Spriddleston, 1700.

^d Robert Manaton, Esq. 1740; the Rev. Robert Manaton, his son, 1769.

^e Oliver's Collections.

^f Ibid.

^g Westcote speaks of this hospital as founded by the Tremaynes.

^h The estate from which the rent-charge is payable is situated at Lamerton.

ⁱ There is now about 150*l.* in the hands of the trustees for this purpose.

houses, one in Tavistock and one in Beer Alston, at the conventional rent of 18s., were given to be appropriated in moieties, together with the fines, one moiety for a youth preparing for the university, and the other for the purchase of good practical books of divinity, for poor householders. The same Nicholas Watts gave lands now let at 52*l.* 12*s.* per annum, to be thus appropriated: 3*l.* per annum each, for life, to two poor ministers; 2*l.* per annum each, to two others; the remainder, after allowing 1*l.* for the trustees' dinner, to be given to such godly and religious persons as the trustees shall think fit. The schoolmaster has now only a salary of 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum out of the annuity of 120*l.* per annum, mentioned below, to which the Duke of Bedford adds 20*l.* per annum, and a house for his residence. In the year 1761, all the parish estates were vested in the Duke of Bedford, for the yearly sum of 120*l.*, excepting certain premises since converted into an almshouse for fifteen poor persons.

MARY TAVY, or TAVY ST. MARY, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tamerton, lies about three miles from Tavistock. The village of Horndon is in this parish.

At the time of the Domesday survey the manor of Tavy was held in demesne by Alured Brito. The manor and advowson of West Tavy have been a considerable time in the family of Buller, and now belong to John Buller, Esq., of Morval. The manor of Waven, or Warne, belongs to Arthur Edgecumbe and others. Weal Friendship copper-mine is in this parish.

PETER TAVY, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Tamerton, lies between two and three miles from Tavistock.

The manors of Peter Tavy and Huntingdon, in this parish, having been parcel of the possessions of the abbey of Tavistock, belong to the Duke of Bedford; the manor of Wilsworthy to John Buller, Esq. Sortridge, which has been for several descents the property and residence of the Pengelly family, now belongs to the Rev. Henry Pengelly.

In the parish-church is a memorial for the Rev. Thomas Pocock, 40 years rector (son of the learned Dr. Pocock), ob. 1722. The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the rectory. There is a chapel at Wilsworthy, which has been converted into a cow-house.

TAWSTOCK, in the hundred of Fremington and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies about two miles and a half from Barnstaple. The villages of Chapeltown, Prustacott, Hiscott, Eastercomb, Westercomb, and St. John's Chapel,

Chapel, are in this parish. The three last are nearly adjoining to each other.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to William Lord Brewer, who gave it in marriage with his daughter to Robert Earl of Leicester. The Countess of Leicester, having no children, gave it in her widowhood to her niece Matilda, the wife of Henry de Tracy. Risdon says that this was the seat of Henry de Tracy, Baron of Barnstaple, and a judge in the reign of Henry III. His heiress brought Tawstock to Nicholas Lord Martyn, from whom it descended through the families of Audley, Fitzwarren, and Hankford, to the Bouchiers, earls of Bath. Anne, the elder daughter and co-heiress of Edward Bouchier, Earl of Bath, brought this estate to Sir Christopher Wrey, the immediate ancestor of Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., of Tawstock Park, the present proprietor. Tawstock House, which was nearly burnt down in 1787, was soon afterwards rebuilt from a design of Sir Bouchier Wrey's. An ancient gateway, with the arms and quarterings of that family, and the date of 1574, is all that remains of the old mansion of the Bouchiers. Tawstock Park abounds with beautiful scenery, and fine aged oaks: the high grounds command rich and extensive views over the bay and town of Barnstaple, &c. &c. Tawstock House was garrisoned by Sir Thomas Fairfax on the 19th of February, 1646.^k

The manor of Hele, *alias* Templand or Templeton^l, in this parish, has belonged for some time to the Sturts, and is now the property of Henry Charles Sturt, Esq., of Dorsetshire.

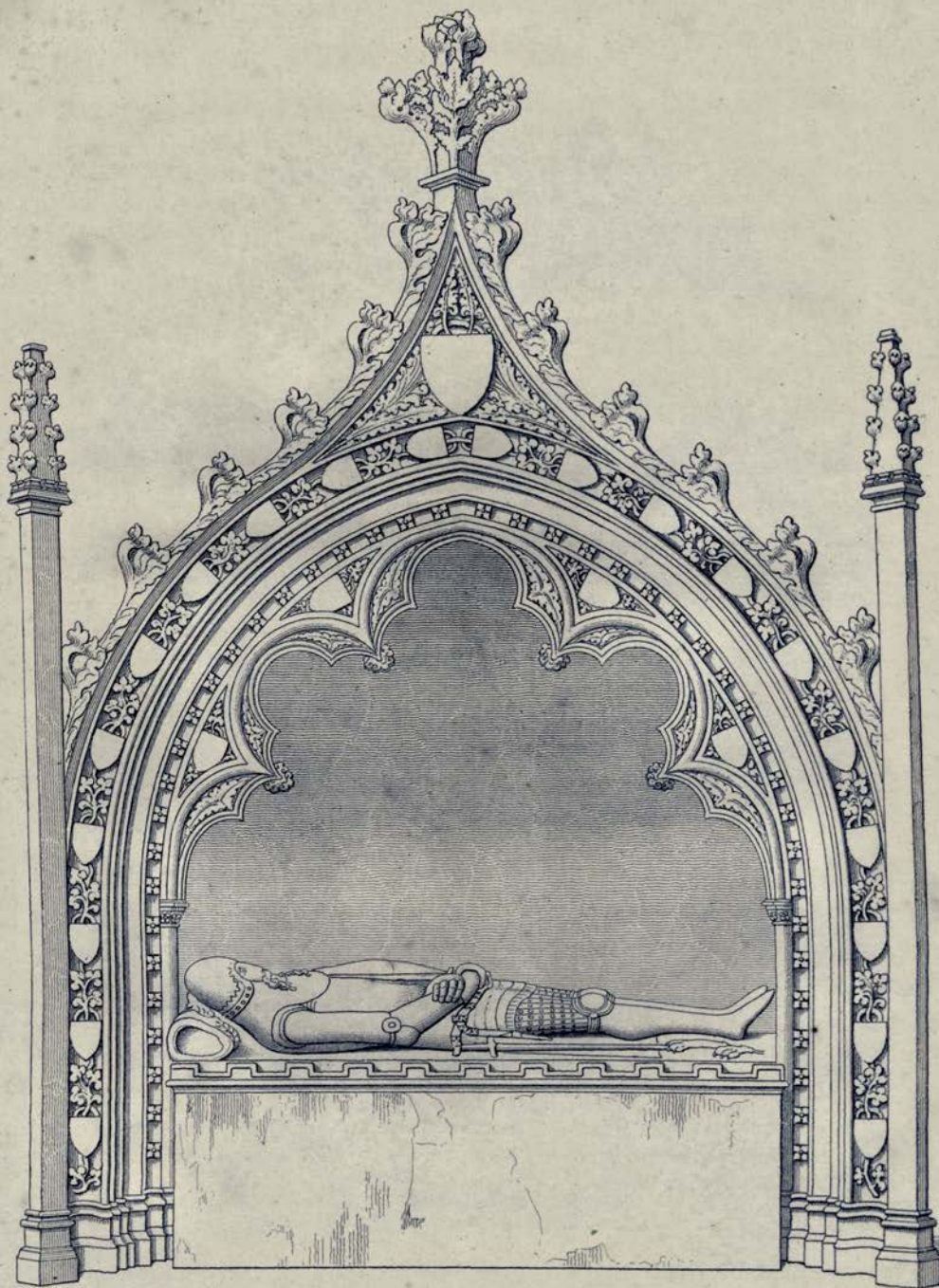
Corfe belonged formerly to the Hearles, and came to the Northcote family by marriage with the daughter of Edward Lovett, Esq., who had married the heiress of Hearle. Sir Henry Northcote, Bart., a physician, resided at Corfe, and died there in 1730. This estate was exchanged, in 1790, for glebe land, and the present parsonage-house was built on the premises by the Rev. Bouchier William Wrey, now rector.

In the parish-church are several monuments of the Bouchiers^m, earls of

^k Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 196.

^l This most probably was the third part of the manor of Tawstock, given by Lora, Countess of Leicester, to the nuns of Minchin Buckland. See Hundred Roll.

^m Frances Lady Fitzwarren (daughter of Sir Thomas Kitson), 1586; Henry Earl of Bath, who died in 1654, with a sarcophagus resting on four hieroglyphic animals of white marble; a pedestal in memory of Rachel, his Countess, daughter of Henry Earl of Westmorland; ob. 1681. These are in the chancel.



Monument at Ottery St. Mary.

Bath, the families of Wreyⁿ (Baronet), Northcote^o, Rolle^p, Pagett^q, Lovett^r, Peter Bold, the last of the family of Bold of Upton, in Cheshire, 1665, &c. &c.^s Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., is patron of the rectory.

Margaret Pine, in 1758, gave 2*l.* per annum for the instruction of poor children of this parish.

BISHOP'S TAWTON, in the hundred of South Molton and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies about two miles and a half from Barnstaple.

The manor was, at a very early period, given to the bishops of Devonshire, and was the original Bishop's Sec. Putta, the second bishop, removed the See to Crediton. The manor was alienated from the See by Bishop Veysey, who in 1550 conveyed it, by royal requisition, to John Lord Russell, afterwards Earl of Bedford: the conveyance was confirmed by the dean and chapter, by grant from the crown in the reign of Edward VI., and by an act of parliament in that of Elizabeth. It has continued ever since in this noble family, being now the property of the Duke of Bedford. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^t

The bishops had a palace at Bishop's Tawton many centuries after the See was removed. Some ruins of it are still to be seen.

The manor of Accot was given by a bishop of Exeter, soon after the Conquest, to the ancestor of Drugo de Teignton: it was afterwards in the Giffard family, and having been sold by the co-heiresses, and after some

ⁿ Sir Bouchier Wrey, K.B., 1696; Florence Lady Wrey, daughter of John Rolle, 1724; Mary Lady Wrey, 1751; a pyramidal monument of white marble for Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., 1784; and his two wives; the second was co-heiress of Thresher; mural monuments for Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Palk, first wife of the present baronet, 1791; Anne, his second wife, daughter of John Osborne, Esq., 1813. The south transept is the burial-place of the Wrey family. The Rev. Chichester Wrey, 1756; Mrs. Anne Chilcot, his daughter, 1758.

^o Henry Northcote, 1729.

^p Alexander Rolle, 1684; Lady Rolle, wife of Sir John Rolle, K.B., 1705.

^q William Pagett, Esq., 1648; others of Pagett; Elizabeth, his daughter, wife of Edward Lovett, (son of Sir Robert,) 1656.

^r Edward Lovett, Esq., put up by himself in 1700, he being then 74 years of age; Joan, his wife, 1709; Robert Lovett, Esq., 1710.

^s Thomas Hinson, Esq., 1614; Maria, daughter of Sir Anthony St. John of Bletsoe, wife of Christopher Hockin, Esq., of Torrington, 1631; William Skippen, Esq., 1633; Robert Wichalse, Gent., 1643; John Sloly, of Hele, 1728, &c. &c.

^t Hundred Roll.

intermediate alienations, the several parts came, one by inheritance from Hall, and two by purchase, to the ancestor of Charles Chichester, Esq., of Hall, the present proprietor.

Hall, which is in this parish, gave name to a family whose heiress brought it to a younger son of the Chichester family, the founder of the Hall branch, and immediate ancestor of Charles Chichester, Esq., the present proprietor.

Pill gave name to a family who were succeeded by the Fowkes. From the latter it passed by successive female heirs to Perrot and Travers. The manor of Helmeston or Halmeston^{*} belonged, at an early period, to the family of Fowke or Fulke, one of whose co-heiresses brought it to the Aclands, and from them it passed by successive female heirs to Mules, Bennet, and Hawkey. Both these estates have passed, by purchase, into the Chichester family, and are now the property of Charles Chichester, Esq.

In the parish-church are monuments of Sir John Chichester of Hall, 1669; (Ursula, his wife, daughter of Sir William Strode, ob. 1635;) Francis Chichester, Esq., 1698; and John Mules, Esq., of Helmeston, (descended from Mules of Ernsborough,) 1633. The great tithes belong to the dean of Exeter^u, who is patron of the vicarage. In the church-yard are the ruins of an ancient building, called the Deanery, belonging to the dean of Exeter. The church is in the bishop's peculiar jurisdiction.

Newport, in this parish, about a mile from Barnstaple, on the turnpike-road from South Molton, is said to have been anciently a borough-town, and to have been governed by a mayor. It had formerly a market on Monday, granted in 1294, together with a fair for three days at the festival of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist.^{*} There was formerly a chapel at Newport, the ruins of which were taken down about the middle of the last century.

NORTH TAWTON, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, lies about six miles and a half from Oakhampton, on the road to Crediton. It was anciently a market and borough town; and is

^u The church of Tawton, with its dependencies, Landkey and Swimbridge, was appropriated to the dean in 1231 by Bishop Brewer. See Mr. Jones's paper, *Archæologia*, vol. xviii. p. 388.

^{*} Cart. Rot. 23 Edw. I. No. 13.

still governed by a portreeve elected annually, who has a small field during his year of office. From its ancient appellation of Cheping Tawton, it is evident that it was a market-town long before the grant to John Valletort in 1270^u, of a market on Wednesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Nicholas. The market, which was afterwards held on Friday, was discontinued about the year 1720. There are now three cattle-fairs, the third Tuesday in April, Oct. 3., and Dec. 18. There was formerly a considerable woollen manufacture at North Tawton, but it has much declined: there is still a spinning-mill in the parish.

The manor of North Tawton, which had been ancient demesne of the crown, belonged, in the early part of Henry the Third's reign, to the Valletorts, among whose co-heirs it was divided after a few generations. Two of the co-heiresses married into the Champernowne family. Oliver Champernowne, the husband of one of these, died without male issue in the reign of Edward III. The Stapledons held the barton of Barton Babidge, in this parish, and the advowson of the rectory, of Egelina, who had been the wife of Oliver Champernowne, and from them it descended to the St. Legers. It is probable, that the whole became centered in that family, the manor being now the property of the Honourable Newton Fellowes, whose ancestor, William Fellowes, Esq., purchased it, in 1718, of Adam Pierce, Esq., and others.*

Near the church is a moated site, called Court Green, supposed to have been the ancient seat of the Valletorts.

The manor of Crook Burnell, *alias* Stone, has belonged for a considerable time to the family of Sturt, being now the property of Henry Charles Sturt, Esq., of Dorsetshire.†

Ashridge, in this parish, was the seat of Richard Atwood, who married one of the co-heiresses of Oliver Champernowne. His descendants, by the name of Wood, *alias* Atwood, continued to possess and reside at Ashridge for many generations. It is now the property of Mr. John Skinner, in whose family it has been for a considerable time. The barton of Bath, which gave name to the family of Bath, or de Bathonia, is now the property of John Quick, Esq., of Newton St. Cyres. It was formerly in the Sladers, and afterwards in the Chichester family.‡

* Cart. Rot. 55 Hen. III., m. 1.

† Trustees, probably, for the St. Leger family.

‡ At the time of the Domesday survey, the manor of Cruc was held in demesne by William, the King's *hostiarius*: it is probable that it was afterwards in the family of Burnell.

§ Chapple's Collections.

The barton of Nicholas, or Nicholls Nymet, having been for a considerable time in the family of Hole, was sold by the Rev. T. Hole to the father of Mr. John Wreford, the present proprietor.

In the parish-church are memorials of William Kelland, Gent., 1781, and some children of Mr. John Prideaux, 1777—1801. The Rev. Thomas Hole is patron and incumbent of the rectory. There were formerly chapels at Bath barton, Nicholls Nymet, and at Crook Burnell. The chapel at Nicholls Nymet fell down about 1769; that at Crook Burnell was standing in 1772.^a

There is an Independent meeting-house at North Tawton.

Henry Tozer, author of some devotional tracts, popular in their day, one of which, "Directions for a Godly Life," went through ten editions, was a native of this parish. He was expelled from Exeter College for his loyalty in 1648.

The charity-school at this place has an endowment in land of about 14*l.* per annum, chiefly arising from a benefaction of the Rev. Richard Hole in 1747. Charles Kelland, in 1758, gave the sum of 20*l.*

SOUTH-TAWTON, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about five miles from Oakhampton. The village of South Zeal, and part of Sticklepath, are in this parish.

The manor of South Tawton, which had been held in dower by Harold's mother, and afterwards fell to the crown, was given by King Henry I. to Roselm Beaumont, Viscount de Mayne, whose grand-daughter brought it to Roger de Toný. In the reign of Edward II., it belonged to Walter Tantifer, from whom it passed by successive heirs female to Chiseldon and Wadham. This manor, by the name of Black-hall, is now the joint property of the Honourable Charles Percy Wyndham, one of the representatives of Wadham, and of Mr. James Pitts, by purchase from William Helyar, Esq.

The manor of South-Tawton, *alias* East Ash, had belonged for some years to the Northmore family in 1711. The manor of Gooseford, was also in the Northmores: both these estates were afterwards the property of J. Bailey, Esq., of Whiddon Park, of whom it was purchased some years ago by the present possessors, Messrs. John and Thomas Moore: part of the manor of East Ash has been sold off. North Week, or Wike, in this parish, was the property and residence of the ancient family of Wike, or

^a Chapple's Collections.

Weeks, who possessed also Cocktree, the ancient seat of the Burnells, which came to them by marriage with the heiress of that family; and the manor of Ilton. Francis Weeks, Esq., the last heir male, sold that manor with Cocktree, to Robert Hole, Esq., who married one of his sisters. Ilton is now, by marriage with the daughter of Mr. John Sture, the property of Mr. John Damarel: Great and Little Cocktree belong to the Rev. Thomas Hole. Mr. Weeks sold North Week, the ancient seat of his family, to Mr. George Hunt, who married another of his sisters: the co-heiresses of Mr. Hunt brought this estate to Clapp and Luxton; from which families it passed, by sale, to the late John Tickell, Esq., and Mr. Andrew Arnold, the latter of whom is still in possession. The old mansion of the Weeks' family, is dilapidated. West Week, which belonged to the Battishulls, and afterwards to the Oxenham, is now the joint property of Thomas Acland, and his sister, Mrs. Hoare.^b Week-town, or Wikington, was formerly the property and residence of the Milfords; it now belongs to Mr. John Westawar, by purchase from Lang. The old mansion on this estate is dilapidated, and now occupied as a farm-house.

Oxenham gave name to an ancient family, who possessed it at least from the time of Henry III. till the death of the late William Long Oxenham, Esq., in 1814. Captain John Oxenham, who had been the friend and companion of Sir Francis Drake, and who, having fitted out a ship on a voyage of discovery and enterprize on his own account, lost his life in an engagement with the Spaniards in South America, in 1575, is supposed to have been of this family. The family has been remarkable also for the tradition of a bird having appeared to several of its members previously to their death. Howell, who had seen mention of this circumstance on a monument at a stone mason's in Fleet-street, which was about to be sent into Devonshire, gives a copy of the inscription in one of his letters. It is somewhat curious that this letter proves the fact alleged by Wood, that Howell's work does not consist entirely of genuine letters, but that many of them were first written when he was in the Fleet prison, to gain money for the relief of his necessities. This letter, dated July. 3. 1632, relates that, as he passed by the stone-cutter's shop, "last Saturday," he saw the monument with the inscription, relating the circumstance of the apparition. It appears, however, by a very scarce pamphlet^c in the

^b See page 485.

^c "A true Relation of an Apparition in the Likeness of a Bird with a white Breast, that appeared hovering over the Death-beds of some of the Children of Mr. James Oxenham, of

the late Mr. Gough's collection, now in the Bodleian library, that the persons whose names are mentioned in the epitaph, given in Howell's letter, all died in the year 1635, three years after the date of his letter. The persons to whom the apparition is stated in the pamphlet to have appeared were John Oxenham, son of James Oxenham, gentleman, of Zeal Monachorum, aged twenty-one, and said to have been six feet and a half in height, who died September 5. 1635; a bird with a white breast having appeared hovering over him two days before; Thomazine, wife of James Oxenham, the younger, who died September 7. 1635, aged 22; Rebecca Oxenham, who died September 9., aged eight years; and Thomazine, a child in the cradle, who died September 15. It is added, that the same bird had appeared to Grace, the grandmother of John Oxenham, who died in 1618. It is stated also, that the clergyman of the parish had been appointed by the Bishop (Dr. Hall) to enquire into the truth of these particulars, and that a monument, made by Edward Marshall, of Fleet-street, had been put up with his approbation, with the names of the witnesses of each apparition.

Another proof that Howell's letter must have been written from memory is, that most of the Christian names are erroneous. The pamphlet adds, that those of the family who had been sick and recovered never saw the apparition. This tradition of the bird had so worked upon the minds of some of the members of this family, that it was supposed to have been seen by William Oxenham, who died in 1743. Mr. Chapple mentions having had the relation from Dr. Bent, who was brother-in-law to Mr. Oxenham, and had attended him as a physician.* The story told is, that when the bird came into his chamber, he observed upon the tradition as connected with his family, but added, he was not sick enough to die, and that he should cheat the bird; and that this was a day or two before his death, which took place after a short illness. It is proper to add, that there is no trace of the Oxenham family, nor of the monument before mentioned, either in the register, church, or church-yard of Zeal Monachorum, nor have I been able to learn that it exists at Tawton, or elsewhere in the county. The mansion at Oxenham has long been inhabited as a farm-house. The estate is now, in consequence of the mar-

Sale Monachorum, Gent." 4to. 1641; with a print of the persons mentioned in the pamphlet, in their beds; the bird on the wing hovering over them.

* Chapple's MS. Collections.

riage of the late Arthur Acland, Esq., with the daughter of William Oxenham, Esq., the joint property of Thomas Acland, Esq., and his sister the wife of Hugh Hoare, Esq.

In the parish church are memorials of the families of Northmore^d and Oxenham^e; and some without inscription, (1592 and 1651,) which appear to have belonged to the family of Burgoyne. The dean and chapter of Windsor are appropriators of the great tithes and patrons of the vicarage.

South Zeal, in this parish, described in ancient records as a borough^f, had in ancient times a market on Thursday, granted, in 1298, to Robert de Tony, with two fairs for eight days each; one at the festival of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, the other at the festival of St. Kalixtus the Pope.^g There is now a cattle-fair at South Zeal on the Tuesday in the week following the festival of St. Thomas à Becket. The manor of South Zeal belongs to George Sydenham Fursdon, Esq.: it was formerly in the family of Tapson, from whom it passed to Mr. Fursdon's father, under the will of John Tapson, M.D., the last heir male of that family.

The Burgoynes, a younger branch of the Bedfordshire family of that name, had, for several descents, a seat at South Zeal: this estate was sold to the Oxenhams, about the year 1700, and now belongs to Mr. Acland and Mrs. Hoare. There was formerly a chapel at South Zeal, now used as a school-house.

TEDBURNE ST. MARY, in the hundred of Wanford and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about seven miles from Exeter. The villages of Taphouse and Upcott are in this parish. There is a cattle-fair at Tedburne, on the Monday before Michaelmas-day.

At the time of taking the Domesday survey, the manor of Tedbourne, (Teteborne,) was held by Ralph de Pomerai, under Baldwin de Sap. In the thirteenth century, it belonged to the family of Tedbourn; at a later period, to the Uptons of Lupton. It has been for a considerable time in the Tuckfield family, and is now the property of R. Hippisley Tuckfield, Esq. Hackworthy, in this parish, gave name to a family who possessed the manor for several descents, and became extinct in the reign of Henry VI.

^d John Northmore, Gent., 1671.

^e William Oxenham, Gent., 1699; William Oxenham, Esq., 1743; George Oxenham, Esq., 1779.

^f See Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria*.

^g Cart. Rot. 27 Edw. I. No. 13.

At a later period, it was in the Aclands; and in the early part of the last century, in the Harris family. It is now the property of Baldwin Fulford, Esq.; who possesses also the manor or barton of Melhuish in this parish. The barton of Huish is the property of John White, Esq.

In the parish-church are memorials of Edward Gee, rector, who published a popular manual of devotion, and died in 1613; Baldwin Acland, B. D., 1672, and William Copleston, Gent., 1705. The Rev. Charles Burn is patron and incumbent of the rectory. There was formerly a chapel at Hackworthy.

TEIGN-GRACE, or TEYNGRACE, usually written TEINGRACE, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the deanery of Moreton, lies about two miles from Newton Abbot.

The manor, anciently called Teign Bruer, was held, at the time of the Domesday survey, by Ralph de Bruer, under Baldwin the Sheriff: one of the co-heiresses of the Bruer family married Graas, or Grace. One moiety of the manor, retaining the name of Teign Bruer, passed to Downe, and with a co-heiress of Downe, to Holcomb. The heiress of Graas brought the manor of Teign Grace to the Coplestons, from whom it passed to a branch of the Courtenay family. It was purchased, between 1760 and 1770, of one of the co-heiresses of Kelland Courtenay, Esq., by James Templer, Esq., grandfather of George Templer, Esq., the present proprietor. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^h

Stover Lodge, the seat of Mr. Templer, was built by his grandfather, of granite from High Tor, about the year 1781.

The parish-church was rebuilt in the year 1787, at the expense of three brothers of the Templer familyⁱ, and is very handsomely fitted up. In the north transept, near the desk, is a large urn of Coade's manufactory, given by Sir John de la Pole, in 1794. At the east end, on each side the altar, over which is placed a painting of "Our Lady of Pity," by Barry, are

^h Hundred Roll.

ⁱ The following inscription is on the west side of the tower:—"On this holy ground, consecrated for ages to the worship of God; and the illustration of his laws, now endeared to them as the last repository of their parents and family, the present edifice, dedicated to the same sacred service, is with humility and veneration erected, in the year of our Lord, 1787, by James Templer, Esq., George Templer, Esq., and the Rev. John Templer, vicar of Teign-grace."

monuments of James Templer, Esq., who died in 1782, and Mary, his wife, who died in 1784. On the north side is a cenotaph for Charles Templer, who perished in the wreck of the Halsewell East Indiaman, in 1786.* On the west wall is a handsome cenotaph in memory of the illustrious Nelson, "slain in battle October 21. 1805;" and the monument of Cornwallis, Lord Hawarden, who died in 1803. There are monuments also of James Templer, Esq., master of the crown-office, 1813; Jane, wife of the Rev. John Templer, 1813; Captain Richard Dunn, of the royal navy, 1813; and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Line Templer, (who married Mary, daughter of Sir F.L. Rogers, Bart.,) 1818. George Templer, Esq., is patron of the rectory.

There is a school at Teign-grace, upon Dr. Bell's plan, supported by subscription.

The Teign-grace canal, projected about the year 1770, by James Templer, Esq., and completed by his son, the late Mr. Templer, has its line, of about four miles, chiefly through this parish; it was principally intended for the exportation of the pipe-clay and granite dug in this and the neighbouring parishes.¹

EAST TEIGNMOUTH, in the hundred of Exminster and deanery of Kenne, lies on the sea-coast, about eighteen miles from Exeter: it is divided from West Teignmouth by a brook called the Tame.

This town had a charter for a market on Saturday, granted to the dean and chapter of Exeter, in the year 1253; together with a fair for three days, at the festival of St. Michael. The Hundred Roll, of the reign of Edward I., states that the Bishop had held a market at Teignmouth for

* On this monument are the following lines:—

" Stern ministers of death, ye winds, ye waves!
 Who, in your wild and pitiless career,
 Deaf to the cries of youth and innocence,
 With headlong rage your tender victims hurl'd
 On the rude rocks—could no less sacrifice
 Appease the king of terrors? Oh, forbear!
 'Tis impious to repine—so Heaven ordained,
 Whose sovereign word the listening storms obey.
 'Tis man's with meek submission to receive
 Affliction's bitter cup; so Heaven ordained!
 Father of all, we bow to thy decree,
 Severe yet merciful—thy will be done."

See more of it under the head of Canals.

the

the last seven years, on Saturday, in his manor, but that it ought to be in the borough. The market is now held on Saturday, for provisions of all sorts. A new market-place has lately been erected by Mr. Wm. Rolfe. The fairs are the third Tuesday in January, the last Tuesday in February, and the last Tuesday in September. Westcote mentions a much-frequented fair at Teignmouth on Good-Friday.^m

Teignmouth is much frequented as a bathing place, and has all requisite accommodation for invalids. It appears to have become fashionable, and to have increased in buildings, about the middle of the last century.ⁿ Teignmouth has, for more than a century, carried on a considerable trade in the Newfoundland fishery, which has been abandoned by some of the towns on the north coast. Considerable quantities of granite, pipe, and potters' clay, manganese, timber, bark, cyder, &c., are exported from this place; and coal, culm, deals, iron, &c., besides groceries and various merchandize from London, imported. Teignmouth is within the port of Exeter. A large and commodious quay has lately been constructed on the east side of the river, in this parish, by George Templer, Esq., at whose expense, a rail-road for the conveyance of granite from Haytor, has also been made. There is a considerable fishery at Teignmouth for whiting, mackerel, pilchards, soles, turbot, &c., and for salmon in the river Teign. The parish of East Teignmouth contained, in 1811, about 1100; in 1821, 1466 inhabitants.

The dean and chapter of Exeter possessed the paramount manor of East Teignmouth from an early period till about the year 1803, when it was sold, under the powers of the land-tax redemption act, to Francis Webber, Esq. It was purchased of Mr. Webber by Lord Viscount Courtenay, who before possessed a manor held under it, called Teignmouth Courtenay, said to have been acquired by his ancestor, in the reign of Edward III.

The church was originally a chapel to Dawlish: it is now esteemed a daughter-church; the perpetual curacy being in the gift of the vicar of that parish.

There is a meeting-house of Independent Dissenters at this place.

Sir John Elwill, in 1724, gave the sum of 150*l.* for the instruction of four poor children of East, and eight of West Teignmouth. Captain John Colman, and Captain Thomas Colman, in 1731, gave 50*l.* for the education of poor children of East Teignmouth. A handsome school-room has,

^m MS. Survey in the British Museum.

ⁿ See Brice's Dictionary.

within these few years, been erected at West Teignmouth; in which the poor children of both parishes are educated, it being supported by a liberal voluntary subscription. There are now about 230 children in the school.*

WEST TEIGNMOUTH adjoins to East Teignmouth, on the sea-coast, being in the same hundred and deanery.

West Teignmouth was, at an early period, a celebrated haven, and sent members to a council at Westminster, in the reign of Edward I. Both Camden and Risdon say that the Danes first landed in England at West Teignmouth, in 787; but it appears to have been mistaken for Tynemouth, in Northumberland, which is certainly the Tinemutha of the Saxon Chronicle. The port of Teignmouth furnished seven ships and 120 mariners for the fleet of King Edward III., with which he undertook the expedition against Calais, in 1347.^p Teignmouth was burned by a French pirate, in 1340.^q It is said to have experienced the same fate in Queen Anne's wars: the editors of the *Magna Britannia*, published in 1720, observe, that the inhabitants having procured a brief, to which the public

* I have been indebted to Mr. R. Jordan for several particulars relating to East and West Teignmouth.

^p Hackluyt.

^q Stowe's Annals.

The following is a copy of this document:—

“Address to the Public.”

“Sheweth, — That on the 13th day of July last past, (1690,) about four of the clock in the morning, the French fleet, then riding in Torbay, where all the forces of our county of Devon were drawn up to oppose their landing, several of their gallies drew off from their fleet, and made towards a weak unfortified place, called Teignmouth, about seven miles to the eastward of Torbay, and coming very near, and having played the cannon of their gallies upon the town, and shot near two hundred great shot therein, to drive away the poor inhabitants, they landed about 700 of their men, and began to plunder and fire the towns of East and West Teignmouth, which consist of about 300 houses, and in the space of three hours ransacked and plundered the said towns, and a village called Shaldon, lying on the other side of the river, and burnt and destroyed 116 houses; together with eleven ships and barks that were in the harbour. And to add sacrilege to their robbery and violence, they in a barbarous manner entered the two churches of the said towns, and in the most unchristian manner, tore the Bibles and Common-prayer books in pieces, scattering the leaves thereof about the streets; broke down the pulpits; overthrew the communion tables; together with many other marks of a barbarous and enraged cruelty. And such goods and merchandizes as they could not, or durst not stay to carry away for fear of our forces, which were marching to oppose them, they spoilt and destroyed; killing very many cattle and hogs, which they left dead behind them in the streets. And the said towns of E. and W. Teignmouth, and Shaldon, being in great part maintained by fishing, and their boats, nets, and other fishing craft, being plundered and consumed in the common

public willingly contributed, were gainers by the event; their houses, which were old and mean, having been rebuilt and improved. The editors of the *Magna Britannia* have fallen into a mistake as to the date of the above event: it was in the year 1690 that Teignmouth was burnt by the French. In 1744, the principal inhabitants of East and West Teignmouth, and Shaldon, presented a petition to Sir William Courtenay, stating that the French had plundered and burnt the place, in the second year of William and Mary, and that they then threatened a second visit: they petition, therefore, that he would allow them to erect, at their own expense, a small battery on the beach within his manor of East Teignmouth, and that he would support their prayer to the Lords of the Admiralty for a supply of small arms, cannon, and ammunition. This battery still exists. At this time, (1744,) East and West Teignmouth, with Shaldon, contained 800 houses, and at least 4000 inhabitants; and fitted out twenty ships of from 50 to 200 tons each for the Newfoundland trade.

The manor, which had belonged to the see of Exeter, was alienated, at the requisition of the crown, by Bishop Veysey, in 1549, to Sir Andrew Dudley, Knight. It was afterwards in the Cecil family. In 1614, it was purchased of William Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, by Richard Martyn, Esq.; from whose family it passed by marriage to that of Clifford, and is now the property of the Right Honourable Charles, Lord Clifford.

The parish-church is a large and handsome structure, lately erected on the site of the old church, under the powers of an act, passed in 1815, for

flames, the poor inhabitants are not only deprived of their subsistence and maintenance, but put out of a condition to retrieve their losses by their future industry; the whole loss and damage of the said poor inhabitants, sustained by such an unusual accident, amounting to about 11,000*l.* as appeared to our justices, not only by the oaths of many poor sufferers, but also of many skilful and experienced workmen who viewed the same, and have taken an estimate thereof; which loss hath reduced many poor inhabitants, therefore, to a very sad and deplorable condition.

“Witnesses, the 13th day of November, second year of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, and in the year of our Lord, 1690.

(Signed by)

“NIC. COVE,

THO^s. COMYNS,

THO^s. BALLE,

JOHN PIDSLEY,

WILL^m. CLIFFORD MARTYN,

JOHN EVELEGH,

Communicated by Mr. Oliver.

And several Others.”

Communicated by Mr. Oliver from Lord Clifford's papers at Ugbrooke.

enlarging

enlarging and repairing the churches of East and West Teignmouth. In this church are, among others, the monuments of Lucy, daughter of the Honourable and Reverend Edward Townshend, Dean of Norwich, 1786; Mary, daughter of the Rev. F. H. Foote, of Charlton, in Kent, 1789; John Lucas, Esq., Captain in the East India Company's service, 1792; and Henry Chichley Michell, Esq., 1806. In the church-yard is the tomb of Elias Carter, incumbent of the benefice upwards of sixty-eight years, who died in 1766, aged 90. West Teignmouth is a daughter-church to Bishop's Teignton; and the minister, as perpetual curate, is appointed by the vicar of that parish. Previously to 1816 the two adjoining parishes had been from time immemorial served by the same curate, who was appointed alternately by the vicars of Dawlish and Bishop's Teignton.

There was formerly an hospital about a mile from the town, on the road to Dawlish, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. It has long been destroyed: the walls of the chapel had been standing in the early part of the last century. An estate is said to have been charged with a stipend to the minister for monthly service in the chapel. Robert Hayman gave land to the poor in the *Maudlin*-house, but I have not been able to procure any particulars of its value.

BISHOP'S TEIGNTON, in the hundred of Exminster and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about two miles from Teignmouth, and about fourteen from Exeter. Luton and Combe are villages in this parish.

The manor of Bishop's Teignton was anciently part of the demesnes of the see of Exeter. In 1549, at the requisition of the crown, Bishop Veysey alienated the manor, with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage, and the manor of Radway, to Sir Andrew Dudley. Soon afterwards it passed to the Cecil family: in 1614, it was sold by William, Earl of Salisbury, to Richard Martyn, Esq.; from whose family this estate passed, by descent, to Lear. The heiress of Lear married Sir Thomas Tipping, Bart.; and afterwards Thomas Comyns, Esq., grandfather of the Rev. John Comyns, of Wood, in this parish; who possesses also the manors of Bishop's Teignton, and Radway. On the Radway estate was the palace, erroneously supposed to have been built by Bishop Grandisson, for himself and his successors, that they might have a place to lay their heads in, if the temporalities of the see should be seized. The error appears to have originated from a passage in a letter from this prelate to Pope John XXII., written in the

^a See Godwin de Præsulibus.

early part of his episcopate, in which he says, that there were fair buildings at Teignton, but that the temporalities of the see had been so often seized by the crown, and on such occasions the houses had been so injured and dilapidated, that the Bishop had not where to lay his head.¹ It had from ancient times been one of the country seats of the bishops. Bishop Bronscombe, is known to have occasionally resided there.² The site of the Bishop's palace at Radway, in which ordinations were occasionally held³, is now called Old Walls: there are no remains of the building, except a small part of the chapel.

The manor of Luton, in this parish, belonged to the Martyns, one of whose co-heiresses brought it to Thomas, Lord Clifford, ancestor of Charles, Lord Clifford, the present proprietor. The manor of Lindridge belonged, successively, to the Martyns and Lears; and Lindridge House was their seat. Peter Lear, Esq., of this place, was created a baronet in 1683. After the death of Sir John Lear, the last baronet, in 1736, this place was sold by Thomas Comyns, Esq., who married his heiress, to Dr. Finney. By subsequent sales, it passed to the families of Baring and Line. Lindridge is now the property and seat of the Rev. John Templer, by purchase from the heirs of his brother, Colonel Henry Line Templer, devisee of John Line, Esq., who died in 1777. The present house is only the centre of the old mansion, which had an extended front, with two wings. A saloon, of large dimensions, remains as fitted up, in 1673, by Sir Peter Lear.

Wear, in this parish, is the property and residence of Mr. Edward Pidsley; Venn, of Mr. Thomas Narramore; and Green, of Mr. John Cove, whose family have resided there upwards of two hundred years.

In the parish-church are monuments of the Martyns⁴, of Lindridge; Sir Peter Lear, Bart., 1683; and Samuel Cranston Goodall, Esq., admiral of the white, 1801. There are memorials also for the family of Cove.⁵ John Risdon, "*Sacerdotis septuagenarii, annos nati tantum non centenos*," 1684; and William Risdon, who was vicar only ten weeks, 1685. In the church-yard is a memorial for John Perryman, who was upwards of 100 years of age, 1794. The great tithes appear to have been appropriated to

¹ Mr. Oliver's notes from the Bishop's Register.

² Ibid.

³ Mr. Oliver's notes from Bishop Lacey's Register.

⁴ William Martyn, Esq., 1640; Richard Martyn, Esq., his brother, 1650.

⁵ Michael Cove, Gent., 1671; Nicholas Cove, Esq., 1708.

⁶ He was 94 years of age, and had been seventy years a priest.

the Bishops of Exeter in Bishop Grandisson's time, *ad mensam episcopi*. The rectory and advowson, which were alienated with the manor, had been some time in the family of Balle, of whom they were purchased by Thomas Comyns, Esq., grandfather of the present proprietor. The church is a peculiar of the Bishop's. In the church-yard are the remains of a chapel, probably the sanctuary chapel, built by Bishop Grandisson. There was formerly a chapel at Venn.

Sir John Lear, Bart., who died in 1736, gave 100*l.* for educating children, which was laid out in the purchase of land, now producing 12*l.* per annum. Mr. Charles Colman, in 1729, gave 200*l.*, to be laid out in land: the trustees laid out the sum of 357*l.* 10*s.*, borrowing the deficiency, which has since been paid off. The estate now produces a rent of 40*l.* per annum.

DREW'S TEIGNTON, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about eight miles from Crediton. Part of Crockernwell is in this parish, and the remainder in that of Cheriton Bishop.

This parish is supposed by some to have taken its name from the Druids; by others ^b, with more probability, from Drogo or Drewe, who possessed the manor in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., and called himself Drewe de Teignton. From this Drewe the manor passed to the Dabernons; in the reign of Henry VI. it was in the Dernfords: it was afterwards, for many generations, in the Carews of Anthony. In 1791 it was sold in lots by the Right Honourable Reginald Pole Carew. The manor now belongs to Messrs. Ponfords and Mr. John Pitts, whose families had been tenants of the estate. The lords of this manor had the power of inflicting capital punishment. ^c

The manor of Combehall, or Combe Hele, belonged to the ancient family of Knovill, and passed by successive female heirs to Archdekne, Luscot, and Lanherne. It afterwards belonged to the Fulfords. This manor also, and that of Fursham, are in parcels belonging to the families of Ponsford, Lambert, &c., resident farmers. The barton of Shilston, on which is the celebrated Cromlech, belongs to Mr. James Luke, of Exeter. The ancient family of Furse had lands in this parish before the reign of Richard I. ^d

The barton of Drascombe, on which a valuable tin-lode was lately discovered, belonged to the R^{ev}. Simon Pidsley, lately deceased. The

^b Westcote and Risdon.

^c Hundred Roll.

^d Risdon.

family of Ponsford are patrons of the rectory. This parish abounds with fine scenery of rocks and woods.

KING'S TEIGNTON, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the deanery of Moreton, lies two miles from Newton-Abbot, between four and five from Teignmouth, and 13 from Exeter. The villages of Preston and Gappah are in this parish.

The manor, which had been part of the ancient demesnes of the crown, was given by Henry II. to Peter Burdon^c, with a moiety of the hundred of Teignbridge. The last heir male of this branch died in the reign of Henry IV., when this manor passed with its heiress to Thorpe. In 1509 the heiress of Thorpe brought it to Thomas Clifford, Esq., ancestor of Lord Clifford, the present proprietor. The lords of this manor had the power of inflicting capital punishment.^f

Ware, in this parish, which was a seat of the Horwells, passed by successive marriages to Clifford and Bampfylde. It is marked in the maps of 1765 as a seat of the Bampfylde, but is now a farm-house belonging to Lord Clifford. Babcombe, formerly a seat of the Heles, is now also a farm of Lord Clifford's. The manor of Gappah, or Gappey Bolhay, seems by its name to have belonged to the ancient family of Bolhay. At a later period it was in the Heles, whose heiress brought it to Trelawney: having passed by the same title as Stapledon to the daughters of the Honourable Rose Herring May, it was sold by them to the Right Honourable Lord Clifford, who is the present proprietor.

Whiteway, in this parish, was held, at the time of the Domesday survey, by Ralph, under Baldwin the Sheriff. Not long afterwards it belonged to to Fukery, whose heiress married De la Torre. A younger son of the last-mentioned family, in the reign of Henry II., took the name of Whiteway. From Whiteway it passed by successive female heirs to Hurst and Bodley. It was sold by the latter, in the early part of the seventeenth century, to Yarde of Bradley, who resided here many years. It is now a farm-house, the property of Hugh Yarde, Esq.

In the parish-church are monuments and inscribed grave-stones in memory of the families of Clifford^g; Horwell of Ware; Hele^h of Badcombe;

^c Hundred Roll.

^f Ibid.

^g John Clifford, of Ware, 1685; he married a daughter of Horwell: the ancestor of Horwell married a co-heiress of Whiteway. John Clifford, the only son, died in 1681, æt. 19; the only daughter married Bampfylde.

^h Thomas Hele, Esq., 1673.

Nicholas Downing^k, vicar, 1666; Richard Adlam^l, vicar, 1670; and Christopher Beeke^m, 61 years vicar, 1798. Mr. Incedon's church notes, taken in 1769, mention memorials of the family of Yarde of Whiteway.ⁿ

The parishioners of High Week have a portion of the church-yard of King's Teignton, for which they pay an acknowledgment of 10s. per annum. The great tithes, with the manor of Preston, are appropriated to a prebendary of the church of Salisbury, who is patron of the vicarage. Theophilus Gale, a learned non-conformist divine of the seventeenth century, was son of Dr. Theophilus Gale, vicar of this parish; and was born at King's Teignton in 1628.

There is a meeting-house of dissenters at King's Teignton. The Chantry roll of 1547^o mentions an hospital at this place for five poor people, founded by John Gilbert, who gave 100*l.* to the mayor of Exeter to purchase land for its endowment, and settled a stipend of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* on a priest for officiating in the chapel. I cannot learn that there are any traces of this charitable institution in existence.

TEMPLETON, in the hundred of Tiverton and in the deanery of Tiverton, lies about five miles from Tiverton.

The manor belonged to the Templars, and afterwards to the Knights Hospitallers. After the dissolution it was granted to George Loosemore, who sold it to Sir William Periam, Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Sir William Pole acquired it in marriage with the Chief Baron's eldest daughter, and it continued in his family till sold by his descendant, the late

^k Called in his epitaph "Celeberrimus," but I have not been able to find any account of him.

^l On his tomb is the following extraordinary and reprehensible inscription:

Apostrophe ad Mortem.

"Damn'd tyrant! can't profaner blood suffice?
Must priests that offer; be the sacrifice.
Go tell the Genii that in Hades lie
Thy triumph o'er this sacred calvary:
Till some just Nemesis avenge our cause,
And teach this kill-priest to revere good laws."

^m Put up by his son, Henry Beeke, D. D. Dean of Bristol.

ⁿ Richard Yarde, 1631; Hugh Yarde, 1683; James Yarde, 1683; Gilbert Yarde, 1689; Gilbert Yarde, 1751; Henry Yardé, 1759.

^o In the Augmentation-office.

Sir John William De la Pole, to Charles Chichester, Esq., the present proprietor.

The church was, in 1335, called the chapel of Temple, and was then esteemed to be in the parish of Witheridge. The present church was dedicated in 1439. Templeton is now a rectory, of which Sir William Templer Pole, Bart.; is patron. Mary Carwithien, in 1741, gave 10*l.*, which produced 8*s.* per annum, for the teaching one poor child of Templeton, but this benefaction has been lost.

TETCOTT, or TETCOT, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies on the borders of Cornwall, about 10 miles from Launceston. Peek, Fernhill, Nethercot, Moortown, and East and West Lana, are villages in this parish.

Joel de Totnais held the manor of Tetcott in demesne, when the survey of Domesday was taken: in the reign of Henry II. it belonged to the family of Pipard, whose heiress brought it to the Lords Lisle. From the latter it passed by female descent to the families of Berkeley, Nevil, and Hastings. Henry Earl of Huntingdon, sold it to the Arscotts, who made Tetcott their seat. John Arscott, Esq., the last heir male of this family, bequeathed the manor of Tetcott and other estates to Sir William Molesworth, of Pencarrow, in Cornwall, Bart. It is now vested in his son, Sir Arthur Ourry Molesworth, Bart., who is patron of the rectory. Tetcott House was a seat of the Molesworths, and is still occasionally occupied by some of the family.

In the parish-church are monuments of the Arscott family.^p

THELBRIDGE, or TILBRIDGE, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about nine miles from Crediton on the road to South Molton, from which it is 11 miles distant.

The manor was successively in the families of Charteray, Annelegh, Binley, and Stewkly. The last-mentioned family possessed it for several generations. About the year 1620, it was the property of Richard Shortridge, Esq., whose descendant and namesake died seised of it in 1763. In 1772 this manor was possessed by Mr. Thomas Pearse, who married one

^p John Arscott, Esq., 1675 (he died in his shrievalty); John Arscott, Esq., 1708; Arthur Arscott, Esq., 1739; John Arscott, Esq., (the last heir male of the family,) 1788.

of Mr. Shortridge's daughters. It is now the property of John Partridge, Esq.

In the parish-church is a memorial of Lawrence Davy, Esq., of Medland, 1686. The late Rev. William Jenkins, of Sidmouth, was patron of the rectory.

ST. THOMAS, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Kenne, lies in the suburbs of Exeter. The villages of Exwick and Oldridge are in this parish.

Cowick, in this parish, was given in or before the reign of Henry II., by William Fitz-Baldwin, to the abbey of Bec Harlewin, and a cell of Benedictine monks from that monastery was established here. Hugh Lord Courtenay, who died in 1340, was buried in the conventual church of Cowick with great solemnity. Upon the suppression of alien priories, in the reign of Henry V., it was seized into the hands of the crown; but upon the petition of the prior was restored by his successor. In the year 1445 the convent suffered great loss by a fire, which destroyed part of the buildings. It was probably in consequence of the impoverished state of the convent, which had suffered also by inundations, that Robert de Rouen, the prior, was induced to resign the government of it, which he did in the year 1451, at the chambers of the provost of King's College^a, then recently founded, to which the priory of Cowick, with its endowment, was given. It seems to have been surrendered, not long afterwards, to the crown; for we find that, in or about the year 1462, King Edward the Fourth gave it to the abbot and convent of Tavistock^b, who continued to possess it till the general dissolution of religious houses, after which it was granted, with other possessions of that rich monastery, to John Lord Russell. The priory estate continued many years in this noble family. The site of the priory, some time since the property of Mrs. Speke, now belongs to James White, Esq., of Exeter, barrister-at-law. The manor is the property of James Buller, Esq., of Downes, having been purchased of the Earl of Bedford about the year 1639, by his ancestor William Gould, Esq. There are no remains of the conventual buildings, nor is its site exactly known, but it appears that it stood at the further

^a Mr. Oliver's Historic Collections, relating to the Devonshire Monasteries.

^b Pat. Rot. 3 Edw. IV. p. 1.

extremity of the parish, and not far from the river Exe.^s Hugh, Earl of Courtenay, who died in the reign of Henry I., was buried in Cowick priory.

Marsh barton, partly in this parish, and partly in that of Alphington, was the site of a small priory called St. Mary de Marisco, a cell to Plympton, which existed as early as the middle of the twelfth century.^t After the dissolution, it was granted to the ancestor of Richard Pine Coffin, Esq., of Portledge, the present proprietor.

Hayes, in this parish, was a seat of the Peters. Sir George Peter sold it, in the reign of James I., to William Gould, Esq., who resided there when Sir William Pole made his collections. It is now the property of his representative, James Buller, Esq., of Downes.

Floyer Hayes was the property and residence of the ancient family of Floyer, from the time of the Conquest till of late years. Floyer Hayes has since been divided into parcels, and the seat of the Floyers has been pulled down. This estate was held by the service, "that whensoever the lord paramount, the Earl of Devonshire, should come into Exe island, the owner should come seemingly apparelled, with a napkin about his neck, or upon his shoulders, and a pitcher of wine and a silver cup in his hand, and should offer his lord thereof to drink."

The manor of Bowhill was for many generations in the family of Carew, who became possessed of it by marrying an heiress of Holland. It was forfeited by the attainder of John Carew the regicide. King Charles the Second granted it, in 1662, to Thomas Carew, the co-heiresses of which family married Penneck, King, and Sawle. The Sawles inherited both the manor of Bowhill and the barton of Higher Barley, in this parish, which had belonged also to the Carews. These estates are now the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Graves, widow of Admiral John Graves, daughter, and eventually sole heiress of Richard Sawle, Esq. There are considerable remains of the old mansion of the Carews, with the chapel. The premises have been long occupied as a nursery garden, and it is said to have been the first garden of that kind in the neighbourhood of Exeter.

Barley House was garrisoned by Sir Thomas Fairfax, when besieging Exeter, in the month of February, 1646.^u A very large house in St. Tho-

^s Oliver's Historic Collections.

^t Mentioned in a letter from Robert Avenell to Bishop Warlewast. Mr. Oliver's Notes.

^u Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 182.

mas's parish, which had been a royal garrison, was given up to Sir Thomas Fairfax previously to the treaty for the surrender of Exeter.*

Cleave, the seat of Thomas Northmore, Esq., commanding a fine view over Exeter, was purchased by his ancestor in the reign of Charles II. Little Cleave belongs also to Mr. Northmore.

Franklands, the property and residence of John Jones, Esq., was purchased of the son of Charles Fanshawe, Esq., who possessed it by marriage with Anna Maria, daughter of John Seale, Esq.

Exe island, partly in this parish, and partly within the city and county of Exeter, was given to the corporation by King Edward VI. for the good services of the citizens in the Western Rebellion. The manor of Exwick and Barley, having belonged to the priory of Cowick, has passed with the manor of Cowick, and is now the property of Mr. Buller.

The manor of Oldridge, in a distant part of this parish, and adjoining to that of Crediton, was granted to the Russell family as parcel of the possessions of Tavistock abbey.† It afterwards belonged to the family of Trowbridge, by whom it was sold to Yarde. It is now the property of John Yarde, Esq., but the lands were all sold off in parcels in 1791, by the executors of Giles Yarde, Esq.

The parish-church of St. Thomas appears to have been originally founded as a parochial chapel, appendant to the conventual church of St. Andrew Cowick; it had all parochial rights, except that of sepulture; the inhabitants having been buried in the cemetery of the chapel of St. Michael, which formerly existed without the priory gate.‡

In the church of St. Thomas are monuments of William Williams, M.D., 1740; Elizabeth, his wife, heiress of Oliver of Exwick, 1776; Thomas Northmore, Esq., 1713; the wife of Charles Fanshawe, Esq. (no date); John Buller, Esq., of Shillingford, in Cornwall, and Downes, in Devon, 1772, &c.

James Buller, Esq., is patron of the vicarage and impropriator of the great tithes, which belonged to Tavistock abbey, having passed with the priory of Cowick. An old chapel at Oldridge having been pulled down by George Trowbridge, Esq., a new one was erected in 1789, at the expense of James Buller, Esq.: the late Mr. Giles Yarde gave the timber.

* Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, iv. 407.

† It came to the abbey as parcel of the possessions of Cowick priory.

‡ Mr. Oliver's Historic Collections, relating to the Devonshire Monasteries.

Eustace Budgell, a well-known writer of the last century, and a contributor to the *Spectator*, is said to have been born in the parish of St. Thomas, in or about 1685. His baptism does not appear in the parish register.^a

William Gould, Esq., in 1637, gave a rent-charge of 8*l.* per annum for the purpose of maintaining an able school-master to instruct poor children of this parish in reading, writing, &c. His son, William Gould, Esq., gave by will an additional rent-charge of 2*l.* per annum for the same purpose. Robert Pate, in 1688, gave 30*l.* (now producing only 20*s.* per annum) for teaching poor children of this parish.

A building has lately been erected in this parish, at the expense of the county, for the reception of prisoners for debt.

THORNBURY, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about five miles from Holsworthy. The villages of Brendon, Woodacott, South Wanford, Wick, and Lashbrook, are in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the family of Le Cornu, who continued to possess it for several generations, after which it passed, by marriage, to Speccot. Upon becoming possessed of the Thornbury estate, the Speccots removed their residence thither. The manor now belongs to William Morris Fry, Esq., who is patron of the rectory. The manor-house is occupied by a farmer. Bagbere, in this parish, gave name to a family who, having possessed it many generations, sold it to the Speccots about the year 1600.

In the parish-church is a monument without inscription, probably that of Sir John Speccot, who married a daughter of Sir Piers Edgecumbe.^b There were formerly two priests in this church, called Cornu's stipendiaries, endowed with 6*l.* per annum each by the Cornu family.

THORNCOMBE, in the hundred of Axminster and in the deanery of Honiton, lies on the borders of Dorsetshire, about seven miles from Ax-

^a Chapple says he was born in Exeter about 1680.

^b It has the effigies of a knight in armour, and his lady in a long robe, with a ruff, &c. Beneath are busts of a man and woman, with the arms of Speccot and Walter impaled. (Humphrey Speccot, father of Sir John, married a Walter). Over the monuments are the arms of Edgecumbe.

minster. The principal village in the parish, exclusively of Thorncombe, is Holditch. There are also the small villages of Grib, Schoolhouse, Hew-wood, and Maudlin. A market at Thorncombe on Wednesday, and a fair for six days, beginning on Easter-Tuesday, were granted by King Edward II., in or about 1312, to the abbot of Ford.^c The market, which had been changed to Saturday, was finally discontinued, and the market-house pulled down, about the year 1770. There is a fair still held on Easter-Tuesday.

Thorncombe was given by William the Conqueror to Baldwin de Sap, or de Brioniis, who had married his niece Albreda. Richard, Baron of Oakhampton, son of Baldwin, founded a monastery of the Cistercian order at Brightley, in the parish of Oakhampton, in the year 1133, which, a few years afterwards, was removed by his sister and heiress Adela to a place called the Ford, in this parish. The history of the foundation states that this noble lady, in the year 1138, met the abbot and monks passing through her manor of Thorncombe, on their return to the abbey of Waverley, (to which they had originally belonged,) from the barren spot at Brightley, which they had been obliged to quit from poverty and scarcity of provision; and that, moved with compassion, she gave them her manor-house of Ford for their present residence, afterwards called West Ford, and the manor of Thorncombe for their support. After remaining nearly six years in the manor-house of West Ford, they built a new monastery at a place called Hartescath, afterwards Ford, which became their permanent residence.^d Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, had been a monk and afterwards abbot of this house; Johannes Devonius, a learned monk, and confessor to King John, was also a monk of Ford Abbey. It appears that a priest had a salary of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, for instructing the boys of the abbey in grammar in the refectory at convenient seasons.^e The estates of this monastery were valued at 381*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.*, clear yearly income, at the time of its suppression, when King Henry VIII. granted the manor of Thorncombe to John Earl of Oxford, and the site of the abbey, with other lands, to Richard Pollard, Esq. Sir John, son of Sir Richard, sold it to Sir Amias Paulet, by whom it was conveyed to William Rowsewell, Esq. Sir Henry Rowsewell, son of William, sold Ford Abbey

^c Cart. Rpt. 6 Edw. II. No. 36.

^e Mr. Oliver's notes.

^d See Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 785.

to Sir Edmund Prideaux, whose son married the heiress of Francis, of Combe Flory, and took the name of that family. Margaret, his daughter and heir, in 1690, married Francis Gwynn, Esq., afterwards Secretary of State to Queen Anne, ancestor of John Francis Gwynn^f, Esq., the present proprietor. Mr. Gwynn occasionally resides at Ford Abbey, which exhibits considerable remains of the buildings erected by Thomas Chard^g, the last abbot. It appears by a note of Thomas Hearne's, that about a century ago there remained a gallery called the Monk's Walk, with small narrow windows, and the cells of the monks.^h The original chapel of the abbey, built in the twelfth century, still remains. To this chapel were removed the remains of Richard Fitz-Baldwin, Viscount of Devon, first founder of the monastery of Brightley; and here were buried his sister Adela, and several of the Courtenays, who became as her descendants' patrons of Ford Abbey, but none of their monuments remain. There are some monuments of the Prideaux family—Edmund Prideaux, Esq., the restorer of Ford Abbey-house, ob. 1659; Margaret, his wife, co-heiress of Ivory, 1683; Edmund Prideaux, his son, who married a co-heiress of Francis, 1702.

*The manor of Thorncombe is now the property of John Bragge, Esq.: his ancestor purchased it, together with Sadborough, which has ever since been the seat of the family, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Holdich, in this parish, belonged for some generations, at an early period, to the family of Fleming. William Fleming gave it to Reginald Mohun^k, by whom it was conveyed to Brooke. It continued to be the property and one of the seats of the last-mentioned family from the reign of Henry III. to that of James I., when it was seized by the crown upon the attainder of Lord Cobham, and was granted to Charles Blount, Earl

^f Son of John Francis, Esq., of Combe Flory, who took the name of Gwynn in 1780. Francis Gwynn, Esq., son of Francis above mentioned, died without issue.

^g Thomas Chard became a titular or suffragan bishop, under the title of Episcopus Solubricensis. Mr. Oliver's Historic Collections.

^h Note at the end of the 3d vol. of Gulielm. Neubrig. p. 778.

ⁱ Reginald de Courtenay, 1194; Robert de Courtenay, 1242; John Lord Courtenay, 1273; and Edward Courtenay, the third Earl of Devon, of that family, 1419. Mr. Oliver's notes.

^k It had some time before been given by William Fleming in marriage with his daughter to William Le Saucer, or Sanser, a Norman, but upon his going with his family into Normandy, it was repossessed by the Flemings. Register of Newenham Abbey, in the possession of Dr. Wavell.

of Devonshire. Sir Thomas Putt is said to have died seised of the manor of Holdich in 1686.¹ Mr. Gwynn, of Ford Abbey, now holds a court at Holdich, and Admiral Richard Graves is entitled to certain quit-rents from all lands in the tithing. The barton belongs to Mr. Bragge, having been purchased, in 1714, by his ancestor, William Bragge, Esq., of John Bowditch; to whose family it had been conveyed by Blount, Lord Mountjoye. In 1773, there were considerable remains of the old mansion and the chapel, some traces of which are still to be seen. There is a farm-house on the site.

Beer hall belonged to the De la Beers for several generations, and was afterwards for some continuance in the Okestons, who married the heiress of De la Beer. The heiress of Okeston brought it to Norton, who sold it to Jew. Sir William Hodye, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, second son of Lord Chief Justice Hodye, by the heiress of Jew, inherited this estate, and settled here. Risdon observes that, in his time, it had ceased to be a gentleman's residence, and that the land had been parcelled out. The site of Beer hall, on which is now a farm-house, is the property of Sir Alexander Hood, Bart.

In the parish-church is the tomb of Sir Thomas Brooke, with his effigies on a brass plate, (the date covered); and a cenotaph for Lucy, wife of Thomas Vernon Dolphin, Esq., and sister of John Bragge, Esq.; who died in 1802. Mr. Bragge is impropriator of the great tithes, which had belonged to the Abbey, and patron of the vicarage.

The Rev. Thomas Cook, in 1734, gave to the parish a mansion, now known by the name of the school-house; appropriating the great hall, two butteries, and three chambers over them, with the orchard and garden, for the occupation of a schoolmaster, who should teach six poor children: the remainder of the premises, for the habitation of poor persons, to be maintained out of the parish rates. Mrs. Elizabeth Bragge, in 1719, gave a rent-charge of 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum to the school.

• THORVERTON, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about eight miles from Tiverton, and about seven from Exeter. The village of Raddon is in this parish.

There are two fairs at Thorverton, held annually, on the last Monday in

¹ Chapple's Collections.

February and the Monday after the 18th of July: the February fair is chiefly for fat sheep; the July fair for lambs; for which it is the most celebrated in the West of England, upwards of 40,000 having been frequently sold at it, principally for rearing.

The manor of Thorverton was given with the church by King Henry II. to the Abbot and Convent of St. Martin, called *Majus Monasterium*, or Marmontier, in Tours. It was purchased of this monastery by Sir John Wiger, who, in the year 1276, gave it to the dean and chapter of Exeter, for the maintenance of three chaplains, in a chantry founded by him in the Cathedral.^m The manor still belongs to the dean and chapter, under whom it was held for several generations, by the family of Milford. The lease was sold some years ago by S. F. Milford, Esq., and his brother, Mr. John Milford, to a farmer of the name of Reynolds, who is the present proprietor, and resides at the court barton. The old manor-house, was pulled down a few years ago. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of life and death.ⁿ

The manor of East Raddon belonged, before the reign of Edward I., to the family of De Bathonia, or Bath; from whom it passed by successive female heirs, to Wallis^o, and Digby. It is now, by devise from the late Mr. Tuckfield, in whose family it had been for more than a century, the property of Richard Hippisley Tuckfield, Esq. The mansion, in which are the ruinous remains of a chapel, is now a farm-house.

Yoldford belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to Sir John de Toliro; it afterwards passed successively, partly by purchase, and partly by inheritance, to Longacre, Heanton, Somaster, Limpany, Hurst, and Martyn. It is now the property of Sir Henry Carew, Bart. The barton-house, which was inhabited by the late Dowager Lady Carew, is at present unoccupied, except by a servant.

In the parish-church are memorials of the Tuckfield family.^p The dean

^m See Dugdale's Mon. Ang. II. 991., and Rot. Parl. i. p. 3.

^d Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I.

^o Alice Wallis, who married Sir Simon Digby, in the reign of Henry VII., was a benefactor to this parish. Among other bequests, she gave to a child, male or female, nine years of age, 1d. every day, to say five *pater-nosters*, five *aves*, and one *credo*, for her husband's soul, her own, her children's, and all Christian souls. Westcot mentions a fine monument of the last of the Wallis family, at Thorverton, inlaid with brass, which had been utterly defaced.

^p Roger Tuckfield, Esq., 1683; Mrs. Elizabeth Tuckfield, spinster, æt. 92. 1807.

and chapter are appropriators of the great tithes, and patrons of the vicarage.

In the year 1715, the Presbyterians had a meeting-house here, which still exists.

There is a charity-school at this place, with an endowment of 9*l.* per annum.^a With this endowment, aided by voluntary contributions, a school for seventy children, on Dr. Bell's plan, is supported.

THROWLEY, or THROWLEIGH, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about three miles from Chagford, and about seven from Moreton Hampsted. Wonston, or Wonson, Ford, Ash, Higher and Lower Murchington, and Way, are villages in this parish.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the family of Ferrers, whose heiress brought it to Prouz, of Gidley Castle. From Prouz it passed, by successive female heirs, to Mules, Damarell, and Coade. It continued in the latter in the reign of Charles I., and was soon afterwards in the Knapmans, whose heiress brought it to the Northmores, with the manor and barton of Wonson, the capital messuage of Ford, and the manor of Rushford, in Throwley, and Chagford. The manor of Throwley has been dismembered. Mr. Bartholomew Gidley is entitled to certain quit-rents out of it; and has the manor of Wonson. The barton of Throwley belongs to Mr. John Dunning. The King is patron of the rectory. There was formerly a chapel at Walland hill, of which there are some remains.

THRUSHELTON, or THRUSELTON, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about eleven miles from Tavistock.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Edward I., to the Viponts; afterwards successively to Pomeroy and Trenchard. It is now, by inheritance from the latter, the property of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne. Mr. Tremayne possesses also Cannabarne, which had been given by the Trenchards to the priory of Plympton, and the barton of Wreys. There seems to have been another manor, called North Thruselton, held with Sourton,

^a The benefactions ought to produce more: probably some of them have been lost. Thomas Adams, in 1673, gave 25*l.*; Margaret Turner, (1680,) 100*l.*; Roger Tuckfield, (1683,) 20*l.*; Roger Tuckfield, junr., (1686,) 20*l.*; Jane Smith, (1697,) 2*l.* per annum; John Tuckfield, (1705,) 40*l.*; Margaret Tuckfield, (1710,) 30*l.*, for buying Bibles and coats, alternately, for children on Tuckfield's foundation; Roger Tuckfield, (1742,) 100*l.*, one moiety for the school, the other moiety for Bibles and coats, in like manner as Margaret Tuckfield's.

from the reign of Henry II., to that of Edward III., by the Talbots. This, probably, was the manor of which John Wood, Esq. was seised, in the year 1619.^r I cannot learn, that any such manor is now known.

The barton of Axworthy, in this parish, is the joint property of Sir William Lemon, Bart., and John Newton, Esq., of Bridstow. Thruselton is a daughter-church to Mary Stow. Mr. Tremayne is patron and impropriator.

THURLSTON, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies near the coast, about four miles from Kingsbridge. The village of Buckland is in this parish, and Bantham, on the coast, where is a harbour for barges and small sloops.

Hugh de Ferrers, and William Chiverston, were lords of this manor, in the reign of Edward I. It now belongs to Lord Viscount Courtenay, by inheritance from the Chiverstons. Sir Francis Buller Yarde, Bart., is patron of the rectory. The lords of the manor of Thurlston had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^s

TIVERTON is an ancient market and borough town, giving name to a hundred and deanery. It is situated about 14 miles from Exeter, and about 167 from London.

The parish of Tiverton is divided into four districts, called Pitt Quarter, Tidcombe Quarter, Clare Quarter, and Prior's Quarter. In Pitt Quarter are the villages of Chettescombe, Bolham, and Cove; in Tidcombe Quarter, Chevetheorne, West Mere, East Mere, Craze Loman, and Manley; in Clare Quarter, the village of Palmers.

The market and fair existed at an early period, before the year 1200. King Henry III., in 1257, granted what must have been a confirmation of a market on Monday, and a fair for three days^t at the festival of St. James.^r The market day was changed, in 1655, from Monday to Tuesday. There is now a considerable market for corn, &c. &c. on Tuesday; and on Saturday, a market for butchers' meat, and other provisions. King James granted two fairs, still held, for cattle, horses, &c.; the second Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, and Michaelmas Day.^{*} There are great markets on the second Tuesday in March; Tuesday before April 25; August 26; December 14,

^r Cart. Rot. 42 Hen. III. m. 4.

^s Hundred Roll.

^t Ibid.

when on a Tuesday; when not, on the first Tuesday following. Hugh, Earl of Devon, gave the profits of the market, in trust for the poor, about the year 1370. It seems, that some of his successors had resumed the gift, or that it was only temporary, for it appears, that the profits are now vested in trust for the poor, in consequence of donation or purchase, from the several lords of portions of the manor, between 1627 and 1664. The market-house, which had been built in 1699, was burnt down in 1731, and rebuilt.

King James, in 1615, granted the inhabitants of Tiverton a charter of incorporation, with various liberties and privileges. The body corporate consists of a mayor, twelve capital burgesses, and twelve assistants; with a recorder, clerk of the peace, and town-clerk. This charter having been forfeited by neglect, was renewed in 1724. By the charter of 1615, Tiverton was made a Parliamentary borough; the right of electing members being vested in the corporation. The town-house was built in 1615, on the site of St. Thomas's Chapel: it was repaired and modernised in 1788.

It is probable, that the clothing-manufacture was first introduced at Tiverton in the fourteenth century, during which it was extended over a great part of the county of Devon. It is certain that the manufacture was carried on to a considerable extent, about the year 1500. In the reign of Elizabeth, the woollen trade, particularly the manufacture of kersies, for which this town became celebrated, had increased to such a degree, that in the course of thirty years, the population was nearly doubled. The manufacture of mixed worsted serges was introduced early in the reign of William III. About the year 1720, the manufacture of fine druggets, drapeens, and cloth serges, was introduced, and for some years proved a very advantageous trade. In 1730, there were fifty-six fulling-mills employed in and near Tiverton. About the year 1745, the woollen trade at Tiverton began to decay in consequence of the rivalry of other markets, particularly the Norwich stuffs, the manufacture of which was introduced at Tiverton in 1752, but failed after a few years. The trade suffered still further by the American war; but various other species of coarse woollen manufactures have been from time to time introduced: in 1790, there were 1000 looms in Tiverton, 700 of which were in daily use; and there were 200 wool-combers. There is scarcely any woollen trade now in Tiverton, except some spinning. A lace-manufactory was established in 1815, by Heathcoat and Co., on an extensive scale: a large building was erected for the purpose, with machinery, &c., employing about 1500 hands,

including men, women, and children. This manufactory is still (1821) carried on with success.

The population of Tiverton has fluctuated considerably, in consequence of the increase and decay of trade, and the occasional calamitous visitations of fire and pestilence: the last mentioned calamity swept off a tenth part of the population in 1591; the number of inhabitants having been then about 5000, and about double what it had been 30 years before. In 1625, the number of inhabitants had again increased, and was then about 6000; in 1640, nearly 8000. In 1644, 443 persons died of the sweating sickness: 105 of these in the month of October. In 1715, the number of inhabitants was about 8700. In 1741, an epidemic disorder, called the spotted fever, carried off 636 persons, being one-twelfth of the population at that period. About the year 1770, the number of inhabitants is said to have been about 1800 less than it was 40 years before; in 1790, it is said to have again increased about 500. In 1801, there were 6505 inhabitants in the town and parish; in 1811, 6732; according to the returns made to Parliament at those periods.

The destructive calamity of fire, which has at times befallen most of the Devonshire towns, has been experienced at Tiverton more frequently and more severely than elsewhere. The first great fire of which we have any account, broke out on the 3d of April, 1598, at one in the afternoon: it consumed 400 houses and several chapels; and destroyed goods and merchandize, then valued at 150,000*l*. Notwithstanding this calamity happened in the day-time, 33 persons perished in the flames. On the 5th of August, 1612, a fire, still more destructive, broke out, by which 600 houses were consumed, about 30 only escaping the fire: the loss in goods, merchandize, &c., was estimated at 200,000*l*. In 1661, a fire broke out on the 12th of November, which consumed 45 houses, belonging to manufacturers and artificers, whose losses were calculated at 2770*l*. Two fires, of smaller extent, occurred in 1676, and 1726. In 1730, 15 houses were destroyed by a fire, which broke out in Newport-street. On the 5th of June, in the following year, happened a more destructive conflagration, by which 298 houses were consumed. The loss, although large, being estimated at about 59,000*l*, does not appear so great by far, especially taking into consideration the difference in the value of money, as that incurred by some of the former calamities, supposing the estimates to have been correct. The calamity, nevertheless, was most afflictive, and the benevolence shown to the poor sufferers, not only by the neighbouring city of Exeter,

Exeter, and the county of Devon, but by the whole nation, most prompt and liberal. The collections amounted to 10,200*l.*, which was equitably distributed among the poor and middle ranks. The King gave 1000*l.*

Smaller fires, by which from five to 10 or 12 houses, were each time destroyed, occurred in 1738, 1739, 1751, 1773, and 1783. In 1762, twenty dwelling-houses were destroyed by fire, in the month of May. In 1785, a fire broke out on the 14th of May, which destroyed 47 houses; the damages were estimated at 2000*l.* On the same day, in 1788, about 20 dwelling-houses were consumed by fire. The provisions of an act, passed in 1731, which enacted, that all houses and other buildings, should be covered with lead or slates, with sundry other regulations for checking the progress of fire, seem not to have been very effective. There are pamphlets extant, which give a particular account of the destructive fires in 1598, 1612, and 1731.

In 1625, 53 houses in Tiverton were destroyed by a flood: considerable damage was done to the town by the great storm of 1703.

In the year 1549, during the commotions occasioned in Devonshire by the introduction of the Book of Common Prayer, a battle was fought at Cranmore Castle, near Collipriest, about a mile south of Tiverton. The insurgents were dispersed by the King's army, and several of them, having been taken prisoners, were hanged and quartered.^u In the early part of the civil war, Tiverton was in the possession of the Parliament; after the battle of Stratton, in May, 1643, the victorious royalists, in their march from Cornwall; dispossessed Colonel Weare, who then held Tiverton for the Parliament.

The Earl of Essex was for some time at Tiverton with his army, in 1644.^x The King, with his army, halted there on the 21st of September.^y In the month of October, 1645, Sir Gilbert Talbot, being then Governor of Tiverton, General Massey marched thither from Collumpton, and immediately took possession of the town. The General, Sir Thomas Fairfax, joined him on the 18th, and the next day, the church, castle, and outworks, were taken by storm; and Sir Gilbert Talbot, with several officers, and 200 privates, taken prisoners.^z Sir Thomas Fairfax removed the head-quarters of his army to Tiverton on the 6th of December, and a council of war was held there on the 7th.^a

^u History of Tiverton.

^x Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicles, iii. 295, 296.

^y Walker's Historical Discourses.

^z Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 147.

^a Ibid.

The summer assizes were held at Tiverton, in Mr. Blundell's school, in 1626, on account of the plague raging at Exeter, and again in 1649. Prince says, that on the last occasion, they were removed out of revenge to James Gould, the Mayor of Exeter, who had slighted the Judges after the execution of King Charles I.

The manor of Tiverton, which had been part of the royal demesne, and had been held by Earl Harold's mother, was given by King Henry I. to Richard de Ripariis, Earl of Devon, who is supposed to have built Tiverton Castle, about the year 1100. Baldwin de Ripariis, or Redvers, the last Earl of Devon of this family, dying in 1242, Tiverton was possessed by his widow, and after her death in or about 1284, it devolved to his sole heiress, Isabel de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle. This lady, who became Countess of Devon, died in 1292; when the manor of Tiverton, with all the estates attached to the earldom of Devon, devolved with the title to Hugh Courtenay, Baron of Oakhampton, great grandson of Robert Courtenay, who married the daughter of William de Ripariis, a former Earl of Devon. Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon, who died in 1419, commonly called the good, or the blind earl, (having lost his eye-sight during the latter part of his life,) had, in his more vigorous years, been a distinguished naval commander. He was in 1383, appointed Admiral for the western part of the kingdom; and was one of the three Admirals who defeated the combined fleets of France, Holland, and Spain, and took 100 sail of vessels richly laden. He is said to have made Tiverton Castle the chief place of his residence. After the attainder of Henry, Earl of Devon, who was beheaded in 1462, the manor of Tiverton and the earldom, were given to Sir Humphrey Stafford; but after his death, in 1466, it was restored with the title of Earl of Devon, to John, brother of the last earl. This manor was again seized by the crown after the battle of Tewksbury, in which the Earl of Devon was slain, fighting on the side of King Henry VI.; and was successively granted to Sir John Dinham, and George, Duke of Clarence. The manor of Tiverton was, in 1484, granted to Sir Robert Ratcliffe, but was the next year restored, with the title of Earl of Devon, to Sir Edward Courtenay, descended from a younger brother of Edward, Earl of Devon, who died in 1419. William Courtenay, Earl of Devon, who died in 1511, married Catherine, daughter of King Edward IV. This illustrious lady held Tiverton in dower, and resided at the castle, in her widowhood, dying there, on the 15th of November, 1517.

Her

Her funeral obsequies were solemnised with great pomp: the body lay in state at the Castle till the 2d of December, when it was interred in a chapel adjoining St. Peter's Church, Lady Carew attending as chief mourner, and the procession being accompanied by the Lord Suffragan, and divers abbots, and prelates. A handsome monument was erected to her memory; but this and other monuments of the Courtenay family, with the chapel which contained them, were destroyed in the civil war. Henry, son of the above mentioned lady, who, in 1538, had been created Marquis of Exeter, was beheaded in the month of January following, and his estates confiscated. The manor of Tiverton was given by King Edward VI., in 1547, to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset; and after his attainder, to Sir Henry Gate: the latter had scarcely taken possession, before the accession of Queen Mary, who restored it to Edward, the only son of the late Marquis of Exeter, creating him at the same time Earl of Devon. On the death of this earl, in 1556, the title became extinct, and the manor of Tiverton, and his other estates, devolved to the heirs of the four sisters of Edward, Earl of Devon, his great grandfather, who had married Arundell of Talvern, Trethurfe, Mohun, and Trelawney.

The several shares of the manor of Tiverton passed into other families by sale. The Castle was purchased by Roger Giffard, Esq., a younger son of Sir Roger Giffard, of Brightley, and is said to have acquired for a time the name of Giffard's Court. A fourth part, which had belonged to the Mohuns, was purchased by Mr. John West, about the year 1605. The grandson of Roger Giffard left an only daughter, who brought Tiverton Castle in marriage to Roger Burgoyne, Esq. Mr. Burgoyne's son sold the castle, with a fourth part of the manor, to Peter West, Esq., who resided in the castle, and was sheriff of the county in 1707. Another portion of the manor was purchased by the Wests of the Trelawney family. Dorothy, one of the co-heiresses^a of John West, Esq., who died in 1728, brought six-eighths of the manor and hundred of Tiverton, with the castle, in marriage to Sir Thomas Carew, of Hacombe, Bart., father of Sir Henry Carew, Bart., the present proprietor, who possesses seven-eighths, one-eighth having been purchased by Dorothy Lady Carew, of the Rev. Mr. Spurway, in whose family it had been for a considerable time. The remaining eighth had been, for more than two centuries, in the family of Colman, who resided, for many generations, at Gornhay, in this parish;

^a The other died unmarried.

this share was sold after the death of the late Edward Colman, Esq., Serjeant at arms to the House of Lords, to the Rev. Dr. Short, Archdeacon of Cornwall, who is the present proprietor. The lords of this manor, which was parcel of the barony of Plympton, had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^b

• Tiverton Castle was dismantled after the civil war. The habitable part was formed into a mansion for the residence of the Wests, but had been for some time occupied by the tenant of the adjoining barton, before it was fitted up for the residence of Lady Carew, mother of Sir Henry, by whom it is now inhabited. There are still some remains of the towers and gateways of the old castle. Westcote speaks of two parks at Tiverton, in the reign of Charles I.

The manor of Pole, in this parish, gave name to an ancient family, who possessed it from the time of William the Conqueror, to the reign of Edward III. It was then called Pole Anthony, from Anthony de la Pole, one of its possessors. The manor of Pole Anthony, was afterwards in the Reades, from whom it passed, by successive marriages, to the families of Popham and Wadham. It is now, by descent from the latter, the property of the Honourable Percy Wyndham. Chevethorn, in Pitt Quarter, belonged, at an early period, to the family of De Chevethorn; afterwards to the Heles, from whom it passed by marriage, to Francis, of Combe Flory. John Francis, Esq., who resided at Chevethorn in 1630, is said to have been the first person in the parish who kept a coach. Having passed by marriage to Gwynn, it is now the property of John Francis Gwynn, Esq. The old mansion, which is situated on the verge of a wood, about three miles from Tiverton, has a castellated appearance. Mr. Gwynn possesses also the manor of Loman Clavell, in this quarter, which was so called from its ancient possessors, the Clavells. The manor of Chettescomb belonged to the Courtenays. Sir Thomas Pine, who purchased of that family in the reign of Edward I., conveyed it to the King. Some time afterwards, it was granted to Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, whose descendants sold it to William Clifton. Sir Edmund Prideaux purchased it of Gervais, Lord Clifton. It is now the property of R. C. Pell, Esq., whose father bought it of Sir John Wilmot Prideaux, Bart. Colli-priest House was many years the seat of the Blundell family. It was rebuilt and enlarged by the late Thomas Winsloe, Esq., (afterwards

^b Hundred Roll.

Phillips.^c) It is now the property of James Hay, Esq., but is at present unoccupied, and has been recently advertised for sale. The Deyman family had for many generations a residence at Collipriest. John Deyman, Esq., a zealous royalist and a magistrate, being in the castle when it was stormed by Massey, his estates were seized by the Parliament.^d Gornhay House and estate, formerly the seat of the Colmans, is now a farm, lately purchased of that family by the Rev. Dr. Short, and Ralph Barnes, Esq. Zephyr Lodge is the property and residence of Philip Blundell, Esq.

The parish-church is a handsome Gothic structure, with a tower nearly 100 feet in height, consisting of a nave and side-aisles, separated by clustered columns. On the south side of the south aisle is a chapel, built by John Grenwaye in the year 1517, separated from the aisle by a rich screen; the outside is richly ornamented with tracery, and has a cornice, on which are carved, in alto relievo, subjects from the history of our Saviour. Over the vestry is a room where the parish records are kept, and a library bequeathed to the parish by the Rev. John Newte, in 1715. The organ was put up in 1696, when Mr. Newte published a sermon preached at its opening, which occasioned a controversy with the Dissenters on the lawfulness of Church music. The altar-piece, painted by Cosway, was given by him to the parish in 1784.

In this church are monuments, or inscribed grave-stones, in memory of the families of Colman^e, Newte^f, Foot^g, and Burridge^h; Roger Giffard, Esq., 1603; John West, 1630; John Upcott, 1670; William Lee, M.D., 1679; Robert Chatty, merchant, 1679; Edward Gibbon, 1707; his wife, a co-heiress of Amory, by a daughter of Molford, 1683; Nathaniel Cleavland, merchant, 1715; Richard Spurway, 1718; Mr. Sebastian Land, 1726; Nathaniel Thorne, merchant, 1734; George Sweet, Esq., 1809; Elizabeth Pomery, wife of Thomas Phillips, Esq., 1809; and Richard Blundell, Esq., 1811. In Grenwaye's chapel is a grave-stone with brass

^c He took that name as heir of Sir Jonathan Phillips, Knight.

^d Chapple's Collections.

^e John Colman, and Jane his wife, 1553; Francis Colman, 1650; Jane, wife of William Colman, 1682.

^f Henry Newte, 1670; Richard Newte, rector, 1678; Rev. John Newte, 1715; Samuel Newte, M.A., rector of Tidcombe quarter, 1781; Rev. John Newte, 1792.

^g Samuel Foot, Esq., M.P. for Tiverton, 1691; William Foot, his only child, 1696.

^h Robert Burridge, Esq., M.P., 1717; Samuel Burridge, his son, 1734.

plates, of John Grenwaye, the founder, and Jane, his wife, without inscription. *

Ordinations were formerly held occasionally in the parish-church of Tiverton. It is on record that 370 persons were here ordained on the 6th of June, 1370, by William Courtenay, then Bishop of Hereford.¹

In the church-yard are monuments for George Thorne, merchant, and his family, 1659—1722; Thomas Enchmarch, merchant, 1735; Thomas Enchmarch, his son, 1747; Martin Dunsford, 1763; Martin Dunsford, the younger, author of the *History of Tiverton*, &c., who died in 1807, aged 63; Mary Elizabeth Cowley, æt. 17, 1789, with an inscription by her mother, Mrs. Hannah Cowley, the successful dramatic writer and poetess. Mrs. Cowley died at Tiverton, her native place, where she passed the last eight years of her life, in the month of March, 1809, æt. 66^k: her maiden name was Parkhouse.

The rectory of Tiverton is divided, like the parish, into four portions. Prior's portion was separated from the rectory by Baldwin de Ripariis, the first Earl of Devon of that name, and given to the priory of St. James, in the suburbs of Exeter, to which it became appropriated. This priory being a cell to the foreign monastery of Clugny, was seized into the hands of the crown, and was by King Henry VI. given to the provost and scholars of King's College in Cambridge, to which it still belongs. The College appoints a curate to perform a fourth part of the service of the church of Tiverton. The remainder of the parish is said to have been divided into three portions by Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, about the year 1335, but it must have been at a much earlier period. There is abundant evidence that the Courtenay family presented to the three portions or prebends as early as the middle of the preceding century.¹ These portions were in the gift of the Courtenay family till the death of the last Earl of Devon. The advowsons of the several portions then became vested jointly in the co-heirs, and have passed in severalties through various hands. The descendants of the Courtenays have now no interest in it, except a small part of two of the portions, which belongs to the Vyvyans. A moiety of each, giving an alternate presentation, was in the Newton family, passed by purchase to the Ryders, and is now vested

¹ See Mr. Jones's paper in the *Archæologia*, vol. xviii. p. 414.

^k So on the tomb; but she was somewhat older, having been born February 14. 1742, as appears by the parish-register.

¹ See Mr. Oliver's *Historic Collections*, p. 22.

in Lord Harrowby. Sir Henry Carew has half the remaining moiety of Tidcombe portion; the Rev. John Spurway one-eighth, and Sir Vyel Vyvyan, Bart., one-eighth. Mr. Spurway and Sir Henry Carew have one-fourth each of the advowson of Clare portion: the other moiety of the advowson of Pitt's portion is divided between Mr. Spurway, Sir Vyel Vyvyan, and Sir Henry Carew, who have each a sixth turn in the presentation.

Richard Newte, a learned divine, who was presented by his own family to the portions of Tidcombe and Clare, about the commencement of the civil war, was on his travels with the celebrated Dr. Pocock when he heard of the calamities of his native town, visited by the scourges of war and pestilence in 1646; he hastily repaired thither, and during the whole time that the plague raged was indefatigable in his attention to the duties of his function, preaching within the church or in the fields, relieving the poor, and visiting the sick. Nevertheless, he escaped infection, but could not escape the violence of party, for he was soon afterwards ejected from the portions of Tidcombe and Clare, and underwent many grievous persecutions till the Restoration, when he was repossessed of his benefices, and survived till the year 1678. The four portionists serve the church, and are responsible for all parochial duties by turns.

A new church or chapel, dedicated to St. George, was begun in the year 1714: it was not finished till the year 1730, and not consecrated before 1733. In this church are monuments of Mr. Henry Blagdon, who gave, in his lifetime, 500*l.*, and, by will, a further sum of 1000*l.*, towards the building, ob. 1716; Mrs. M. Peard, 1780; Benjamin Dickenson, Esq., 1806; and that of Priscilla, wife of Benjamin Dickenson, Esq., Major of the royal marines, who from extreme anxiety to visit her husband, left England in a delicate state of health, and died within a month after her arrival at Fort St. Julian in Portugal, 1811. The monument is of white marble, with a representation of Fort St. Julian in relief, and a ship arriving in the harbour. This church or chapel was made a perpetual cure, with a salary of 60*l.* per annum, to be paid in portions of 15*l.* each to the portionists of Tidcombe, Pitt, and Clare, and to the curate of Priôr's portion, each of whom officiates monthly on the Sunday after he has officiated at the old church of St. Peter's.

In the cemetery adjoining this chapel are monuments of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, master of Tiverton school, who died in 1739; Oliver Peard, merchant, 1767; and Margaret Ann, relict of Lieutenant-Colonel Morris Robinson, 1816.

In Pitt Quarter, about four miles from Tiverton, is Cove chapel, served three times a month. There were formerly several chapels in the town, all of which were existing in 1554; St. Andrew's, where the Bridewell now is; St. Thomas, now the site of the Guildhall; and St. Peter's, now the Steps meeting-house. In Pitt Quarter were formerly St. Bartholomew's chapel at Bolham; at Chettiscombe was a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, since converted into a dwelling-house. In Tidcombe Quarter was a chapel dedicated to St. Lawrence, and another at West Manby, both converted into dwelling-houses. In Clare Quarter was a chapel dedicated to St. Matthew, of which all traces have been long destroyed; and there is supposed to have been another at Higher Withley.

The congregation of Presbyterians first opened a public meeting-house under their pastor, Richard Saunders, after the declaration of liberty of conscience in 1672. Mr. Saunders presided at the first assembly of the Presbyterian ministers of Devon, at Tiverton, in 1691. Mr. Kiddell, pastor of this congregation, a native of Tiverton, (born in 1721,) was author of "Dissertations on the Holy Scriptures," published in 1779; a work in considerable estimation among those of his own persuasion. This congregation are now Unitarians. The old meeting-house, which was on Angel Hill, is supposed to have been built about 1689: it was taken down a few years ago, and the site converted into a garden. The congregation now occupy a meeting-house in Peter-Street, which had belonged to the Calvinistic Methodists. The Steps meeting-house, belonging to the Independent Calvinists, was formerly the chapel of St. Peter. It was opened in 1687 by Theophilus Polwheel, an Independent, (author of several religious tracts^m), who had been ejected from Clare and Tidcombe portions. The meeting-house was enlarged in 1699. The minister of this meeting has an endowment of about 19*l.* per annum: the congregation may be considered as the remains of the old Independents. The Particular and General Baptists have congregations in Tiverton: the meeting-house of the former in Newport-Street was built in 1732, on the site of a former, supposed to have been opened in 1687. The meeting-house of the General Baptists was opened in 1818. A congregation of Wesleyan Methodists was established here by John Wesley himself in 1750: a new meeting-house was built on a larger scale in 1814. Some followers of Joanna Southcote have procured a licence for a small house in West Exe.

^m "On Self-denial;" "the Evils of Apostacy;" "an Ejaculatory Prayer;" "Exhortations to Holy Living," &c. &c.

The almshouse in Gold-Street was founded by John Grenwaye, an opulent wool-merchant, who died in 1517, and bestowed a great part of his wealth, supposed to have been the whole of his disposable property, on works of charity and public utility. The almshouse, although much damaged, and in part burnt down, by the destructive fire of 1731, exhibits a considerable portion of the original structure, with open galleries in front, and inscriptions commemorative of the founder, who bequeathed certain lands and houses, now producing a rent of 222*l.* per annum, for the maintenance of five poor men in this almshouse, and keeping in repair the chapel built by the founder on the south side of St. Peter's church. The original pension of the almsmen was 8*d.* a week each, and they were to pray for the donor's and all Christian souls. This almshouse, nevertheless, escaped from being suppressed at the Reformation; and one of the poor men was appointed to read the common prayer instead of the Roman Catholic service. The trustees, in consequence of the increased value of the estates, augmented the number of pensioners to nine. The necessary repairs after the fire of 1731 consumed the produce of the estate for some years. The poor men now receive 3*s.* a week each.

The almshouse in Wellbrooke Road, called the Western almshouse, was founded by Mr. John Waldron and his wife, in 1579, for eight poor aged men: the founder died before the building, which is constructed like Grenwaye's almshouse with open galleries, was finished, as appears by the inscription on the front.^a Mr. Waldron endowed them with a rent-charge of 24*l.*, issuing out of the manor of Dacombe, in the parish of Paignton. Thomas Enchmarch, merchant, gave in 1735 a rent-charge of 5*l.* per annum to the poor men in this almshouse. The almshouse in Peter Street was founded in 1613, by Mr. George Slee, merchant, for six poor aged widows or maidens, and endowed with the sum of 500*l.*, now producing 19*l.* 15*s.* per annum, for the payment of 1*s.* per week to each.

The free grammar-school at Tiverton was founded by Mr. Peter Blundell, who by unremitting industry rose from a humble origin and realised a splendid fortune, of which he is said to have given 40,000*l.* in legacies and for charitable uses, besides amply providing for the families of his sister

^a " John Waldron, merchant, and *Richard* his wyfe
 Builled this house in tyme of their lyfe,
 At such tyme as the walls wer fourtyne foote hye
 He departed this worlde, even the eightynthe of Julye.
 A.D. 1579."

and his only brother, whose descendant is still living at Tiverton. Mr. Blundell died in 1604, at the age of 81 : by his will, in 1599, he gave the sum of 2400*l.* for building the school-room ° and dwelling-houses for the master, usher, &c. ; and lands, now producing 325*l.* per annum for the support of the school. The oversight of the building was entrusted by the founder to his friend Chief Justice Popham, with power to make discretionary alterations in the plan, and the trust was executed with such promptitude and zeal, that the school, with the dwelling-houses and offices, were completed within four years after the founder's death. The school was intended by the founder for 150 scholars, natives of the town or parish of Tiverton ; but if that number could not be so supplied, the deficiency was to be made up with the children of *foreigners* : the whole to be taught free of expense. He allotted 50*l.* per annum for the master's salary, and 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for that of the usher, and appointed feoffees for the execution of the trust, from the most respectable inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood ; these are kept up to the number of twenty-five. Mr. Blundell, by his will above mentioned, gave 2000*l.* to purchase lands for the endowment of six scholarships at Oxford or Cambridge, from his school at Tiverton. Before the year 1616 the feoffees had purchased lands in Oxfordshire, for the maintenance of a fellow and scholar at Baliol College in Oxford ; and lands in Lincolnshire for the endowment of two fellowships and two scholarships at Sydney Sussex College in Cambridge. The scholarships, both at Oxford and Cambridge, are 30*l.* per annum each. Mr. John Ham, in the year 1678, gave the sum of 200*l.*, as it appears, for the foundation of another fellowship and scholarship in either of the above-mentioned colleges. The benefaction seems to have been declined by the colleges, and after an application to the Court of Chancery, the sum of 844*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, O.S.S.A., accruing from it, was placed by the Court at the discretion of Mr. Blundell's feoffees, who have founded with it an exhibition of 23*l.* per annum. Mr. Benjamin Gilberd, in 1783, gave a reversionary legacy of 60*l.* per annum, since dropped in, with which the feoffees of Blundell's school have founded two exhibitions, of 30*l.* per annum each, called Gilberd's exhibitions. The Rev. John Newte, in 1715, gave lands in Braunton, now producing about fifty guineas per annum, for founding an exhibition at Baliol College from Tiverton school.

° In the school-room, which is 170 feet in length, and 30 feet in width, the assizes* for the county were held in 1626 and 1649.

The master's salary at Tiverton is still 50*l.* per annum : the usher's has been advanced to 20*l.* The first master, nominated by Chief Justice Popham, was the celebrated Dr. Joseph Hall, afterwards Bishop of Norwich; but it does not appear that he accepted the appointment, as he resigned the same day. Dr. George Bull, Bishop of St. David's, was educated at this school. It has been and continues in great celebrity. The present number of scholars, including native boys, is nearly 200. In 1776 it was determined to give honorary medals to boys distinguishing themselves by their literary attainments. The feoffees have since subscribed for the purchase of books to be given as rewards for the best poems in commemoration of the founder. Samuel Smith, master of the school in 1732, published an account of the great fire at Tiverton in 1731. Samuel Wesley, who was appointed master in 1734, had been 20 years usher of Westminster school : he was elder brother of the celebrated John Wesley, and author of several poems, collected into a 4to. volume in 1736.

In the year 1609 Robert Comyn, *alias* Chilcote, gave the sum of 400*l.* to build an English free-school for 100 boys, natives of Tiverton, and settled a rent-charge of 78*l.* per annum for paying a salary of 20*l.* per annum to the master, 2*l.* for the repairs of the house, and the remainder for other charitable purposes. Mr. Benjamin Gilberd gave 300*l.* 4 per cent. to Chilcote's school. In the church-yard is a charity-school, originally established by voluntary subscription. Mr. Henry Blagdon, who died in 1716, gave by will to this school a sum of money, which, in 1741, amounted to 1380*l.*, and was then laid out in an estate called Holwell, now let at 90*l.* per annum. Mr. Peter Newte, in 1720, gave lands now let at 70*l.* per annum. Mr. John Tristram, in 1724, gave lands now let at 35*l.* per annum. Mrs. Mary Peard, in 1769, gave the sum of 1550*l.*, partly laid out in land, and partly vested in Old South-Sea Annuities; and Mr. Benjamin Gilberd the sum of 100*l.* 4 per cent.. The total rental of the lands is now 231*l.* 10*s.* : the stock consists of 2100*l.* O.S.S.A., and 106*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* 4 per cent. Thirty-four boys and forty girls are clothed and educated by this charity.

The Rev. John Newte, in 1715, gave 1*l.* 10*s.* per annum to a charity-school at Cove. Peter Newte, in 1720, gave 6*l.* per annum to the schools in the villages near Tiverton. The schools at Cove and Chevithorn have now an endowment of 5*l.* per annum each.

Mr. Peter Blundell, founder of the school, gave the sum of 400*l.* as marriage-portions for 20 poor maidens of Tiverton, and 400*l.* to be lent

to poor artificers for four years at 2 per cent. Half of the last-mentioned sum has been lost. The hospital or poor-house was completed in 1704, for the accommodation of 300 poor, under an act of parliament passed in 1698.

A stream of water, called the Town-leat, rising about five miles from Tiverton, which has proved a lasting benefit to the inhabitants, and still supplies the town with water, was given by Isabel Countess of Devonshire in 1250. Elmore Common, given to the poor by the same countess, was afterwards seized by the crown. It is now a crown-demesne, held on lease for the benefit of the poor of Tiverton, under a charter of King William III., bearing date 1693. The greater part of it, nevertheless, is held in severalty by various persons, claiming it as their own property, and paying small reserved rents to the trustees, amounting altogether to only 10*l.* per annum. A very small portion of it, scarcely 20 acres, is in the hands of the parish-officers, as the property of the parish.

TOPSHAM, an ancient market and seaport town, lies in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, about three miles and a half from Exeter. The village of Weare is in this parish.

King Edward I. granted a market at Topsham to Hugh de Courtenay, to be held on Saturday^p, and confirmed a fair for three days at the festival of St. Margaret, which had been granted by King Henry III., in 1257, to Baldwin de Insula.^q There is still a market on Saturday for all sorts of provisions, and a small fair which is held on the first Wednesday after July 10.

Topsham is within the port of Exeter. At this place all large ships trading to Exeter unlade their cargoes. From an early period there was a navigation for small vessels to Exeter, but it was for a long while obstructed by the Courtenays, as lords of Topsham, which occasioned great litigation. The inland navigation has since the middle of the seventeenth century been rendered very commodious. In the reign of King William, Topsham had a more extensive trade with Newfoundland than any other port in the kingdom, London excepted.^r It has long since been wholly removed.^s The quay at Topsham, which belonged to the

^p Cart. Rot. 28 Edw. I. No. 15

^r History of Bideford.

^q Cart. Rot. 42 Hen. III. m. 4.

^s For the account of the trade of this port, see Exeter.

Northmore family, was sold to the Chamber of Exeter about the year 1778.

The number of inhabitants at Topsham, in 1801, was 2748; in 1811, 2871, according to the returns made to parliament at those periods.

Whilst Exeter was besieged by the King's forces in 1643, we are told that the Earl of Warwick, the parliamentary admiral, battered down a fort at *Apsom*; (Topsham,) near Exeter, and killed 70 or 80 men.^u Sir Thomas Fairfax, with the parliamentary army, was quartered at Topsham on the 27th of October, 1645, and it seems to have been the head-quarters of the army for somewhat more than a fortnight, after which they removed to Ottery.^x

The manor was part of the ancient demesnes of the crown: it belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to Earl Richard, afterwards king. The Courtenays, earls of Devon, possessed it for several generations. Having been forfeited by attainder, it continued many years in the crown. After this it is said to have been for some descents in the family of De Courcy: it is now the property of Alexander Hamilton Hamilton, Esq. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^y

The manor of Weare-park, anciently called Heneaton, Hineton, or Honiton Siege, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Bukeiton, and afterwards to that of Bathe, or Bathonia: from the last it passed by successive female heirs to Medsted and Holland. John Holland, who first settled at Weare, was a younger son of Robert Lord Holland, and brother of Sir Thomas Holland, K. G. (ancestor of the dukes of Exeter.) This place continued to be the property and seat of this younger branch of the Hollands, till after the middle of the seventeenth century. It was afterwards in the family of Foulkes, by whom it was conveyed to a younger branch of the Rodds, of Trebartha, in Cornwall. It was purchased of the latter, about 1760, by the Spicers of Exeter, an ancient family, who had been for some centuries merchants in that city, and had several times borne the office of mayor. William Francis Spicer, Esq., sold it, about the year 1804, to the late gallant Sir John Duckworth, K. B. and Bart., who greatly improved the house, and died there in 1817. It is now the residence of his widow: the property is vested in her son, Sir John Thomas

[†] It was generally so called about that time.

^u Letter from Exeter by I. S. 1643. See also Lord Clarendon, ii. 376.

^x Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 147.

^y Hundred Roll.

Duckwóth, Bart., a minor. The ruins of the old seat of the Hollands are to be seen about a mile from the present mansion, on the banks of the Exe.

Newcourt, in this parish, belonged for several descents to the Shapleigh family, and is now the property and residence of John Bawdon Cresswell, Esq. Northbrooke, which belonged some time since to Daniel Hamilton, Esq., is now the property and residence of Henry Seymour, Esq., who purchased it about the year 1800. A villa, called the Retreat, built by Mr. Orme, was lately the property and residence of Sir Alexander Hamilton, Knight; now of Alexander Hamilton Hamilton, Esq.

In the parish-church are the monuments of Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth², Bart., G.C.B., 1817; and his son, Colonel George Duckworth², who fell in his country's service at the battle of Albuera, in 1811; an ancient grave-stone of Richard Duke, vicar, 1526; and the monuments of John Goodrich, Esq., 1785; William Spicer, Esq., of Weare, 1788; and Thomas Hole, Esq., of Southbrooke, 1788.

The church-yard, which is on the banks of the Exe, commands a fine view towards Powderham, Haldon, &c. The dean and chapter of Exeter are appropriators of the tithes, and patrons of the perpetual curacy, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction.

In the year 1715, there were meeting-houses at Topsham of the Presbyterians and Baptists: the former still exists; and there are meeting-houses of the Wesleyan Methodists, and of the Baringites.

The Rev. Joseph Somaster, who died in 1769, gave the sum of 300*l.* for the building of a charity-school for boys and girls. The executors fixed on Topsham as its site. The money appears to have been expended in erecting the schools. Its endowment consists of some land given by John

* A handsome monument by Chantry, with the bust of the deceased, esteemed a most striking likeness; and the representation, in bas relief, of a naval engagement, meant most probably for the memorable action in which the brave admiral defeated the French fleet, at St. Domingo; which word is on a scroll on one side the bust. Underneath the bust is the following inscription: — "Near this place are deposited the mortal remains of Sir John Thomas Duckworth, Bart., Knight Grand Cross of the most Honourable Order of the Bath; Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, who died in the chief command of his Majesty's ships at Plymouth, on the 31st of August, 1817, aged 69 years. His private life was marked by benevolence too extensive and too effectual to be forgotten. To his country's service he was devoted with a zeal that only death subdued; and his achievements are recorded in the annals of his country's glory."

^a This monument is also by Chantry.

Greenfield,

Greenfield, (date unknown,) now producing 12*l.* per annum; 35*l.* given by Mrs. Bridget Osborn, which, in 1776, had accumulated to 53*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; 50*l.* given by Mary Colman, in 1784; and 400*l.* given by Samuel Elliot, in 1766. The whole income is now about 28*l.* per annum. With this endowment, 20 boys and 14 girls are taught. There is a school also on Dr. Bell's system, supported by subscription; in which about 110 boys, and 70 girls, are at present taught.

TOR BRYAN, or BRIAN, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies about five miles from Ashburton, Totnes, and Newton Abbot.

The manor of Tor Bryan^b, or Tor Newton, belonged to the baronial family of Brien, or Bryan, from the reign of Henry II. to that of Richard II. Having passed, by successive female heirs, to Fitzpayne, Poynings, and Percy, it became vested in the earls of Northumberland, who possessed it as late as the year 1528. This estate was afterwards successively in the families of Kitson, and Peter, and was purchased of the latter by the ancestor of John Wolston, Esq., who is patron of the rectory, by purchase from the Trists of Bowden. The manorial rights have been long ago sold off, and are vested in the several land-owners. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^c

In the parish-church is the monument of William Fitzpeter, or Fitzpierre, of Tor Newton, 1614.

TOR MOHUN, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies about six miles from Newton Abbot, near the Torbay coast. The village of Upton is in this parish.

The manor belonged to William de Briwere, or Brewer, a powerful baron in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., King John, and Henry III. Prince supposes him to have been a native of this place. His younger daughter and co-heiress brought this manor to the Mohuns. That ancient family had a seat here, at which Reginald de Mohun, founder of Newenham Abbey, died in 1257.^d It was purchased of the Mohuns of Dunster by

^b At the time of the Domesday survey, the Countess Godeva held a manor of Tor in demesne; and William, the King's *Ostiarius*, another manor of that name; it would be difficult to determine which was Tor Bryan and which Tor Mohun.

^c Hundred Roll.

^d Register of Newenham Abbey.

John Ridgway, whose grandson, Thomas, was created a baronet in 1612; in 1616, Lord Ridgway; and in 1622, Earl of Londonderry. This manor was purchased, about the year 1768, of the Earl of Donegal, by Sir Robert Palk, Bart., grandfather of Sir L. V. Palk, Bart.; the present proprietor. The manor of Tor had the custom of free bench. Its lords had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^e Tor-wood Grange, an old mansion, which had belonged to the abbey, was granted, in 1540, to John Ridgway, and became the seat of the Earls of Londonderry: it is now a farm-house, standing on an eminence, and overlooking Torbay, and the beautiful surrounding scenery.

In the year 1196, William Briwere founded an abbey of the Premonstratensian order, on a spot called Rowedon, in this parish, on which the church of our Saviour, (the monastic church) had been built, or at least begun, when his charter of donations was executed.^f By this charter, the monastery was handsomely endowed; some estates were added by his son, and subsequent benefactors. The annual revenues were valued, at the time of its suppression, in 1539, at 396*l.* 11*d.* per annum. There were at that time fifteen monks in the house, besides the abbot. The site was granted in 1543 to John St. Leger, Esq., who, the next year, conveyed it to Sir Hugh Pollard. Hugh Pollard, the grandson, sold it, in 1580, to Sir Edward Seymour, whose son conveyed it, in 1599, to Thomas Ridgway, Esq., father of the first Earl of Londonderry. The Earl sold it, in 1653, to John Stawell, Esq., afterwards Sir John Stawell, of Indiho, of whom it was purchased, in 1662, by Sir George Cary, Knight, ancestor of George Cary, Esq., the present possessor.

Tor Abbey^g, the seat of Mr. Cary, (now occupied by the Honourable Hugh Charles Clifford,) is a modern edifice, constructed partly out of the ruins of the monastery. The chapel was the refectory. The ruins of the conventual church are to be seen in the garden on the north side of the mansion: one only of the three fair gateways, mentioned by Leland, now remains. The Abbey House stands at a small distance from the coast: the grounds, particularly the warren, abound with most beautiful and diversified prospects.

^e Hundred Roll.

^f The words of the charter are "Locum ad abbatiam construendam ubi ecclesia Sancti Salvatoris fundata est." Dug. Mon. ii. 652.

^g Westcote speaks of Tor Abbey House, as built by the Ridgways. MS. Survey.

In the parish-church is a large monument with his effigies in armour; for one of the Ridgway family, father of the first Earl of Londonderry; some of the Cary^h family; George Baker, Esq., of Madras, who enriched himself, and rendered a most essential benefit to that settlement, by devising and carrying into execution a scheme for supplying it with water: he died in 1799, and bequeathed the sum of 500*l.* to this his native parish; and in the church and church-yard are memorials for several persons who have died at Torquay, whilst resident there for health.ⁱ The view from the church-yard is singularly beautiful.

Nearly half a mile from the church, on the summit of a hill, is the shell of a chapel dedicated to St. Michael. There was formerly a domestic chapel at Tor-wood, built by Reginald de Mohun, in 1251.

The great tithes, which had been appropriated to Tor Abbey, having been some time in the Mallock family, were sold, a few years ago, by the Rev. Roger Mallock, to Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart., and George Cary, Esq., each of whom purchased those belonging to his own estate. Mr. Mallock is patron of the donative, which has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, and by parliamentary grant.

In this parish is Torquay, much resorted to of late years as a bathing place, and from its sheltered situation, recommended as a winter-residence for invalids. The beauties of its surrounding scenery have proved so attractive, that within a few years it has grown from a hamlet of a few scattered houses to a town of considerable population, and a market-house

^h Wilmota, wife of George Cary, Esq., of Cockington, daughter and heiress of Gifford of Yeo, 1581; Sir George Cary, Knt., 1678; and George Cary, Esq., 1758.

ⁱ In the church, for Ann, daughter of John Graham, 1806; Mary Jane, daughter of Robert Mascall, Esq., 1810; Kitty Gray Pattinson, of Congleton, 1816; Harriet, daughter of John Brooke, Esq., of Awsthorpe, Yorkshire, and grand-daughter of Smeaton, the engineer, 1816; Thomas Kingsley, Esq., 1817; and George Williamson, Esq., Commander in the East India Company's service, 1817; Charlotte Spry, daughter of Sir John Jackson, of Arsley House, Bedfordshire, 1819; Henry Couchman Penrice, of Abbots Salford, Warwickshire, 1820; Eliz., wife of Donald Grant, of the Ordnance-office, 1820; and Mary, wife of James Lambert, Esq., of Bedford-row, London, 1820. In the church-yard, Catharine, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel E. Strachan, 1809; Sarah, wife of John Cotton Worthington, Esq., and widow of Richard Tickell, Esq., of Hampton Court, 1811; Margaret, daughter of Sir John Stuart, Bart., of Allan Bank, 1812; Georgina Wolfe, daughter of Augustus Rogers, Esq., of Stanage Park, in the county of Radnor, 1814; James Sidney Smith, of Langford, Essex, 1819; and Miss Abrams, so well known to the world by her eminent musical talents and compositions, 1821.

is now building for the accommodation of the inhabitants, by Sir L. V. Palk, Bart. Mr. Mallock, in whom the ecclesiastical jurisdiction is vested, has it in intention also to build a chapel. Torquay has some share of the Newfoundland trade; and there is a coasting trade for the importation of coals, culm, &c.: a fishery is as yet in its infancy. The act of parliament for building the pier passed in 1803, and it was begun in 1804.

BLACK TORRINGTON, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about nine miles from Holsworthy. The villages of Gorford, East Child, West Child, Ley, and Middlecott, are in this parish.

The manor of Black Torrington was granted by King Henry I. to Geffry de Medmana, or Máyne: his son, Joel, having taken part against King John, this manor was seized by the crown, and granted to Lucy. By a subsequent royal grant, it was bestowed on Roger le Zouch*; whose son William, being possessed of it by his father's gift, settled at Totley, in this parish. From Zouch, it passed by successive heirs female to Fitzwarren, Davails, and Harris; which families all resided at Totley. The manor is now the property of William Arundel Harris, Esq., of Castle Park: the old mansion at Totley is in a ruinous state.

Coham has been, for many generations, the property and residence of the Coham family; now of the Rev. William Holland Coham. Northcote, in this parish, belonged to the Arcscotts of Tetcott: it was sold by their representative, Sir William Molesworth, Bart., to Mr. William Oliver, and is now the property of Messrs. Harvey and Rowe, who married Mr. Oliver's daughters. The barton of Braundsworthy is the property and residence of Mr. George Braund. Whitlegh, partly in this parish and partly in that of Halwell, belongs to John Morth Woollcombe, Esq., of Ashbury.

In the parish-church are monuments of the family of Coham. Sir C. W. Bampfylde, Bart., is patron of the rectory.

GREAT TORRINGTON, in the deanery of that name and in the hundred of Fremington, is a market-town 10 miles from Barnstaple, about 36 from Exeter, and 192 from London.

No record appears of a grant of the market, which is held by prescription. There was a fair as early as the year 1220. The market is now

* Cart. Rot. 11 Henry III.

held on Saturday¹ for corn, butchers' meat, &c. There are fairs for cattle May 4., July 5., and October 10.; and a great cattle-market on the third Saturday in March.

Chapple mentions the trade of Torrington as chiefly consisting of stuffs; there is now a considerable manufacture of gloves in this town; and a small woollen manufactory.

The number of houselyng people, in 1547, was 1500; in 1801, the number of inhabitants in the town and parish was 2044; in 1811, 2151; according to the returns made to parliament at those periods.

Torrington was formerly a parliamentary borough; but it appears, that the burgesses were exonerated from the burden of sending members to parliament, at their own request, in 1368. They stated in their petition, that they had never been subject to this burden till the twenty-first of the then king's reign, when the sheriff, to their great injury, summoned them to send two members to the parliament, by which they had been put to great expense and trouble. Their prayer was granted; but it does not seem that their statement was borne out by facts; for it appears on record, that they returned members to parliament sixteen times before 21 Edw. III., although they had not been summoned from the 15th till the 21st.

Torrington is said to have been incorporated by Queen Mary, under a charter of King James, in the fifteenth year of his reign, confirming all former charters.^m The corporation consists of eight aldermen, including the mayor, 16 burgesses, a town-clerk, recorder, &c. The mayor, during his year of office, and the following year, and the recorder, are justices of the peace. The records of the corporation were destroyed by a fire, which happened in the month of July, 1724, and consumed fourscore houses.

In 1484, a sessions was held at Torrington, at which Bishop Courtenay and others were indicted for treason against King Richard III. In 1590, the Michaelmas sessions were held at Torrington, on account of the plague then raging at Exeter. Torrington was visited with this calamity in 1591. This town was the scene of some important actions during the civil war. About the latter end of August, 1643, Colonel Digby being sent into the north of Devon as a check to the parliamentary force, took up his quarters in this town, where he was reinforced by some of the Cornish

¹ Westcote speaks of Torrington as a much frequented market; and says, that few were better supplied. MS. Survey, in the British Museum.

^m See Browne Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria*.

royalists. Here he was attacked by Colonel Bennet, with a strong force from the garrisons of Appledore, Barnstaple, and Bideford. Notwithstanding a great inferiority of numbers, in consequence of a sudden panic which seized his enemies at the commencement of the skirmish, he remained master of the field. The above-mentioned forts surrendered to Colonel Digby a few days afterwards.^a

About the middle of February, 1646, Lord Hopton had scarcely stationed his army at Torrington, which he had fortified and barricaded in the best manner the time would allow, when Sir Thomas Fairfax, advancing from Chudleigh by way of Stevenstone, attacked him in his quarters in the night of the 16th. After a severe action, the royalists were totally defeated; eight colours were taken and numerous prisoners, 200 of whom were destroyed, together with those who guarded them, in the church, by the blowing up of nearly 80 barrels of powder, which had been deposited there by Lord Hopton.^o Both Lord Hopton and Lord Capel were wounded in the action. This victory was esteemed of such importance, that a public thanksgiving was appointed for it: indeed it appears to have been the death-blow of the power of the royalists in the west of England. The famous Hugh Peters, who was then chaplain to the army, preached in the market-place, and is said to have made many converts to the parliamentary cause.^p On the 19th, the General left Torrington, the quarters being inconvenient, on account of the church having been blown up.^q

Torrington gave title of Earl to the celebrated General Monk, Duke of Albemarle: it was extinct by the death of his son in 1687. In 1689 Arthur Herbert was created Earl of Torrington, which title became again extinct in 1716. The same year Thomas Newport, second son of the Earl of Bradford, was created Baron Torrington: he died in 1719 without issue; and in 1720 Sir George Byng was created Viscount Torrington, which title is still enjoyed by his descendant.

The barony of Torrington belonged to an ancient family, who took their name from this, the place of their residence. After five descents, the barony was divided between the co-heiresses of Matthew, Baron de Torrington, married to Merton, Waleis, Tracy, Sully, and Umfraville. The shares of Merton and Waleis became united, and continued for

^a Clarendon.

^p Whitelocke.

^o Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 186.

^q Sprigge.

several descents in the family of Merton. Tracy's passed with other estates of that family to the Martyns, Audleys, &c. Sully's was inherited by Guy de Brian, and Umfraville's by St. John. The whole eventually came to the crown, and was possessed, under royal grants, by the Hollands, Dukes of Exeter, and by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, who is said to have resided at Torrington. Queen Mary granted the manor or barony of Torrington to James Basset, Esq., whose son sold it to Sir John Fortescue, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Sir John gave it to Sir William, his younger son. The manor and barony of Torrington now belong to the Right Honourable Lord Rolle: I have not been able to ascertain when it came into his family; but it was among the numerous estates, of which his ancestor, Sir John Rolle, of Stevenstone, died seised in 1708.

Torrington Castle, which appears to have been built by Richard de Merton in 1340^s, stood on the south side of the town, near the edge of a high and steep precipice, overlooking the river Torridge. A bowling-green occupies the site. The chapel^t, which had been converted into a school-house, was taken down before the year 1780.

Beam, in this parish, was a seat of the Rolles. It is now the residence of the Rev. Joseph Palmer, Dean of Cashell, who holds it on a lease of lives under Lord Rolle.

In the parish-church are monuments, or inscribed grave-stones, in memory of Dennis Rolle, (son of Sir Samuel,) 1671; Judith, daughter of John Hancock, wife of Henry Stevens, of Vellstone, 1676; Samuel Goodinge, 1702; Sarah, his wife, daughter of Prideaux, 1699; William Young, Esq., of Caynton, Shropshire, 1768; Thomas Morrison^u, M.A., 1770; and John Palmer^x, Gent., 1770.

Cardinal Wolsey is said to have given the church of Torrington to the dean and chapter of Christ's Church in Oxford^y, who are appropriators and patrons of the vicarage.

^r The barons of Torrington had the power of life and death within this manor.

^s See Pat. Rot. 14 Edw. III.

^t Leland speaks of the chapel as the only part of the building remaining in his time.

^u He married 1. Eliz. daughter of Sir Nicholas Hooper; 2. Margaret, daughter of John Ham, Esq.; 3. Honor, daughter of Sir Thomas Bury, Knight.

^x He married a sister of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

^y If so, he must have possessed it himself by grant from King Henry VIII. The barony of Torrington was then in the crown.

There is a dissenting meeting-house in this town, the congregation of which were formerly Presbyterians. John Howe, chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, who had been ejected by the act of Uniformity in 1662, was the first minister. The meeting-house was rebuilt on a new site since the year 1805, and is still occupied by a small congregation of Presbyterians. The Baptists have a meeting at Torrington, and the Wesleyan Methodists.

An almshouse for six poor persons is said to have been founded by one of the Rolle family; the inhabitants receive no pensions; it is presumed, therefore, that the house has no endowment; but I have not been able to obtain any information concerning it. John Huddle, in 1604, appears to have founded an almshouse for eight poor persons, to which William Stevens and Anthony Copleston were benefactors. The endowment of this almshouse produces now about 50*l.* per annum, but will be capable of considerable increase, as the trustees have determined not to renew the leases of the lands, which are now out on lives.

John Lovering, Esq., in 1671, gave the sum of 100*l.* for building a charity-school, and 40*l.* to be laid out in lands towards its endowment. It is said that the same gentleman gave by will the sum of 950*l.* to this school, and that it has received further benefactions from the Rolle family, but I have not been able to learn what is the present income of its endowment. The master is paid a salary of 16*l.* per annum. Twenty boys are educated and well clothed: after having been seven years in the school, each boy has 1*l.* given him towards an apprentice-fee.*

There is a school of 110 boys, on Dr. Bell's system, supported by subscription.

LITTLE TORRINGTON, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about a mile from Torrington. The village of Taddipport is separated from Great Torrington by a bridge, and appears as part of its suburbs.

The manor of Little Torrington was at an early period in the family of Crewys, whose co-heiresses brought it to Davils, Luccombe, and St. Clere. The two former sold it to Speccot. It is now the property of Thomas Stevens, Esq., by whose grandfather it was purchased.

Cross, the seat of Thomas Stevens, Esq., has been for several gener-

* See *Magna Britannia*, of 1720.

ations in the Stevens' family ; the name was taken by the present possessor on succeeding to the estates of his maternal uncle.

Part of Potheridge manor, belonging to Lord Rolle, extends into this parish.

Woodland, in this parish, belonged to the family of De Woodland, whose co-heiresses brought it to Sellers and Wibbery. The whole became eventually vested in Wibbery, from whom it passed, through the Bonvilles, to Copleston. A younger branch of the Coplestons was for some time settled at Woodland, another branch of which family was of Wyke in this parish. Woodland is now the property of the Rev. Joseph Palmer, Dean of Cashell, in Ireland, by purchase from Thomas Stevens, Esq. Bagbear, in this parish, now the property of Mr. Stevens, has been long in the Stevens family : at an early period it was successively in the families of De la More and Moringe.

In the parish-church is a monument in memory of R. C., (most probably Copleston,) 1617 ; in the south window of the chancel a tablet for Joan wife of Peter Phesaunt, Esq., "attorney-general in these northern parts," daughter and co-heir of Fulnethy, of Lincolnshire, 1635. There is a handsome monument also by Rouw, of London, for Henry Stevens, Esq., of Cross, only son of Henry Stevens, Esq., by Christian, sister of Lord Rolle.

At Tadiport is a hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, founded by Lady Anne Butler, daughter of the Earl of Ormond, and wife of Sir John St. Leger, for three poor persons, and endowed with lands valued, in 1547, at 2*l.* per annum. A chapel was founded at the same time, and a priest appointed, with a salary of 2*l.* 6*d.* per annum, to say mass to the said poor one day in every week.^a In 1665, there not having been at that time for some years any poor person in the hospital, Tristram Arscott, Esq., the representative and heir-at-law of the founder, gave and confirmed the hospital, with the lands thereunto belonging, to the mayor and aldermen of Great Torrington, and the churchwardens of Little Torrington, for the poor of those parishes, to be appropriated according to a deed of uses then drawn up, of which I am informed no copy now remains. The hospital is inhabited by the poor of Great and Little Torrington ; and a field, producing a rent of about 4*l.* per annum, is appropriated to the rector of Little Torrington for reading prayers at the chapel 12 times in a year.

^a Chantry Roll, in the Augmentation-office.

TOTNES, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Totton, is situated on the side of a steep hill, on the banks of the Dart, about eight miles from Dartmouth, 23 from Exeter, and 196 from London.

In ancient records it is called Totenais, Toteneis, Toteneys, Totton, Totonie, Tottenes, &c. The town was formerly walled, and had four gates, of which the south gate only remains.

The record of Domesday, in which it is called Totneis, describes it as having 95 burgesses, besides 15 without the walls; it states, that the borough was never taxed but at the same time with Exeter, and that it rendered the same services as that city.

The market is, by prescription, on Saturday, for corn, and all kind of provisions. A wool market, established by King Charles's charter, in 1684, has been long discontinued. There is a great cattle-market, on the first Tuesday in every month; and there are two annual fairs for cattle, &c., May 12. and October 28. There is still a considerable trade at Totnes for long ells; the weavers of which reside chiefly in the neighbouring villages.

The number of inhabitants in the town and parish of Totnes, in 1801, was 2503; in 1811, 2725, and in 1821, 3128, according to the returns made to parliament at those periods.

Totnes is said to have been governed by a mayor ever since the reign of King John.^a That monarch granted the burgesses a charter of privileges, in 1205, but it does not seem, that they had a mayor before the reign of Henry VII., who granted them the power to elect a mayor annually, on St. Matthew's day. The corporation consists of 14 burgesses, or burger-masters, out of whom a mayor is elected, and 20 common-councilmen. This town has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I., the right of election being vested in the corporation and free-men, between 60 and 70 in number. Totnes, or Totten, gives name to a deanery, and to one of the three archdeaconries, into which the county is divided. It gave the title of Earl to George Carew, so created by King Charles, in 1626. The title became extinct by his death, in 1628. Charles Fitzcharles, a natural son of Charles II., was created Viscount Totnes, and Earl of Plymouth, in 1675; he died without issue, in 1680.

Although Totnes had a castle capable of being made a place of considerable strength, and was of some importance, as being on the road to Dartmouth, Plymouth, &c., we do not read of many military transactions,

^a See Camden and Browne Willis.

which occurred there during the civil war. It was a temporary quarter of Lord Goring, in October, 1645; and appears to have been in possession of the King's forces, in the month of January following, when they quitted it on the approach of Sir Thomas Fairfax towards Dartmouth.^b After the surrender of that town, the besieging army returned to Totnes on the 21st.^c

The honor or barony of Totnes, which had been part of Edward the Confessor's demesne, was given by William the Conqueror to Judhael, or Joel, who assumed the name of De Totneis. Having been banished the realm by William Rufus, that monarch gave his barony to Roger de Novant. Notwithstanding this grant, it appears, that, in the reign of King John, Henry Novant, and William de Braose, or Bruce, grandson of Joel de Totnes, held the barony in moieties. Novant's moiety descended to the Valletorts. Bruce's passed by marriage to Cantilupe, who eventually became possessed of the whole. The heiress of Cantilupe, brought it to the Lords Zouch, who possessed it for several generations. On the attainder of John Lord Zouch, in 1486, King Henry VII. gave it to Sir Richard Edgecumbe; whose grandson, of the same name, sold it to Lord Edward Seymour, son of the Duke of Somerset. The Seymours alienated it, in 1655, to William Bogan, Esq. In 1753, the heirs of Bogan sold it to Bartholomew Jeffery, Esq.: it was purchased of Mr. Jeffery, or his family, in 1764, by Edward Duke of Somerset; from whom it has descended to the present duke. Sir Richard Edgecumbe, in 1559, conveyed the manor of the borough to the corporation; in whom it is now vested. The lords of this barony and manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^d

The castle of Totnes, which is said to have been built by Joel, the Conqueror's grantee, was the seat of the barony. Leland, who visited this place in the reign of Henry VIII., says, "the castelle waul, and the stronge dungeon be maintained. The loggingses of the castelle be clene in ruine." The outer walls of the castle are still standing.

Joel de Totneis founded a priory at Totnes, in the reign of William the Conqueror^e: it was a cell to the Benedictine abbey of St. Sergius, and St. Bacchus, at Angiers. Having escaped being suppressed with other alien priories^f, it continued till the general dissolution of monasteries, in the

^b Sprigge's *England's Recovery*.

^c *Ibid.*

^d *Hundred Roll*.

^e *Dug. Mon. i. 1023.*

^f It appears, after the suppression of alien priories, to have been made subordinate to the prior and convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, who nominated the prior of Totnes. See Tanner's *Notitia* (Nasmith's edition).

reign of Henry VIII., when it contained six monks. The site, which was near the parish-church, was then granted to Catherine Champernowne, and others. It is now occupied by the grammar-school, guild-hall, and other buildings.

Bishop Tanner speaks of two convents of Trinitarian friers at or near Totnes. Leland mentions only one, founded by De la Bont, or De la Boate, and suppressed by Bishop Oldham, who gave the lands to the vicars of the cathedral church of Exeter. It appears, by Bishop Bronscombe's Register, that the chapel of the Holy Ghost, and St. Katherine, at Warland, near Totnes, had been built on the land of Walter de Bon, (no doubt the founder,) who surrendered it to the convent at the time of the dedication of the chapel, in 1270.^s Some small remains of this priory are to be seen in a cottage and stable, at a place still called Warland, near the town, belonging to Mr. Bartlet Adams, who purchased the site of the vicars choral, under the land-tax redemption act.

The manor of Little Totnes belonged, in the reign of King John, to Robert de Harcourt, upon whose forfeiture the King gave it to Robert de Bikeley. In 1730, it belonged to Mr. Waltham Savery: it is now the property of Ayshford Wise, Esq., in whose family it has been for a considerable time. Foleton, in this parish, was given by Joel de Totnes to the prior and convent, that they might pray for the good estate and safety of the King whilst living, and for his soul when dead. It is now the property and seat of Edward Cary, Esq., who purchased it of Mr. Andrew Hilley.

It appears that the parish-church at Totnes was rebuilt in 1259^b; and again, about 1432.ⁱ In this church are monuments of the families of Smith^k, or Smyth; and Wise^l; Richard Martin, 1663; Anthony Marker, M.D., 1670; Charles Taylor, 1735, &c. The church of Totnes, having been given, by Joel de Totneis, to the monastery of St. Sergius, at Angiers, was appropriated to the priory of Totnes. The great tithes are now vested in Ayshford Wise, Esq. The King is patron of the vicarage. The charter of Joel de Totneis, by which he gives the church of St. Mary to the mon-

^s Mr. Oliver's Historic Collections.

^b Mr. Oliver's Notes from Bishop Bronscombe's Register.

ⁱ This is the date of Bishop Lacey's indulgence to the contributors. Mr. Oliver's Notes.

^k Walter Smyth, Esq., 1555; Barnard Smyth, Esq. (no date).

^l John Wise, Esq., 1670; William Wise, Esq., 1693; John Wise, Esq., 1702; Samuel Wise, Gent., 1730; John Wise, Gent., 1743; Lewis Wise, Gent., 1744, (all sons of John); Samuel Wise, Gent., (son of Samuel,) 1746; Frederick Wise, Esq., 1814. Westcote mentions the tomb of John Giles, Esq., 1552.

astery at Angiers, mentions a chapel of St. Peter¹, in or near Totnes. There was a chapel also at the west end of the bridge, dedicated to St. Edmund and St. Edward the Confessor, in which was a chantry, founded by William de Cantilupe, and endowed with lands valued, in 1547, at 7*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* per annum.^m

In 1715, the Presbyterians had two meeting houses at Totnes. The celebrated John Flavel was the first minister of one of these congregations, both of which still exist.

The Rev. Edward Lye, the learned author of the Saxon Dictionary, was born at Totnes, where his father was a schoolmaster, in 1704. The late celebrated Hebraist, Dr. Kennicott, was born at this place, in 1718, being the son of Benjamin Kennicott, the parish-clerk, to whose memory he erected a tomb in the church-yard, with an inscription from his own pen.ⁿ Among early anecdotes of him, connected with this place, we are told, that he had composed some sacred music, and that he taught the choir to sing; that he was fond of bell-ringing, and drew up a set of rules for a society of ringers, at Totnes; which has been printed by Mr. Polwhele. He was educated at the grammar-school at this place, and was himself, for some time, master of the charity-school. Dr. Philip Furneaux, an eminent dissenting divine, who published *Letters on Religious Liberty*, addressed to Judge Blackstone, and an *Essay on Toleration*, was born at Totnes, in 1726.

The grammar-school at Totnes was founded in the year 1554, by the corporation, who purchased the ground on which it is built of the then possessors of the priory estate. It does not appear that it had any endowment before Sir John Maynard, as one of the executors of Elizæus Hele, appropriated out of the estates, given by him for charitable purposes; a

¹ A record of 1422 speaks of the chapel of St. Peter, near Totnes, as founded by John Thomas, his wife Jane, and Stephen de la Fowril. Probably they endowed a chantry in it.

^m Chantry Roll, in the Augmentation-office.

ⁿ "As virtue should be of good report, sacred be this humble monument to the memory of Benjamin Kennicott, parish-clerk of Totnes, and Elizabeth his wife: the latter an example of every Christian virtue; the former animated with the warmest zeal, regulated by the best good sense, and both constantly exerted for the salvation of himself and others. Reader, soon shalt thou die also; and, as a candidate for immortality, strike thy breast and say, Let me live the life of the righteous, that my latter end may be like his. Trifling are the dates of time when the subject is eternity. Erected by their son, Benjamin Kennicott, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, Oxford."

tenement in the parish of Harberton, now producing about 65*l.* per annum. There are only two free scholars in this school.

There is a charity-school at Totnes endowed with lands given by Mr. John Philips, in 1741, and now let at 25*l.* per annum, aided by an annual subscription, and the interest of 250*l.* five per cent. funded property, accumulated by savings. This school was first established by subscription, under the patronage of Archdeacon Kendell, in 1732.

There is a school also on Dr. Bell's system, in which above 180 children are educated by subscription. There is a balance in hand of 150*l.* belonging to this charity.

The hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, at Totnes, was founded for eleven lazars, and endowed with lands valued, in 1547, at 5*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* per annum. There were then only eight lazars in the house. Walter Dowse gave lands to this hospital in or about 1577. The allowance to the lazars was only 8*d.* a week each. There having been, for many years, no object of this charity, the buildings, except the walls of the chapel, which still remain, were taken down. The profits of the estate being reserved rents, not amounting to 20*l.* per annum, are applied to the repairs of the church.

John Norris, in the year 1635, gave the sum of 250*l.* for building an almshouse for two poor persons, who were to receive 3*s.* 4*d.* a week each, and a cloth gown, of 13*s.* 4*d.* value, at Easter. Nicholas Field, in 1678, gave 10*s.* per annum, to the higher and lower almshouse at Totness. One of these was the hospital near the church-yard, spoken of by Leland: this was pulled down about the year 1785. The other (Norris's) still remains, and is inhabited by paupers, men, women, and children, at least twenty in number. The pensions are given to poor persons, but not always to such as are resident in the almshouse.

In the year 1605, a medicinal spring was discovered at Totnes, which was said to cure all sorts of diseases. Such was its popularity for a few years, that the resort to it is said to have been incredible; and such quantities were sent away in bottles, that there was not water sufficient to supply the demand; but its virtues having been found to be over-rated, the character of the spring declined; and when Westcote wrote his Survey, about thirty years afterwards, it had grown into disuse.

TOWNSTALL, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Totton, lies about half a mile from Dartmouth, nearly a third part of which town is

is still within this parish. The parish of St. Saviour, Dartmouth, was taken out of it.

The manor of Townstall, or Tunstall, belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the Fitzstephens, who resided at Norton, in this parish. William Fitzstephen, the younger, gave some lands with the rectory to Tor abbey. The manor of Norton, called afterwards Norton Dawney, passed by successive female heirs to the families of Dawney and Courtenay, Earl of Devon. It continued for several generations in the latter. About the year 1679, the manor of Norton Dawney was purchased, under a decree of the Court of Chancery, by John Harris, Esq. It was sold by the Harris family a few years afterwards to the ancestor of John Seale, Esq., the present proprietor, who resides at Mount Boone, formerly the seat of the Boones, and purchased by Mr. Seale's ancestor, after the extinction of that family, towards the latter end of the seventeenth century.

Both Mount Boone and Townstall church were garrisoned for the King in the civil war: they were taken by storm, with the town of Dartmouth, by General Fairfax's army, on the 19th of January, 1646. Mount Boone, which was fortified with twenty-two pieces of ordnance, was taken by Colonel Pride, afterwards one of Cromwell's lords. Townstall church, which had ten guns and 100 men, was taken by Colonel Fortescue.* In this church are monuments, or other memorials, for Thomas Boone, Esq., 1679; William Roope, who died at Bilboa, 1667; Miss M. Roope, 1739; and Robert Hollond, 1611. The corporation of Dartmouth have the impropriation of the great tithes, which had been given to the abbey of Tor by William Fitzstephen, and are patrons of the vicarage.

TRENTISHOE, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Shirwell, lies near the north coast, about 11 miles from Ilfracombe, and about the same distance from Barnstaple.

The two principal estates in this parish belonged, in the reigns of Henry III., Edward I. and II., to the families of Raleigh and De Trendilshoe, or Trentishoe. There are now two manors, or nominal manors, one of which belongs to J. P. Chichester, Esq., by descent from Raleigh; the other, which belonged to the Rogers's of Pilton, is now, together with the advowson of the rectory, vested in the representatives of that family.

* Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 169.

TRUSHAM, in the hundred of Exminster and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about two miles and a half from Chudleigh, and eight from Exeter.

The manor^p belonged, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the Southcotes. It is now the property of Sir L. V. Palk, Bart., having been purchased of the Southcote family by his grandfather.

In the parish-church is a monument for Hugh Staplehill and his two sons^q, (probably the last of the family,) who resided at Lower Bremell, in the neighbouring parish of Ashton, and a memorial of John Stooke and Mary his wife, with their portraits on board, within a gilt frame, with an account of their benefactions, 1697. Sir William Templer Pole, Bart., is patron of the rectory.

John Stooke, above mentioned, founded an almshouse for four poor widows, and endowed it with a rent-charge of 6*l.* 8*s.* per annum. There are now only three in the house, between whom this endowment is divided.

There is a charity-school, the founder unknown: a schoolmistress receives 3*l.* for teaching ten poor children, and 2*l.* is allowed for books out of lands in the parish, now let at 7*l.* per annum.

TWITCHEN, in the hundred and deanery of South Molton, lies about five miles and a half from that town, and about four from North Molton, of which it is a chapelry: it is esteemed nevertheless a separate parish. The landed property belongs to the Earl of Morley.

UFFCULME, or UFFCULM, a decayed market-town, in the hundred of Bampton and in the deanery of Tiverton, lies on the borders of Somersetshire, about five miles from Collumpton, 17 from Exeter, and about 189 from London.

A market at this place on Wednesday, and two fairs, one for three days at the festival of the apostles St. Peter and Paul, and the other, for the same period, at the festival of St. Peter *ad vincula*, were granted to John Cogan in 1266.^r There was formerly a market on Wednesday for corn and other provisions, and it is still attended by one or two butchers. There was a fair also on Good Friday, which is now held on the Wednesday in

^p Probably this was the manor of Trisma, one of those which belonged to Buckfast abbey at the time of the Domesday survey.

^q Hugh Staplehill died in 1583; Thomas, his elder son, in 1599; John, his younger son, in 1604.

^r Cart. Rot. 51 Hen. III. m. 3.

Passion week, and there are two others, June 29., and the middle Wednesday of September, but they are all much declined.

Uffculm was a considerable manufacturing town: a great quantity of serges were made there, which were exported to Holland by the Tiverton merchants. The trade was at its height about the middle of the last century. Machinery, worked by water, was introduced about the year 1789. The woolcombers and weavers were at that time very numerous. In consequence of the total decay of trade, the parish-officers gave a bounty to some manufacturers at Collumpton for employing such of their poor as had been brought up to the woollen trade, and were incapable of other labour. A manufactory of worsted spinning was established at Cold Harbour in 1795, and some flannels were made at Uffculm for the East and West Indies. Flannels are now made at both manufactories.

The sweating sickness raged at this place in the year 1551. Out of 38 burials entered in that year, 27 were in the first 11 days of August, and 16 of them in three days. The disease of which these persons died is called, in the parish-register, "the hote sickness or stup-gallant." I have not been able to find this term in any account of the destructive malady, generally known by the name of the sweating sickness. The number of inhabitants in this town and parish was, in 1801, 1837; in 1811, 1564; and in 1821, 1979, according to the returns made to parliament at those periods.

The manor of Uffculm, which was held by Walter de Douay at the time of the Domesday survey, and became parcel of the barony of Bampton, has been dismembered. The royalty and waste now belong to Mr. William Hurley. It is probable that the lords of Bampton had a seat here: part of the estate is still called Cogan's Park. The manor is now held of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The manor of Hackpen was held with Uffculm by the Bouchiers, Earls of Bath, from whom they passed by marriage to the Earl of Stamford. Both manors were sold and parcelled out before 1712. The royalty was for many years after that period in the family of Manley, and was held by the late Mr. Charles Leigh as mortgagee. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.*

The manor of Leigh, or Goodleigh, belonged to the ancient family of Holway, most likely by inheritance from Fissacre, whose co-heiress

* Richard Cogan had the royal license for enclosing a park at Uffculm. Cart. Rot. 10 Edw. III.

† Hundred Roll.

married into that family. In 1771 it belonged to Fr. Wright, Esq., and is now the property of Mr. John Bishop.

The manor of Southill, or Sowill, was given by Fulk Paganell, or Paynell, Lord of Uffculm, to Adam, son of Ailward, whose descendants took the name of Sowill. The heiress of Sowill married Facy, whose descendant sold this manor in or about 1530 to Dennis. In Sir William Pole's time it was in the co-heiresses of Dennis; at a later period successively in the families of Dimond and Vaughan. It is now, in consequence of a family arrangement, the property of George Cornish, Esq., who married a niece of the widow of the late Windsor Vaughan, Esq.

Bradfield, in this parish, gave name to an ancient family, who possessed the manor and hall for several generations. They were succeeded by the Walronds as early as the reign of Henry III., and it has ever since continued in that family, being now the property and residence of William Henry Walrond, Esq. Bradfield Hall is an ancient mansion, the greater part of which remains in its original state: the hall has a wooden Gothic roof: on the outside of the house are numerous coats of arms of the Walronds and their alliances.

Mr. Walrond is proprietor also of Hurst, which belonged for some generations, at an early period, to the Hursts; Stenehall, which, in the reign of Henry III., belonged to the Corbyns; and Foxhall, or Foggeshall, which belonged for some descents to a family of that name, who alienated to Prudham, or Prudhome, in the reign of Edward II.: from the last-mentioned family it passed, by female descent, through the families of Whiting, of Wood, to the Walronds.

In the parish-church are monuments of Sir William Walrond, 1663; Nicholas Ayshford, 1701; and some ancient monuments without name or date. The rectory of Uffculm is a prebendal corps in the church of Sarum: the prebendary presents the vicar. The Rev. James Windsor, the present vicar, and Henry Blackmore Baker, Esq., of Collumpton, are joint lessees of this rectory. Uffculm is in the peculiar jurisdiction of the church of Salisbury.

There was formerly a chapel at Bradfield-hall, which has been pulled down; an ancient chapel, which was near the house of Mr. Clarke, at Bridwell, in the parish of Halberton, has also been taken down: a building near it, in this parish, fitted up by Mr. Clarke, and some time opened for Unitarian worship, is at present disused.

The

The Presbyterians and Particular Baptists have meeting-houses at Uffculm; the former existed in 1715.

Nicholas Ayshford, above mentioned, founded a grammar-school at this place, and endowed it with 800*l*. It was some time in litigation, but was recovered with accumulated interest, and after building a good school-house, &c., there now remains the sum of 1400*l*., 3 per cent., for the endowment: the interest is received by the master, who has also a good house with a garden, &c. The management of the school is vested in twelve trustees, by whom the master is elected.

UGBOROUGH, in the hundred of Ermington and in the deanery of Plympton, lies about three miles from Modbury, nine from Kingsbridge, eight and a half from Totnes, 11 from Ashburton, and 14 from Plymouth. The villages of Ludbrooke, Nilham, Wrangaton, Cheston, and part of Ivybridge, are in this parish. A great cattle-market is held at Ugborough on the third Tuesday in every month.

The manor of Ugborough (Ulgeberge) belonged, at the time of the Domesday survey, to Alured Brito. It was afterwards in the baronial family of Briwere, or Brewer, from whom it passed by a female heir to the Mohuns. Sir Nigel Loring appears to have purchased it in the reign Edward III., and with his co-heiresses it passed in moieties to Broughton and Harington. Harington's moiety descended to Bonville and Grey. After the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, it was purchased of the crown, in the reign of Elizabeth, by Speaker Williams. This moiety continued many years in the family of Williams, and the other in that of Savery, who acquired it, most probably, by purchase. The whole was afterwards in Harris, and having been purchased of the devisees of Christopher Harris, Esq., by the late Walter Palk, Esq., is now, in right of his wife, the property of Sir Henry Carew, Bart., who married his only daughter and heir.

Bawcombe, in this parish, gave name to an ancient family, who possessed it as late as the reign of Henry V. It is probable that this family ended in two co-heiresses, between whom the estate was divided. In Sir William Pole's time the Fountaines possessed one moiety, and Glass the other. The Fountaines were of Bawcombe for several descents. Higher Bawcombe is now the property of the Rev. James Lewis Gidoïn; Lower Bawcombe is in the possession of Mr. John Edmonds, but there is a Chancery suit pending, relating to it, between him and Christopher Savery, Esq.

Fowells.

Fowellscombe belonged for many descents to the family of Fowell. Sir William Pole says that the first on record was an attorney, in the reign of Henry IV. Sir Edmund Fowell, of this place, was created a baronet in 1661. After the death of his grandson, Sir John, the last baronet, in 1692, one of his sisters and co-heiresses brought this estate to the Champernownes.^u In 1758 it was purchased of that family by the father of George Herbert, Esq., who sold it to Thomas King, Esq.: it is now the property and residence of John King, Esq. The manor of Ludbrooke belonged to a family of that name, whose heiress married Bawcombe; it passed with the heiress of one branch of that family to Mescheney. It was afterwards in the Fowells, and having passed with the other co-heiress of that family to the Parkers, was purchased of the Earl of Morley by Mr. King: the lands belonging to it were dismembered.

The manor of Stone was for many descents in the family of Damarell, a younger branch of which continued to reside there in Sir William Pole's time. It was afterwards in the Fowells, and having passed with Ludbrooke, was purchased with it by Mr. King. The manor of Langford Lister belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the family of Lister. That monarch afterwards gave it to Peter de Orival. King John granted it to William Lord Brewer, from whom it passed to Roger de Mules.^u From the latter it descended to Henry Earl of Huntingdon, who sold it to Lord Chief Justice Popham. It was purchased of the Chief Justice by the Heles, and after some descents in that family, became the property of the Strodes, of whom it was purchased by Thomas Palk, Esq. It now belongs to Sir Henry Carew, Bart., in right of his wife as heiress of the late Walter Palk, Esq. The manor of Torpeake belonged successively to Fitzstephen, De la Tor, and Woodland. Having been purchased by Speaker Williams, it continued for some descents in his family. It is now the property of Mr. Robert Grant. The manor of Wrangaton belongs to the Rev. Jacob Ley of Ashsprington, and Mr. John Ley of Newton Abbot. Woodland belonged successively to the families of Woodland, Scobbahull, and Speccot. It is now the property of Herbert Cornish, Esq. Fileham, which belonged successively to the families of Fileham and Toppa, is now the property of Mr. John Pearce. Marridge, in this parish, was for six descents the property and residence of the family of

^u Roger de Mules possessed it, temp. Edw. I., and had the power of life and death in this manor. Hundred Roll.

Sture, of whom it was purchased in 1699 by an ancestor of the late Edward Taylor, Esq., by whose death it devolved to the only daughter of the late George Taylor, Esq., of Totnes, at present a minor. The house is now occupied by a farmer.

In the parish-church are memorials for Mr. Richard Fownes, 1680, and George Legassicke, Esq., of Modbury, 1789. The great tithes were appropriated to the priory of Plympton. The advowson, and a large portion of the great tithes, were purchased of Christopher Savery, Esq., in the year 1786, by the Grocer's company; the remainder, except such as form part of the endowment of the vicarage, were sold to the land-owners. The vicarage has a glebe of nearly 70 acres. Sir John Kempthorn, an eminent naval commander, who died in 1679, was born at Witchcombe, or Widscombe, in this parish*, in the year 1620: he distinguished himself in the Dutch war, particularly in the action at Solebay.

UPLIME, in the hundred of Axminster and in the deanery of Honiton, lies on the borders of Dorsetshire, about five miles from Axminster, and one from Lyme Regis, in Dorsetshire.

The manor belonged to the abbot and convent of Glastonbury. After the surrender of that monastery, it was purchased of the crown, by John Drake, Esq. It was sold in 1775, by the representatives of Drake, to George Tucker Esq., and is now vested in the trustees of Henry Tippetts Tucker, a minor. The manor of Weare Cleave has been many years in the family of the present proprietor, William Peer Williams, Esq., Admiral of the White. Rhodes is the property and residence of Sir John Talbot, K.C.B., Rear Admiral of the Blue.

The late Mr. Tucker's trustees are patrons of the rectory.

UP-LOWMAN, or LOMAN, in the hundred and deanery of Tiverton, lies on the river Lomen, Loman, or Lowman, about four miles and a half from Tiverton. The hamlet of Whitninch is in this parish.

The manor of Up-Lowman, or Lomen, was the inheritance of the ancient family of Lomen, or De Lumine. Sir Richard de Lomen, the last of that name, was succeeded in the possession of this manor by Sir John de Willington; from whom it descended to the Beaumonts of Sherwell. Having been, for many generations, in the family of Pawlet, this estate was

* Prince.

sold in parcels by the present Earl Pawlet. The manor, and a considerable portion of the lands, were purchased, in 1810, by Frederick White, Esq., of Wellington, to whom they now belong. The manor-house, a part of which only remains, is the property and residence of Thomas Pullen, Esq.,

Child Lomen, or Chil Lomen, now called Chief Lomen, belonged, anciently, to the family of Boys of Halberton. It is said, by Sir William Pole, to have belonged to the priory of Canonleigh, and to the abbey of St. Augustine, in Bristol; but I do not find any account of such donation to either monastery. The founder of Canonleigh, W. Clavil, gave to the monks of that monastery the tithe of all his rents in *Lumene*, (Lowman).¹ This estate, on which is an ancient stone building, belongs now to Richard Chave, Esq. Risdon speaks of Windbeys, in this parish, as a house fairly built, and commodiously seated, belonging to Mr. Shee. It has since been in the family of Ham, and is now the property of R. H. Clarke, Esq., of Bridwell. The Rev. Simon Pidsley, lately deceased, was patron and incumbent of the rectory,

UPTON HELLIONS, more properly HELIONS, or HILION, in the hundred of West Budleigh and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about two miles from Crediton, and eight from Exeter.

The manor belonged to the ancient family of Hilion, or Helion; one of whose co-heiresses brought it to Dowrish.² Dr. George Carew, arch-deacon of Exeter, became possessed of it by purchase, and built a house here for his own residence; his nephew George, Earl of Totnes, sold this estate to Walter Yonge, Esq., ancestor of the late Sir George Yonge, Bart., of whom it was purchased by Mr. Richard Read, the present proprietor. Creedy Hilion passed by the same title to the Yonges. Creedy Peytevin, afterwards called Creedy Wiger, passed by marriage from the family of Peytevin to that of Wiger. It passed, by sale, from Wiger to William Lord Martyn; by successive female heirs, to Lord Audley, Fitzwarren, and Bouchier, Earl of Bath; by sale, from the Earl of Bath to Prideaux; and from Prideaux to Sir William Periam. One of the co-heiresses of John Periam, Esq., brought it to Reynell. I cannot find that any estate in the parish is now known by the name of Creedy Hilions, or Creedy Peytevin. The barton of Husk has long been in the family of Mr. William Decker, the present proprietor. The barton of Merryvåle, is the property of Thomas Chave, Esq.

¹ Dugdale's Monast. ii. 205

² Westcote says, that Dowrish gave it with his daughter to Snytishill.

In the parish-church is the monument of the Rev. James Carrington, chancellor of the diocese of Exeter, 1794. The advowson of the rectory is vested in the trustees of the children of the late rector, the Rev. William Wellington, who died in 1806.

UPTON PYNE, or BRAMFORD PYNE, lies in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Cadbury, about six miles from Crediton, and about four from Exeter.

The manor belonged to the family of Pyne as early as the reign of Henry I. After ten descents, the heiress of this ancient family brought it to Larder: after five descents in that family, it passed by marriage to a branch of the Coplestons. Sir Henry Northcote, Bart. married the heiress of Stafford of Pynes, in this parish, whose ancestor, Hugh Stafford, Esq., had purchased this estate of John Copleston, Esq., (afterwards Sir John Copleston, Knight,) soon after the restoration of King Charles II. It is now the property of Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart.; and Pynes is the principal seat of the family. Stephenston, Steventon, or Stenson, came into the family of Ashford, or Ayshford, by marriage with Bell, in the reign of Henry III., and continued to be their property in the early part of the seventeenth century. It now belongs to Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart., who purchased it, in 1806, of H. Sandford, Esq., a descendant of the Ayshfords.

Ley, or Leigh, in this parish, belonged to the family of Merchant, in the reign of Edward III. It is now the property of Mr. Joseph Roberts, of Newton St. Cyres.

In the south wall of the parish-church is an ancient monument of one of the Larder family, with the effigies of the deceased in armour. Over the altar-piece is a painting of the Lord's Supper, by an Italian artist, brought over by one of the Stafford family. ^a There are monuments of the families of Stafford ^b, Northcote ^c, and Slanning ^d; and that of Melior, daughter of Edward Pyne, Esq., of East Downe, and relict of Nicholas Hooper, Esq., of Fulbrook, 1703. Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart., is patron of the rectory. Dr. John Walker, author of "The Sufferings of the Clergy," was inducted into this rectory in 1720, and died here in 1746.

^a Chapple.

^b Lucy; wife of Hugh Stafford, Esq., 1693.

^c Dame Anne Slanning, relict of Sir Nicholas Slanning, Bart., and third wife of Hugh Stafford, 1697.

^d Dame Catherine, relict of Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., 1802.

VIRGINSTOW, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about fifteen miles from Oakhampton, and about six from Launceston, in Cornwall.

The manor belonged formerly to the Nevils, earls of Westmorland. I cannot learn that there is now any manor in the parish. Tutsho gave name to a family who possessed it for several generations: it was divided among co-heiresses.

In the parish-church is an altar-tomb, with his effigies on slate, in memory of William Crocker, 1624. The King is patron of the rectory.

WALKHAMPTON, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Tamerton, lies about four miles from Tavistock, and 11 from Plymouth.

The manor was given by Amicia, Countess of Devon, to the abbot and convent of Buckland.^c After the dissolution, it was purchased by Slanning, and having descended with the manor of Buckland, is the property of Sir Masseh Lopes, Bart., who possesses also the barton of Gnatham, and is impropriator of the rectory^f, and patron of the vicarage.

The manor of Knowle, partly in this parish, belongs chiefly to Jonathan Elford, Esq.: a sixth part is the property of Thomas Trayton Fuller Elliot Drake, Esq.

Lady Modyford, in 1729, gave lands for the support of a charity-school, now producing a rent of nearly 140*l*. per annum; 1400*l*. in the stocks are said to have accumulated from the overplus of this charity 14 years ago.^g

WARE GIFFORD, or WEARE GIFFARD, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Hartland, lies rather more than five miles from Bideford, and three from Torrington. The village of Clift is in this parish.

At the time of the Domesday survey, the manor of Weare was held in demesne by Ruald Adobed, whose lands appear to have passed by inheritance, sale, or royal grant, to the Giffards. An only daughter and heir of Sir Walter Giffard, of Weare, in the reign of Henry III., was thrice married: she had issue only by her second husband, Sir William Trewin, or Trewen, whose posterity were sometimes called Weare, from the place

^c Except the portion of Ditsham Rowe, which is annexed to the vicarage of Bickleigh. The great tithes had been appropriated to Buckland abbey.

^f The rectory was appropriated to the abbey of Buckland in 34 Geo. I. Rot. Originalia.

^g Education Report.

of their residence. The heiress of this family married Richard Densell, Esq., whose grand-daughter brought Weare Giffard to Martin Fortescue, son of the Chief Justice, and from him it has descended to his lineal representative, Matthew Earl Fortescue, who is patron of the rectory. Weare Giffard was, for several generations, a seat of the ancient family of Fortescue. The old mansion is now occupied as a farm-house.

In the parish-church are monuments of the Fortescue^a family; and some memorials of those of Rolleⁱ, and Greening.^k

This parish has an interest in the school at Hunshaw.

WARKLEY, or WARKLEIGH, in the hundred and deanery of South Molton, lies about five miles from South Molton, and about seven from Chulmleigh.

The manor was in the family of Raleigh as early as the reign of Henry II. In or about the year 1324, John Raleigh sold it with Satterleigh, and the advowsons of both churches, to Lord Martyn, from whom it descended, through the Audleys, to the Bouchiers, earls of Bath. The manors of Warkleigh, and Satterleigh cum Roburrow, are now the property of James Gould, Esq., who is patrôn of the united rectories.

^a A handsome monument of Hugh Fortescue, who married Mary Rolle: the latter died in 1648; Hugh Fortescue, Esq., 1661; Margaret Fortescue, 1694.

Extract from the epitaph of the first-mentioned Hugh: —

“ Here is in brief presented to thy view,
The long-lin'd race of honour'd Fortescue,
Combin'd in holy rites, in time's fair scrole,
With Chichester, then Speccot, last with Rolle;
And long and wide may sacred grace and fame,
Produce and propagate this generous name,
That it may brooke what honour gave in field,
Le Fort-escue, the strong and lasting shield;
A shield not only their own right to fence,
But also to repel wrong's violence,
Which, that it may accordingly be done,
Pray, reader, pray, God be their shield and sunne.

“ Hugo Fortescue, *scutifer superstes*.”

Valentine Rolle, eighth son of Robert Rolle, Esq., of Heanton, 1645.

^k Gasper Greening, a native of Gloucester, 1674; Richard Greening, jun., 1797.

Mr. Incledon's Church Notes, taken about 1774, add Hugh Fortescue, Esq., 1600; Valentine Rolle, Esq., 1605; and Samuel Rolle, 1646.

WASHFIELD, in the hundred of West Budleigh¹ and in the deanery of Tiverton, lies about two miles from Tiverton.

The manor was in the family of Le Abbe in the year 1242. Soon afterwards, it came to the family of Worth, who took their name from their ancient residence, Worth, in this parish, now the seat of their lineal descendant, John Worth, Esq., who is lord of the manor and patron of the rectory. In the parish-church is the monument of Henry Worth, Esq., 1630; and that of James Langford Nibbs, Esq., of Beauchamp Hall, 1795.

WASHFORD PYNE, or PINE, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about eight miles from Crediton, and about 12 from South Molton.

The manor belonged, for some descents, to the family of Pyne, who continued to possess it in the reign of Edward III. At a later period, the priory of Barnstaple, and the family of Horton, had estates in this parish. Since the Reformation, the manor of Washford Pyne was, for several descents, in the family of Hacche, who were succeeded by that of Hempton, in the last century. It is now the property of William Comyns, Esq., of Kenton. There was a chapel at Wenham, in this parish.

KING'S WEARE, or KINGSWARE, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies near the mouth of the Dart; opposite to the town of Dartmouth.

The manor of King's Weare, originally royal demesne, was at an early period in the family of Fleming, from whom it passed by a female heir to Carew. Sir George Carew was lord of the manor and owner of the castle; yet Sir William Pole speaks of the manor as having been, for some time, in the family of Gale. It is now the property of John Fownes Luttrell, Esq., in whose family it has been for several descents.

The walls of King's Weare castle, a small fortress, are still perfect. It lies more to the south than Dartmouth castle: opposite to the castle at Dartmouth are the ruins of another fort, where, tradition says, the chain was fixed to prevent the entrance of hostile ships to the harbour. There are some embankments on the brow of the hill which overhangs the village of King's Weare, said to have been occupied by Sir Thomas Fairfax, when he attacked Dartmouth castle; but it is an erroneous tradition. They

¹ Although surrounded by that of Tiverton.

were thrown up as an additional defence by Sir Henry Cary, who had the command of King's Weare fort, under King Charles, and had his regiment there during the siege of Dartmouth. It was taken with that town by Sir Thomas Fairfax, January 19. 1646.^m

King's Weare is a daughter-church to Brixham.

WEEK ST. GERMAN'S. See German's Week.

WELCOMBE, near the north coast, on the borders of Cornwall, lies about five miles and a half from Harton, in the hundred and deanery of Hartland.

The manor of Welcombe was held in demesne, at the time of the Domesday survey, by William Chievre, or Capra: it belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Fitz-Richard, and afterwards successively to those of Merton, Stowell, and Rolle. It is now, by inheritance from the latter, the property of the Right Honourable Lord Clinton; he is impropiator also of the tithes, which had belonged to Hartland abbey, and patron of the benefice. Welcombe was made a separate parish in 1508, having before that period been an appendage of Stoke Nectan or Hartland.

WEMBURY, in the hundred and deanery of Plympton, lies about five miles from Plympton and Plymouth. The villages of Knighton, and Downe Thomas are in this parish.

The manor of Wembury belonged to the prior and convent of Plympton. After the dissolution of that monastery, it was granted, in 1541, to Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, whose son Henry, the second earl, sold it, in 1579, to Robert Chamberleyne, Esq. It was purchased of the latter, in 1592, by John Hele, Esq., afterwards Sir John Hele, sergeant-at-law, who built here what was then esteemed the most magnificent mansion in the county, at the expense, as Prince supposes, of more than 20,000*l.*; even the gate-house leading to it, he describes as fit for the accommodation of a large and genteel family. There was a park adjoining the house, and among other conveniences described by Prince was a salt-water pond, ingeniously contrived so as to be stored with fish by the influx of the tide, and closed by flood-gates, which prevented their return to the ocean.ⁿ

^m Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 169.

ⁿ Westcote also speaks of this pond.

After the death of Sir John Hele, Bart., the manor of Wembury was sold with other estates by his son-in-law, Sir Edward Hungerford, (pursuant to an act of parliament obtained for that purpose,) towards the discharging of debts contracted by Sir John Hele, and his father Anthony Hungerford, Esq., during the civil war. This estate was purchased, in 1686, by John Pollexfen, a merchant of Plymouth^p, brother of Chief Justice Pollexfen. John Pollexfen, Esq., his son, bequeathed it with other estates, in 1744, to Dame Frances Chudleigh, on whose death, in 1748, they devolved to her daughters and co-heirs. This manor was on partition allotted to Elizabeth Chudleigh, who, in 1757, sold it to William Molesworth, Esq. Mr. Molesworth's heiress brought it to Earl Camden. In 1803, the manor of Wembury was purchased of Lord Camden by Thomas Lockyer, Esq., and it is now the property of his son of the same name. The manor and royalty of the river was sold by Mr. Lockyer in 1811 to the late Mr. Bastard, and is now the property of his nephew, Edward Pollexfen Bastard, Esq., M.P., who is sole lord of the river from Kitley to Plymouth Sound. Mr. Lockyer pulled down Wembury House, which had been the seat of Sergeant Hele, and sold the materials, which are said to have produced 800*l.*: he built a mansion on the site for his own residence.

The manor of Langdon belonged anciently to the Pipards, whose co-heiresses married Hamlyn, or Hamely, and De Lisle: it has been for several generations in the family of Calmady, and is now the property, and Langdon the residence, of Mrs. Pollexfen Calmady, the heiress of that family. Her late husband, Charles Holmes Everitt Calmady, Esq., who was Admiral of the Blue, had taken that name, his own family-name having been Everitt. Mrs. Calmady possesses also, by purchase from the Lockyers, West Wembury, which had been parcel of the manor, and the barton of Downe Thomas. The manor of Downe Thomas belongs to Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. M. P.

In the parish-church are the monuments of Sir John Hele, sergeant-at-law to Queen Elizabeth and James I., who died in 1608 (the inscription partly obliterated); of Dame Elizabeth, wife of the brave Admiral Sir John Narborough, 1678; and that of the late Admiral Calmady, who died in 1807. The church belonged to the priory of Plympton. The tithes are

^p Some accounts say that George Duke of Albemarle purchased it of Sir Edward Hungerford, and that his son, the second duke, sold it to Mr. Pollexfen.

now appropriated to the dean and chapter of Exeter, who are patrons of the benefice.

WEMWORTHY, or WEMBORTHY^a, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, lies about three miles from Chulmleigh.

The manor of Wemworthy belonged to the ancient family of Espeke, or Speke, who resided at Heywood in this parish, till they removed into Somersetshire. Sir George Speke leased Heywood to Sir John Doddridge the celebrated lawyer, one of the justices of the King's Bench in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. The manor was sold about the end of the seventeenth century to Mr. Foote, a merchant, of Tiverton, who left five daughters co-heiresses, married to Newte, Cockram, Glynn, Burridge, and Cruwys. This manor was divided between the four former. William Fellowes, Esq., about 1718, purchased Newte and Burridge's shares; the former included Heywood. Cockram's share passed to Raynor. Glynn's share continued in that family a considerable time. The Honourable Newton Fellowes is the present proprietor of the whole. Heywood is now a farm-house. Rashleigh, in this parish, gave name to the ancient family of Rashleigh. The heiress of the elder branch brought this estate in marriage to Clotworthy, and it is now the property of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, representative of both families. The old mansion is now a farm-house.

In the parish-church are memorials for Mary, wife of Arthur Bury, Esq., and daughter of John Clotworthy, Esq., 1651; and Lawrence Clotworthy, Esq., 1655. The advowson of the rectory was divided between the co-heiresses of Foote, and still continues in five parts, of which the Rev. J. Tossell Johnson, the present incumbent, has four shares, and the Honourable Newton Fellowes the remaining fifth. The learned Dr. John Burton was born at Wemworthy, of which his father was rector in 1686.

WERRINGTON lies on the west side of the Tamar, about two miles from Launceston, and surrounded by Cornwall; it is in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Trigge Major, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall. The villages of Yeolmbridge, Bridgetown, Druxen, and Eggbeer, are in this parish.

The manor was given by Ordulph, the founder of Tavistock abbey, to that monastery, and it is said to have been the principal manor of the

^a Now so written in county records, but improperly.

honor belonging to its abbot. After the dissolution it was given, with other possessions of that house, to John Lord Russell, ancestor of the Duke of Bedford, who is the present proprietor. The barton of Werrington was formerly possessed by Sir Francis Drake, who sold it in 1651 to Sir William Morice, afterwards Secretary of State to King Charles II. Sir William, who resided at Werrington House, had a fine library, was himself a learned man, and author of some religious treatises. In 1775, Werrington House was purchased of the representatives of Morice, by the grandfather of the present Duke of Northumberland, and it has been, of late years, an occasional residence of this noble family. The park has some fine scenery.

The manor of Poolapit Tamar belonged formerly to the Arscotts, and is now the property of Thomas John Philipps, Esq., of Newport House, near Launceston, having been purchased for him in his minority, of Sir Arscott Molesworth, Bart.

In the parish-church, which was rebuilt in 1742, is the burial-place of the Morice family, but there is no monument, except a tablet for William Morice, Esq., 1688. The tithes were appropriated to the abbey of Tavistock: the benefice, which is a donative, exempt from ecclesiastical jurisdiction, has been endowed with all the tithes of the parish, except those of the barton of Werrington. The Earl of Buckinghamshire is patron.

WESTLEIGH, in the hundred of Fremington and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies about three miles and a half from Bideford.

The manor of Westleigh, at the time of the Domesday survey, was held in demesne by Robert de Albemarle, or Damarell, whose descendant sold it to the Courtenays. It was some time held under the Courtenays by the family of Grant, whose heiress married Monk. It was afterwards in the Wilmers, by whom it was sold to Berry. Eastleigh belonged to the family of Barry, or Berry, by marriage (at an early period) with the heiress of De Legh. Thomas Berry, Esq., the last of the family, who died in 1802, devised it to his nephew Mr. William Tuplin, and his two daughters, one of whom brought it to the Rev. John Torr, the present proprietor of the barton of Eastleigh, and the manor of Westleigh.

* It is probable that both this benefice and that of St. Giles were endowed by Sir John Maynard.

Taplēgh, or Tapelegh, belonged at an early period to the family of Bauderope, afterwards, in the reign of Edward I., to a family who took their name from this, the place of their residence. The heiress of Tapelegh married Grant, from whom it descended, by successive female heirs, to Cobleigh and Giffard. William Cleveland, Esq., purchased it of the Giffards about the beginning of the last century. It is now, under the will of John Cleveland, Esq., M.P. who died in 1817, the property of Augustus Saltren Willett, Esq. Tapelegh is at present uninhabited. The barton of Weach, which belonged to the Challocombs, was devised by the last heir male of that family to his half-brother, the great-grandfather of John Mervin Cutcliffe, Esq., the present proprietor.

In the parish-church are some monuments of the Cleveland family*, and several memorials for those of Fleming†, Berry‡, Cutcliffe*, and Challocombe. The college of vicars choral at Exeter are appropriators of the great tithes, and the dean and chapter patrons of the vicarage.

WHIMPLE, in the hundred of Cliston and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about eight miles and a half from Exeter, on the road to Honiton. The small villages of Perreton and Slewtown are in this parish. There is an annual fair at Whimple, chiefly for sheep, on the Monday before Michaelmas.

The manor of Whimple passed by the same title as that of Aylesbeare, till it became the property of Sir Francis Englefield and Sir William Cordall, Sir Francis's share passed also in the same manner as his share of Aylesbeare, and was sold to the tenants. Cordall's share, after one or two intermediate alienations, was purchased, about the year 1590, by the Yonges, who sold it to the Buller family. It is now the property of Thomas Wentworth Buller, Esq., of Northamptonshire.

The manor of Cobdon, or Cob Whimple, belonged to the Clists.

* William Cleveland, Esq., "a commander in the navy, in every memorable action in the reigns of King William, Queen Anne, and George I., afterwards a commissioner of the navy, ob. 1734; John Cleveland, Esq., Secretary of the Admiralty, with his portrait on a medallion, 1763.

† Major Robert Fleming, of Southcote, 1686.

‡ Ralph Berry, Esq., 1650; George Berry, of Instow, 1655; Anthony Berry, of Instow, 1685; Achilles Berry, 1669. Mr. Incedon's Notes, taken in 1785, mention the tomb of Anthony Berry, of East Leigh, 1553.

* Charles Cutcliffe, Esq., 1745.

† Thomas Challocombe, Gent., 1681.

William Tremenet, who had married the heiress of that family, conveyed it, in the beginning of Edward the First's reign, to Richard Pudding: In 1295 it was the property of Peter Pudding. It afterwards passed, by successive female heirs, to Denband and Paulet. Sir Amias Paulet sold it, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to Walter Yonge, Esq., ancestor of the late Sir George Yonge, Bart., and K.B., of whom it was purchased, in 1794, by the Buller family. It is now the property of T. W. Buller, Esq., of Northamptonshire, who possesses also the manor of Street Raleigh in this parish.* This manor belonged to the ancient family of Raleigh, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, through St. Aubyn and Trethurfe, to Vyvyan and Courtenay: by the latter it was sold to William Gould, Esq., maternal ancestor of the present proprietor.

In the parish-church is the monument of the wife of Dr. Daniel Newcome, Dean of Gloucester, and rector of this parish; and of Daniel Newcome, M.A. rector, 1781. The Duke of Bedford is patron of the rectory.

WHITECHURCH, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Tamerton, lies about a mile from Tavistock.

The manor of Whitechurch belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the Giffards, from whom it passed, by female descent, to Widworthy and Dinham. In the early part of the fourteenth century it was successively in Le Abbe and Trewin: from the latter it passed by successive female heirs to Densell and Fortescue. It now belongs to John Harris, Esq., of Radford. The manor of Walreddon, within that of Whitechurch, has been for a considerable time in a younger branch of the Courtenay family, and is now the property and residence of William Courtenay, Esq.

Moortown, in this parish, was for many generations in the family of De Mora, Mooringe, or Morwen. The learned John Morwen, who was some time tutor to Bishop Jewell, was of this family. Moortown is now the property and residence of John Ridout, Esq., whose father purchased it of Mr. Manby of Plymouth.

Greenofen was many years in the family of Pollard of Treleigh near Redruth, from whom it descended to the late J. M. Knighton, Esq. Mr. Knighton rebuilt the house, which is beautifully situated among romantic scenery. It is now the property of George Drake, Esq., who

* It was formerly esteemed to lie partly in Aylesbeare. See Sir William Pole.

married

married Mr. Knighton's elder daughter and co-heiress, and has much improved the place.

Halwell House, in this parish, was an ancient seat of the Glanvilles, in which family it continued more than 300 years. Judge Glanville removed thence to Kilworthy in Tavistock, but the family continued possessed of Halwell till about 1700. It was lately the property of John Taylor, Esq., by whom it was sold to Mr. John Scobell, the present proprietor.

Sorteridge has been for some descents the property and residence of the family of Pengelly, now of the Rev. Henry Pengelly. Britsworthy, in this parish, belonged for several descents to the family of Mewy.

In the parish-church are monuments for the families of Mooringe^a and Pengelly.^b

Robert Champeaux, or Campell, abbot of Tavistock, about the year 1300, founded a collegiate chantry, or arch-presbytery at Whitechurch for an arch-priest and three fellows^c: the arch-priest was rector of the parish. It does not appear that this college continued till the Reformation: I find no mention of it in the Chantry Roll. The Rev. Richard Sleeman is patron of the rectory. Francis Pengelly, Esq., in 1719, gave a rent-charge of 6*l.* per annum for teaching poor children of this parish.

WHITESTONE, or WHITSTONE, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about three miles and a half from Exeter.

The manor of Whitestone was held, at the time of the Domesday survey, by Robert de Beaumont, under Baldwin the sheriff. It afterwards belonged to the family of Powderham. On the attainder of John de Powderham it was granted to Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and has since passed with Powderham Castle to Lord Viscount Courtenay.

The manor of Hallesford, or Halsford, belonged, in the reign of Edward I., to the family of Novant.^d It appears that in 1649 Mrs. Rebecca Borough gave to St. John's Hospital a tenement called Naddir, then reputed to be parcel of this manor. This manor appears to have been long ago annihilated. A portion of the parish, still called Hallesford Ward, is divided into very small freeholds.

There was also a manor of Rohorn, which, in the reign of Edward I.,

^a Paschaw, wife of John Allyn, sometime wife of Richard Mooringe, 1626; Alice, wife of Anthony Mooringe, 1639; Gertrude, John, Anthony, and Mary, his children, 1617—1632.

^b Francis Pengelly, Esq., barrister-at-law, 1722.

^c Oliver's Historic Collections, relating to the Devonshire monasteries.

^d Hundred Roll.

was in the Torrington family, and afterwards in the Bonvilles. It escheated to the crown on the attainder of Lord Bonville. No such manor has been known of late years. A farm of that name, near the N.E. boundary of the parish, lately sold, had been for two centuries in a family of the name of Townsend.

Heath barton was successively in the families of Langdon, Hill, Dowrish, and Pollard. It is now the property of James White, Esq. The Rev. Charles Brown, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory.

About the year 1747, Mr. John Splatt gave, by deed, an almshouse of five rooms for poor persons, and lands for the endowment, and for a school for teaching 18 poor children. The present rent of the land is 33*l*. The allowance to almsmen, under the deed, is only 5*s*. each at Christmas. There is a school-room under the same roof as the almshouse, and a chamber over it for the residence of the master or mistress of the school.

WIDDECOMBE, or WITHECOMBE IN THE MOORS, in the hundred of Haytor, or High Tor^e, and in the deanery of Moreton, lies on the borders of Dartmoor, about five miles from Ashburton, and eight from Moreton Hampsted. The villages of Ponsworthy and Poundsgate are in this parish.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the Shillingfords, from whom it passed to Southcote.^f It was afterwards for several years in the family of Wotton of Ingleburne, whose heiress married Estcourt Cresswell, Esq., of Pinkney, Wilts. The late Lord Ashburton purchased, under a decree of Chancery, a long term in this and the manor of Speechwick^g, where he built a house for his occasional residence, in a romantic situation, and made extensive plantations. The lease of these estates, which will expire in 1845, is now vested in the present Lord Ashburton. The house is occupied by George Leach, Esq. The reversion of the manors of Widdecombe and Speechwick is vested in Mr. Cresswell and his heirs. Speechwick belonged, in the seventeenth century, to the Bouchiers, earls of Bath.

The manor of Notsworthy, which was sold a few years ago to George

^e The hundred takes its name from the high tor or rock in this parish, from which there is a remarkably fine and extensive view.

^f It continued in the Southcotes in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

^g Speechwick (then written Spicewite) was, at the time of taking the Domesday survey, part of the royal demesne. The lords of this manor had the power of capital punishment. See the Hundred Roll.

Templer, Esq., of Stover, by Miss Filmore of Ilington, had been for a considerable time in her family: it is supposed to have been formerly in the Fords of Bagtor. Another manor of Notsworthy, intermixed with this, belongs to Fitzwilliam Young, Esq., of Ashburton; this manor had been in the family of Fownes of Dorsetshire, who acquired it by marriage with the heiress of Cabell.

The manor of Blackslade, which belongs to Mr. Norrish, of Buckland in the Moors, was purchased, about 1785, of Mr. William Hamlyn.

Deaudon, in this parish, gave name to an ancient family, from whom it passed by female heirs to the Malets, in the reign of Henry III. Sir John Malet, K.B., sold it about the year 1600. In 1748 Rawlin Mallock, Esq., purchased the royalty of Dutton, (no doubt corrupted from Deaudon,) Malet, and Dunston, in this parish, which royalty is now the property of the Rev. Roger Mallock of Cockington.

The parish-church was much damaged by lightning on the 21st of October, 1638, during the time of Divine service, by which awful event some of the congregation then assembled were killed. The particulars are recorded in some verses, still remaining in the church. They were written by a person, who was present at the time, and are printed in the note ^b, it being presumed that the circumstantial detail which they give of

this

^b "It is of the Lord's mercies — fail not." Lam. iii. 22.

"The merciful — in remembrance." Psalm cxi. 4.

In token of our thanks to God these tables were erected,
 Who, in a dreadful thunder-storm, our persons here protected,
 Within this church of Widecombe, 'mongst many fearful signs,
 The manner of it is declared in these ensuing lines:
 In sixteen hundred thirty-eight, October twenty-first,
 On the Lord's day, at afternoon, when people were addressed
 To their devotion, in this ohurch, while singing here they were
 A psalm, distrusting nothing of the danger then so near,
 A crack of thunder suddenly, with lightning, hail, and fire,
 Fell on the church and tower here, and ran into the choir,
 A sulphureous smell came with it, and the tower strangely rent,
 The stones abroad into the air with violence were sent,
 Some broken small as dust, or sand, some whole as they came out
 From of the building, and here lay in places round about,
 Some fell upon the church, and brake the roof in many places:
 Men so perplexed were they knew not one another's faces:
 They all of most were stupified, that with so strange a smell,
 Or other force, whate'er it was, which at that time befell,

this remarkable event may be some apology for the badness of the poetry. Prince in his account of George Lyde, who was vicar at the time, and who

One man was struck dead, two wounded, so they died few hours after.
 No father could think on his son, nor mother mind her daughter.
 One man was scorched so that he lived but fourteen days and died,
 Whose clothes were very little burnt, but many there beside
 Were wounded, scorched, and stupified in that so strange a storm,
 Which who had seen would say 'twas hard to have preserved a worm.
 The different affections of people then were such
 That, touching some particulars, we have omitted much,
 But what we here related have is truth in most men's mouths,
 Some had their skin all over scorched, yet no harm in their clothes.
 One man had money in his purse which melted was in part,
 A key likewise, which hung thereto, and yet the purse not hurt,
 Save only some black holes, so small as with a needle made.
 Lightning, some say, no scabbard hurts, but breaks and melts the blade.
 One man there was sat on the bier that stood fast by the wall,
 The bier was tore with stones that fell, he had no harm at all;
 Not knowing how he thence came forth, nor how the bier was torn.
 Thus in this doleful accident great numbers were forborne,
 Amongst the rest a little child, which scarce knew good from ill,
 Was seen to walk amidst the church and yet preserved still.
 The greatest admiration was that most men should be free
 Among so many dangers here which we did hear and see.
 The church within so filled was with timber, stones, and fire;
 That scarce a vacant place was seen in church or in the choir;
 Nor had we memory to strive from those things to be gone,
 Which would have been but work in vain all was so quickly done.
 The wit of man could not cast down so much from off the steeple,
 From off the churches roof, and not destroy much of the people;
 But he who rules both air and fire, and other forces all,
 Hath us preserv'd, bless'd be his name, in that most dreadful fall.
 If ever people had a cause to serve the Lord and pray
 For judgment and deliverance, then surely we are they;
 Which, that we may perform by the assistance of his grace,
 That we at last in time may have with him a dwelling-place,
 All you that look upon these lines of this so sad a story,
 Remember who hath you preserved, ascribe unto his glory
 The preservation of your lives, who might have lost your breath
 When others did, if mercy had not step'd 'twixt you and death.
 We hope that they were well prepared, although we know not how
 'Twas then with them, it's well with you if you are ready now.

Amos, iv. 11. "Ye were as a firebrand plucked out of the burning —"

"An

who surviving the Restoration of King Charles II., died at an advanced age in 1673, gives various particulars, some of which differ from the account in these verses: he speaks of four persons killed, and 62 wounded, and mentions the courage shown by Mr. Lyde, and his providential escape, a beam of the church having fallen between him and the clerk, and other similar providential circumstances. Mr. Lyde's wife was much burnt by the lightning; one woman died from the burning of her clothes, which were set on fire by the lightning; another was killed by the fall of a stone: one of the pinnacles of the tower being thrown down, fell through the roof into the church. The dean and chapter of Exeter are appropriators of the great tithes and patrons of the vicarage. There was formerly a chapel at Speechwick.¹

Miss White, in or about the year 1797, vested the sum of 142*l.* in the 5 per cents, in trustees for the education of poor children of this parish. With this benefaction, aided by annual subscriptions, four schools are supported, in which 50 children are instructed, the boys being taught to read, and the girls to knit and sew.

WIDECOMBE, or WITHECOMBE RALEGH^k, in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, adjoins the parish of Exmouth, and comprises part of that town, called Withecombe Exmouth.

The manor of Withecombe Raleigh, formerly called Withecombe Clavill, belonged anciently to the Clavills, who held it at the time of the Domesday survey, and afterwards, for many descents, to the Raleghs. In 1756 it was in the family of Bassett, from whom it passed, by successive sales, to Jackson and Cutler. It is now the property of Edward Divett, Esq., whose father purchased it in the year 1801. Westcote says that this manor was held by the service of finding the King two good arrows stuck in an oaten cake whenever he should hunt in Dartmoor.¹

The Drakes possessed considerable property in this parish. Sir William Pole describes Rill in Withecombe Raleigh as having been in a family of

"An exact Relation of those sad and lamentable Accidents, which happened in and about the Parish-church of Wydecombe, near the Dartmoors, in Devon, on Sunday the 21st of October last, 1638," was published that year in a quarto pamphlet, and has been reprinted in the third volume of the Harleian Miscellany.

¹ Liber Regis.

^k In county records written Rawleigh.

¹ Manuscript Survey, in the British Museum.

that name, whose heiress married Duke, and the co-heiresses of Duke, Sokespitch, and Cole. A moiety of this estate continued, in Sir William Pole's time, in the family of Sokespitch : Cole's share had passed, by successive female heirs, to Drake and Raymond. Sir William Pole speaks also of a manor of Withecombe, which the Raymonds had inherited from Drake. The Drakes had, in 1628; the manor, or nominal manor, of Hulham, in this parish, which moiety Robert Drake, Esq., by his will of that date, gave, together with the rectory of Withecombe Raleigh, towards the maintenance of preaching ministers in the parishes of East Budleigh, Littleham, and Withecombe Raleigh, and other charitable uses. The other moiety was then in the family of Warren : it now belongs to the widow of Mr. John Warren. The manor of Broadham and Rill, within the manor of Withecombe Raleigh belongs to W. T. Hull, Esq., who resides at Marpool in this parish. Courtland, in this parish, by a late purchase, became the seat of Sir Walter Roberts, Bart. It was some time the property and residence of Charles Baring, Esq. Whimsey is the property and residence of Edward Payne, Esq.

The old church of Withecombe Raleigh stands in a sequestered spot about two miles and a half from Exmouth. The greater part of it was taken down by a faculty before the year 1748, on account of its inconvenient situation, one aisle only and the tower being left remaining. A new chapel was then built about half a mile from Exmouth. In the old church is the monument of Joseph Hucks, Esq., 1800. In the chapel are the monuments of Edward Holwell, Esq., 1793; and the Honourable Alexander Abercrombie, one of the Lords of Council and Session, and Lord Commissioner of Justice in Scotland, 1795. In the chapel-yard are the tombs of Sir John Colleton, Bart., 1754, and others.^m The rectory, as before mentioned, is appropriated to charitable uses. The vicarage, which is consolidated with East Budleigh, is in the gift of Lord Rolle. There was formerly a chapel in that part of Exmouth which is in this parish : it has been converted into a dwelling-house.

There is an almshouse in this parish, which has no other endowment than 1*l.* per annum, under the will of Robert Drake, Esq., before mentioned.

^m Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Dennys, Esq., of Barnstaple, and daughter of Sergeant Belfield, 1783; Dorothea, wife of John Freston Scrivener, Esq., of Sibbon Abbey, Suffolk, 1794; William Swinney Neligan, Esq., of Teddington, Middlesex, 1795; James Ford, M.D., 1799; and Louisa, daughter of the Right Honourable William Brownlow, of Ireland, 1799.

WIDWORTHY, in the hundred of Colyton and in the deanery of Honiton, lies about three miles from Honiton, and six from Axminster. The village of Wilmington, or Willington, on the great western road, is partly in this parish, and partly in that of Offwell.

There is a fair at Wilmington on the Monday after St. Matthew's day.

Widworthy gave name to an ancient family who possessed the manor, and whose heiress married Dinham, in the reign of Edward I. After passing through some other families, by sale, it became the property of the Wottons, whose heiress brought it to Chichester. In consequence of this match, Widworthy became for some descents the seat of a branch of the Chichesters. Benedictus Marwood, Esq., purchased the manor of the Chichesters. It now belongs to Mrs. Fortescue and Mrs. Woolcott, two of the sisters and co-heirs of the late J. T. B. Marwood, Esq., of Avishayes in Somersetshire. Sutton Lucy, and Lucy Hayes, in this parish, belonged to the family of Lucy in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. These estates were some time afterwards in the Courtenays, from whom they passed, by female heirs, through Peverell and Hungerford, to Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, who sold them to Franklyn. About the year 1600 Peter Franklyn, Esq., dismembered this estate, retaining the demesnes. The Marwood family purchased it about 20 years before they bought the manor of Widworthy, and built two mansions, one at Sutton, and the other at Cookshayes, which, till of late years, were inhabited by the family: they are now farm-houses. Cookshayes had been in the family of Damarell, from whom it had passed, by successive sales, to Thomas and Putt.

In the parish-church are monuments of the families of Izaak^a, Marwood^c, and Somaster^b; and an ancient monument of a knight in armour. Mrs. Fortescue, wife of J. Inglett Fortescue, Esq., and one of the co-heiresses of Marwood, is patroness of the rectory. John Bury, rector of Widworthy, who died in 1667, was author of some religious tracts.

Benedictus Marwood, Esq., in 1742, gave 100*l.* 4 per cent. to a parish school-master. James Marwood, Esq., in 1767, gave a tenement for a school-room,

^a Alice, wife of Sebastian Izaak, 1685.

^c James Marwood, Esq., 1722; Robert Marwood, Esq., 1733; Benedictus Marwood, Esq., 1745; Thomas Marwood, Esq., of Sutton, (a handsome monument of white marble, with figures of Justice and Temperance); James Marwood, Esq., 1767; Sarah, his widow, daughter of Samuel Sealy, Esq., of Avishayes, Somersetshire, æt. 85, 1797; and J. T. B. Marwood, Esq., 1811, (a very handsome marble monument). Mr. Inledon's Notes add, Sebastian Izaak, 1681; Thomas Izaak, 1683; and John Chichester, Esq., 1661.

^b James Somaster, M. D., 1748.

and 40s. per annum to the schoolmaster^p, and the Rev. Joseph Somaster, in 1770, a moiety of the interest of 100*l.* 4 per cent. for the same purpose.

WILLAND, in the hundred of Halberton and in the deanery of Tiverton, lies two miles and a half from Collumpton, on the road to Taunton.

The manor was given with the advowson of the church, by William, son of Odo, to the prior and convent of Taunton.^q After the Reformation it was purchased by the family of Moore, and has been since dismembered. The advowson, which had been a considerable time in the Walrond family, was sold, a few years ago, and is now the property of the Rev. John Taylor.

WINKLEIGH, the only parish in the hundred of that name, lies in the deanery of Torrington, about six miles from Hatherleigh, and about five and a half from Chulmleigh. The village of Hollacombe is in this parish.

There is a cattle-fair at Winkleigh on the Monday after the 7th of July, unless that day should happen on a Sunday, in which case it is held on the Monday se'nnight.

The manor of Winkleigh belonged to the crown at the time of taking the Domesday survey; and it appears that it had been settled on Matilda, the Conqueror's consort. The survey mentions a park, and it is remarkable that it is the only park described in that survey for this county. The park-keeper had a virgate of land. Winkleigh is said to have been the chief seat of the honor of Gloucester, in this county; but it does not appear that either of the manors was attached to it. Risdon speaks of two castles at Winkleigh, of one of which there were some remains in his time. The manor appears to have been divided not long after the Conquest into two, which obtained the names of Winkly Keynes, and Winkly Tracey. The manor of Winkleigh Keynes belonged to the family of Keynes so early as the reign of Henry II. After a continuance of fifteen descents, it was sold by John Keynes, Esq., before Sir William Pole's time. It has been a considerable time in the Lethbridge family, and is now the property of Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, Bart., whose family had a seat, called Court Barton^r, near the church, lately purchased by the Rev. John Tossell

^p In 1819 the sum of 6*l.* per annum was charged, by a deed, on Widworthy barton, by Mrs. Woolcott, one of the co-heiresses of the Marwood family.

^q Dug. Mon. ii. 83.

^r A record of the reign of Edward II., which grants the custody of the estates of Gilbert of Gloucester to Richard Clare, describes lands at Winkleigh, *et Curia ibidem*. That *Curia* is no doubt the Court, which was the seat of the Lethbridge family.

Johnson, and now occupied by a farmer. The manor of Winkleigh Tracey belonged to the family of Tracey. It afterwards was granted to the Hollands, dukes of Exeter, and passed to Thomas Marquis of Dorset: this also belongs now to Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart. The lords of the manor of Winkleigh Keynes had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.*

The manor of Hollacombe, or Holcomb, in this parish, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to William de Portu Mortuo†, who, in the year 1260, had a charter for a market on Monday, and a fair for three days at the festival of the Ascension.‡ There are no traces of the market; but an annual revel is held at this village at Michaelmas.

Richard English had the King's charter for castellating his mansion at Up-Holcombe, in or about the year 1361.§ The manor of Holcombe was, at a later period in the Paulets: in or about the year 1567 Sir Amias Paulet conveyed it to Mr. Bernard Luxton¶, ancestor of the Rev. John Luxton, who is the present proprietor.

Southcote, in this parish, belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the Champernownes. It is probable that it was held under them by the ancestors of Michael de Southcote, who owned and resided at this place in the thirteenth century. This Michael was ancestor of the several branches of the ancient family of Southcote. The elder branch became extinct by the death of William Southcote, uncle of John Southcote, who was one of the Justices of the King's Bench in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: his heiress brought this place to the Callards. It is now the property of the Honourable Newton Fellowes, having been purchased, in 1718, by his ancestor, William Fellowes, Esq.

The dean and chapter of Exeter are appropriators of the great tithes, and patrons of the vicarage.

There is an almshouse at this place, founded by one of the Gidley family, in 1681, for four poor widows; but it has no endowment, except a small piece of land for keeping it in repair.

WITHERIDGE, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about ten miles from Tiverton, and about the same distance from South Molton and Crediton.

* Hundred Roll.

† From a corruption of this name, it is called Hollacombe Paramore.

‡ Rot. Cart. 45 Hen. III. No. 24.

§ Cart. Rot. 34, 35 Edw. III.

¶ Chapple's Collections.

Mr. Chapple, in his communications to Brice, says, that there was then a market ^u on Wednesday, but much declined : there were then two great markets yearly, and a fair on the 24th of June. The market had been wholly disused before 1774. ^x There is still a small cattle fair on the 24th of June^y, and there are great markets on the last Wednesday after September 21st, and the first Wednesday in November. Witheridge was, in former times, a borough, and was governed by a portreeve. ^z

The manor and hundred of Witheridge belonged, at an early period, to the family of Fitzpayne, under whom it was held successively by Poleyne, and Marchant. The manor and hundred passed, by female heirs, from Fitzpayne to the Lords Bottreaux. They were afterwards in Chichester, Lord Donegal, of whom they were purchased by William Fellowes, Esq., and are now the property of the Honourable Newton Fellowes. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment. ^z

The manor of Bradford Tracey belonged, in ancient times, to the family of Tracy; it was afterwards, successively, in the families of Stuckly, Mortimer, *alias* Tanner, and Shortridge. The heiress of the latter brought it to Melhuish; from whom it has passed in like manner to the Rev. William Proctor Thomas, of Drake's place, Wellington. ^z Bradford was the residence of the Melhuish family, who had some time resided also at Dart Ralph, in this parish, now the property of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne. Mr. Thomas has lately built a hunting-seat at Bradford.

West Yeo, in this parish, belonged to the Coplestons, of Ottery St. Mary : it is now the property of Mr. William Adams. The rectory of this place belonged formerly to the prior and convent of Canington, in Somersetshire. ^b The rectorial manor ^c and advowson of the vicarage passed, with the manor of Bradford Tracey, to the Rev. W. P. Thomas.

William Chapple, the antiquary and editor of Risdon, was a native of this parish, having been born at West Yeo, as appears by his bequest of a

^u I have not found any grant of a market or fair; but it appears by the Hundred Roll that there was a fair in the reign of Edward I.

^x Chapple's Collections.

^y Unless it fall on a Saturday or Sunday, in which case it is held on the Monday following.

^z Hundred Roll.

^a Son of the sister of Richard Melhuish, Esq., the last of the family, who died in 1809.

^b See Pat. Rot. 27 Edward III. pt. 3.

^c Called Witheridge Canington, having formerly belonged to the priory of Cannington, near Bridgwater.

prayer-book to the parish-church, which from its singularity is inserted in the note. ^a He was son of Mr. William Chapple, the parish clerk, who died in 1755, and to whose memory he put up a tablet, with an epitaph ^c, written, as it appears, by himself.

^a "This book, which some time belonged to the royal chapel of St. George at Windsor, and afterwards to the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Frederick Képpel, late Bishop of Exeter, and dean of the said chapel, of whose executors I purchased it, in 1778; I William Chapple, now of the Close of the cathedral church of St. Peter, in the city and county of Exeter aforesaid, do hereby give, and desire it may, from and after my death, be appropriated to the parish church of Witheridge, in the county of Devon and diocese of Exeter aforesaid, as some token of my regard for the place where I drew my first breath; viz. at Stukeley's Lower West-Yeo, *alias* New House, in that parish, on the 14th of January, O. S. 1718-9, and for that church wherein I was enlisted under the banner of the holy cross, to be preserved in the said church, for the use of the officiating vicar or curate there, on Sundays and other holidays, at the altar table, (where every part of the communion-service, according to the rubric, though this be now disregarded by many, even on sacrament days, ought always to be read,) and not elsewhere; so long as our present ecclesiastical establishment, under episcopal church government shall continue, if the book itself so long last, as it possibly may, unless any future vicar's devotion exceeding the present ordinary standard should conduce to its wearing out sooner than might otherwise happen. But however this be, my will and desire is that it be preserved from wilful damage, and its use continued there whilst so preserved; if so long legally permitted, or not expressly prohibited by the authority of superiors; after which I cannot expect any more regard will be paid to my intention in this donative than to primitive Christianity itself, or the due celebration of its most sacred eucharistical solemnities, or to any anathema threatened by the inspired writings, against sacrilegious invaders of the church's property. In testimony of this my donation hereof, which I desire may have the same force as if it were a part of my last will, and not to be considered as revoked by its omission therein have here inserted, with my own hand, this declaration of my meaning and intention, relating to the disposition and use hereof, to which I have also subscribed my name, this 22d day of July, 1781."

"WILLIAM CHAPPLE."

^c "This stone distinguishes no vaulted cave,
A plain good man, has here as plain a grave
The toys of greatness his low sphere denied;
His real wants his industry supplied;
His labouring hand procured his daily bread
His pious care his children taught and fed.
Earnest to guide their steps by virtue's rules,
Plain sense supplied the learning of the schools
His steady honesty, still kept its ground
Unshaken, whether fortune smil'd or frown'd
Lover of peace, sincere, religious, just;
Guiltless of fraud and faithful to his trust.
Thus much his son with modesty may say;
This tribute to a father's memory pay;
Whose well spent life all dread of death suppress
And smoothed his passage to eternal rest."

Richard

Richard Melhuish, Esq., in 1799, gave a house for a charity-school, and 700*l.* three per cent. for its endowment. It has some other small benefactions.* Forty children are educated by this charity.

WOOLBOROUGH, or WOLBOROUGH, in the hundred of Haytor, and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies about one mile from Newton Abbot.

The manor was given to Tor abbey, by its founder, William Lord Brewer. Some time after the dissolution, in the reign of James I., it was purchased by Sir Richard Reynell, an officer of the Court of Exchequer, and a younger son of the Ogwell family, whose heiress brought it to Sir William Waller, the parliamentary general; and the heiress of Sir William Waller, to Sir William Courtenay. It is now the property of Lord Viscount Courtenay. Ford, the old mansion, which was built by Sir Richard Reynell, is now occupied by Ayshford Wise, Esq. It was here that Sir Richard Reynell entertained King Charles I., the Duke of Buckingham, and others of his court, on the 14th of September, 1625; and again, for two or three days, on his return from Plymouth, on the 21st. On the former occasion, Mr. Richard Reynell of Ogwell, and his brother Thomas, received the honour of knighthood. On the Sunday following the 21st, the King attended Divine service at Wolborough church. Among Mr. Chapple's collections is a copy of the steward's account of the provisions sent in for his Majesty's entertainment^f, a great proportion of which consisted of presents.

Ford

* Dorothy Hill, in 1755, gave 20*l.*, half of which being lost, it produces only 8*s.* per annum. John Cockram, in 1782, gave 20*l.* which now produces only 10*s.*

^f The provision for the first visit consisted of a buck and a side of venison, sent by Mr. Reynell of Ogwell; and a buck from Mr. Pawlet of Henton. Among the fish, three dories, two mullets, two gurnets, 25 peels, two salmons, and eight pair and a half of soles. Of game and fowls, 140 partridges, seven pheasants, 61 chickens, 46 capons, ten ducks, 14 pullets, six geese, 71 turkeys, 28 pigeons, one pea-hen, two mallards, two green plovers, eight plovers, one gull, three dozen of larks, 38 rabbits, and one hare; besides mutton, veal, lamb, &c. Six artichokes were among the vegetables. The whole expence of the first entertainment was 28*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*

For the second entertainment, Sir Amias Pawlet gave a buck; Mr. Luff of Torre, a doe; Dr. Clifford, a hunted *teage*, (a doe of a year old); Mr. Beard gave a mutton, killed and dressed. The fish consisted of eight score mullets, three dozen and a half whittings, four salmons, seven peels, seven dories, 21 plaice, 26 soles, 48 lobsters, 550 pilchards, &c. &c. Among the fowls and game, 69 partridges, five pheasants, twelve pullets, 14 capons, 112 chickens, four ducks, six geese, 37 turkeys, 69 pigeons, 92 rabbits, one barnacle, one heronshaw, 12 sea-larks, 11 curlews,

Ford House, which, during the protectorship of Cromwell, appears to have been the residence of Sir William Waller, was rendered again memorable, in 1688, by having been, for a short time, the abode of the Prince of Orange, between the interval of his landing at Torbay, and his advance to Exeter. ^a

In the parish-church is a monument (with their effigies) for Sir Richard Reynell, who died in 1633, and his wife Lucy Lady Reynell, who died in 1652. ^b

The borough-town of Newton Abbot belonged to Tor abbey. The market and borough rents are now vested in the Rev. Thomas Lane. The market and fair are spoken of in the reign of Edward I. The town seems to have been then newly established. ^c The market is now held on Wednesday. There are cattle fairs on Midsummer Day, or if it should happen on a Wednesday, the Wednesday following; on the 11th of September, with the same exception and rule; and on the 6th of November. There is a great cattle market on the last Wednesday of February.

At Newton is a chapel of ease, served by the minister of Wolborough.

In 1715, there were two meeting-houses of the Presbyterians at Newton Abbot, or Newton Bushel; one of these still exists at Newton Abbot. There is a meeting-house also for the Particular Baptists, and one for the Independent Calvinists. ^d

The number of inhabitants in the parish of Wolborough, including the town of Newton Abbot, was, in 1801, 1623; in 1811, 1627; and in 1821, 1859.

In this parish is an hospital founded by Lucy Lady Reynell, in 1638,

11 curlews, 21½ dozen of larks, one heath pult, two nynnets, six seapyes, one stone curlew, four teals, three pea-hens, and two gulls. Among the more substantial provisions, were six oxen and kine, five muttuns, two veals and a half; besides several entries of ribs of beef, quarters of mutton, chines, tongues, a side of lamb, and a Westphalia gammon. The liquors enumerated are, two hogsheds of beer, a barrel of Canary wine, and 35 quarts of white wine. The whole expense of the second entertainment was 55*l.* 5*s.*

^a Rapin's History of England.

^b Mr. Incledon's Church Notes, taken about 1770, mention also Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Reynell, and wife of Sir William Waller, 1633; John Reynell, minister of Wolborough, 1698; and Thomas Reynell his son, 1699.

^c Hundred Roll.

^d The sum of 30*l.* per annum is settled on this meeting, out of the charity of Mr. and Mrs. Bearne.

for

for four clergymen's widows, and endowed with a rent-charge of 20*l.* per annum. The pensions being so small, when the hospital was rebuilt by the late Lord Courtenay, it was adapted for the residence of two widows only, by whom it is now occupied, and they receive 10*l.* per annum each. Over the door is the following inscription: —

^a The Widowes House, 1638.

" Is't strange a prophet's widowe poore should be ?
Yf strange, then is the Scripture strange to thee."

A charity-school was founded at this place, pursuant to his dying request, by the widow of Mr. Robert Bearne, who deceased in 1787. Mrs. Bearne gave a sum of money, now accumulated to 4471*l.* 12*s.* three per cent., for the purpose of endowing a school, and the Presbyterian meeting. A reading and a writing school, in the former of which are forty, and in the latter fifty children, are instructed and supported by the trustees, who purpose to build a school-house, as soon as the funds will allow of it. The schools attend the Presbyterian meeting; but children of all religious denominations are admitted.

At this place lived Mr. John Lethbridge, not so well known as he deserves to be, as the ingenious inventor of a diving machine, by which he was enabled to recover goods from wrecks at the bottom of the sea, without any communication of air from above. This gentleman appears to have been of the ancient family of his name. In a letter printed in the Gentleman's Magazine¹, he states, that, being much reduced in circumstances, and having a large family, he turned his thoughts to some extraordinary method of improving his fortune; and being prepossessed with the notion that it would be practicable to invent a machine to recover goods from wrecks lost in the sea, he made his first experiment in his orchard, at Newton Abbot, on the day of the great eclipse, in 1715, by going into a hogshead bunged up tight, in which he continued half an hour without any communication of air; he then contrived to place the hogshead under water, and found that he could remain longer without air under water than on land. His first experiment having been thus encouraging, he constructed his machine, with the assistance of a cooper in London. It was of wainscot well secured with iron hoops, with holes for the arms, and a

¹ Vol. xix. (1749,) p. 411, 412.

glass of about four inches in diameter. It required 500 lbs. weight to sink it, lead being fixed to the bottom of the machine for that purpose; and the removal of 15 lbs. would bring it to the surface of the water. With this machine, Mr. Lethbridge says, he could move about twelve feet square at the bottom of the sea, where he frequently staid thirty-four minutes: he had frequently been for six hours at a time in the engine, being frequently brought up to the surface, where he was refreshed with a pair of bellows. Many hundred times, he states, he had been ten fathom deep, and sometimes twelve fathom with difficulty. When his machine was finished, he offered his services to some merchants of London, to adventure on the wrecks of some treasure ships then lately lost; but it was some time before he found any who had sufficient confidence in the success of his experiments to offer him terms at all adequate to his deserts and expectations: but after his success had been proved, he was employed to dive on wrecks in various parts of the world, both for his own countrymen and for the Dutch and the Spaniards. He mentions, in his letter already quoted, that he had dived on wrecks in the West Indies, at the Isle of May, at Porto Santo, near Madeira, and at the Cape of Good Hope. His most laudable endeavours were so far crowned with success, that he was enabled not only to maintain his family, but to purchase the estate of Odicknoll, in the parish of King's Carswell, near Newton Abbot. At the house of his grandson, John Lethbridge, Esq., at Newton, is a board on which is an inscription in gold letters, dated 1736, stating, that John Lethbridge, by the blessing of God, had dived on the wrecks of four English men of war, one English East Indiaman, two Dutch men of war, five Dutch East Indiamen, two Spanish galleons, and two London galleys, all lost in the space of twenty years; on many of them with good success; but that he had been very near drowning in the engine five times. The apparatus, about twenty years ago, was at Governor Holdsworth's, at Dartmouth, but it was then in a decaying state. Mr. Lethbridge is thus noticed in the register of the parish of Wolborough: "December 11, 1759, Buried Mr. John Lethbridge, inventor of a most famous diving-engine, by which he recovered from the bottom of the sea, in different parts of the globe, almost 100,000*l.* for the English and Dutch merchants, which had been lost by shipwreck." There is reason to suppose, that Mr. Lethbridge was the first person, who, by his ingenuity and intrepidity, succeeded in recovering goods from wrecked vessels: there is, I believe, no record of

Phipps's bell, which was a prior invention, having been used successfully for that purpose.^m

WOOLFARDISWORTHY, or WOLFARDISWORTHY, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about six miles from Tiverton, and about ten from Crediton.

The manor was, at an early period, for some descents, in the family of Spencer, who sold it in the reign of Edward II., to Sir Robert Stockey, and Walter Molland. Having been for nearly two centuries in the family of Walrond, this estate was sold, piecemeal, in 1788. The manor and advowson were purchased by the Rev. John Hole, who is the present lord of the manor, and the patron and incumbent of the rectory.

WOOLFARDISWORTHY, or WOLFARDISWORTHY, in the hundred and deanery of Hertland, commonly called Wolsworthy, lies about four miles and a half from Hartland, and about ten from Bideford.

The manor of Bokish, commonly called Bucks, was successively in the families of Wallen and Cole; upon the death of the last heir male, the Rev. Pötter Cole, who died at the advanced age of 97, having been 73 years incumbent of Hawksbury, in Gloucestershire, it passed to the Rev. Wm. Loggin, who took the name of Cole, and is now the property of his son, the Rev. William Loggin. Leworth gave name to a family, from whom it passed, successively, to Chauntrell and Docton: it is now the property of Thomas Stevens, Esq. The barton of Duerdon belongs to — Trathen; and that of Lane to the Rev. J. Prust.

In the parish-church are memorials of the families of Cole, (without date); Hamlynⁿ; Saltren^o; of Duredon, or Duerdon, in this parish; and Whitlock.^p The great tithes, which had been given by Hugh Peverell to the abbot and convent of Hartland^q, are vested in the Rev. William Loggin, who is patron and incumbent of the vicarage. The benefice, which

^m From the information of Capt. Thomas Lethbridge, of the navy, a grandson of Mr. John Lethbridge.

ⁿ Hamlyn, of Marshall, in this parish, 1694—1708.

^o 1685—1728, Margaret, wife of Thomas Saltren, and daughter of Lutterell of Hartland Abbey, 1685.

^p William Whitlock, Gent., 1723; John Whitlock, Esq., 1750.

^q Dug. Mon. vol. ii. 286.

consisted only of a stipend of 20*l.* per annum, and a small glebe, has lately been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty.

WOODBURY, in the deanery of Aylesbeare and hundred of East Budleigh, lies about seven miles from Exeter. The villages of Grindle or Grindell, Salterton, Woodmanton, Gulliford, Higher Nutwell, Exton, and Ebford, are in this parish.

A market at Woodbury on Tuesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Swithin, were granted, in 1285, to William de Albemarle, or Damarell.^r

The manor of Woodbury was part of the royal demesne, and had been settled on Editha, consort of Edward the Confessor. King Henry I. gave it to Roger de Mandeville, castellan of Exeter. William his son conveyed it to William Carbonell, from whose family it passed by successive female heirs to De Albemarle, or Damarell, and Bonville. After the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, (the representative of the latter,) it was purchased by Sir John Prideaux, Sergeant-at-Law. Sir Hugh Ford became possessed of it by purchase, in the reign of Charles II. It is now the property of Lord Rolle, whose ancestor, Sir John Rolle, died seised of it in 1708: it is probable that he purchased it of the co-heiresses of Sir Henry Ford.

The manor of Nutwell was given, at an early period, by the Dinham family^s (it having been parcel of their barony of Hartland^t), to the priory of Dinham, in Brittany. After the suppression of alien priories, the Dinhams became again possessed of this manor; and Sir John Dinham, who was treasurer to King Henry VII., and afterwards Lord Dinham, built here a castellated mansion, for his own residence, which Risdon calls a fair and stately dwelling. Sergeant Prideaux purchased this estate of the heirs of Dinham. In Sir William Pole's time, it was the seat of Sir Thomas Prideaux; afterwards, successively, of Sir Henry Ford, and the Pollexfens. Of late years, it was the property and seat of Sir Francis Drake, Bart., who made great alterations in the house and grounds; the chapel was converted into a handsome library. From Sir Francis Drake, it passed by devise to his nephew, the late Lord Heathfield; and on his death, in 1813, to his sister's son, Thomas Trayton Fuller Elliot Drake.

^r Cart. Rot. 14 Edw. I. No. 44.

^s Oliver de Dinham possessed it in the reign of Henry II. Madox's Hist. of Exchequer, p. 409.

^t Hundred Roll.

Esq., lately created a baronet, whose property and residence it now is. Nutwell House was garrisoned for the parliament, during the civil wars.*

The manor, or nominal manor, of Grindell, in this parish, belonged to Tor abbey: it was given by William Brewer the founder, who had purchased it of Reginald de Albemarle. This estate now belongs to the Rev. Thomas Putt of Combe. Mount Ebford, some time a seat of the Haydons, is now the property and residence of Thomas Huckell Lee, Esq., whose family have been settled in the parish ever since the reign of Henry VIII. Higher Ebford belongs also to Mr. Lee: Lower Ebford, which belonged to the family of Trosse, is now the property and residence of Mr. Nicholas Brand. Salterton is the joint property of Lord Rolle and the Rev. Thomas Putt. The family of Putt have been possessed of their interest in it more than a century. Upper Nutwell, which belonged to the family of Heathfield, is now, by marriage, the property of Thomas Porter, Esq., of Rockbeare.

In the parish-church are some old monuments of the families of Dinham and Haydon, much damaged; and those of Philip Lempriere, Esq., of Jersey, 1787; Anna Maria, wife of Comber Beard, Esq., 1791; and Thomas Heathfield, Esq., of Upper Nutwell, 1806. The vicars choral of Exeter cathedral possess the manor of Halstow, and are appropriators of the tithes, and patrons of the perpetual curacy, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction. This estate belonged formerly to Battle abbey.*

Thomas Weare, in 1691, gave 4*l.* 10*s.* per annum for the education of poor children. William Holwell, M.D., in 1707, gave the sum of 50*l.* for the same purpose; and Isaiah Broadmead, in 1728, 120*l.*, which was laid out in land. The whole income of the charity-school is now 46*l.* per annum.

On Woodbury common is an ancient entrenchment, which, when camps were formed there during the alarm of a French invasion, in 1798, and 1803, was occupied by the park of artillery.

WOODLAND, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies about three miles from Ashburton.

The manor, which appears to have been held with that of Ipplepen, was sold piecemeal by Sir John Pettus, in 1658, the manerial rights being attached to each purchase. The great tithes are appropriated to the dean

* Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 159, 160.

* See the record of Domesday.
and

and chapter of Windsor. The parishioners elect the minister, who has a stipend of 20*l.* per annum.

In the year 1725, William Culling gave a rent-charge of 2*l.* per annum, for the teaching poor children to read, and buying them Bibles.

WOODLEIGH, in the deanery of that name and in the hundred of Stanborough, lies about four miles from Kingsbridge. The villages of Hendham and Pruston are in this parish.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the ancient family of Damarrell. The widow of one of this family gave it to Henry de Rohant, her second husband, whose grand-daughter brought it to the Champernownes: it was settled on the Modbury branch, who possessed it in Sir William Pole's time. This manor is now the joint property of the Rev. Edward Edmonds, who is patron also and incumbent of the rectory. John Nether-ton, Esq., and the Rev. John Swete, Mr. Edmonds, and Mr. Netherton, possess a moiety of this estate in right of their wives, co-heiresses of Cornish, and descended from the Hurrells, who possessed the whole as early as the year 1659. The other moiety passed by bequest, in 1686, from a widow of one of the Hurrell family, to Anthony Penhay. This has since been subdivided; a part of it, being one-eighth of the manor, was purchased by the late Mr. Cornish, and has been added to the moiety above described; the remainder has passed by purchase and descent to Mr. Swete. Wood, in this parish, was the seat of a younger branch of the Fortescues. Peter Fortescue, Esq., of this branch, was created a baronet in 1666. Upon his death, (his only son having died before him,) the title, and this branch of the family, became extinct. The heiress married Fortescue of Preston. Wood is now the property and residence of John Luscombe Luscombe, Esq.

In the chancel of the parish-church is an altar-tomb to the memory of Thomas Smith, rector: it was put up before the Reformation, and was adapted for the double purpose of commemorating the deceased, and celebrating the resurrection of our Saviour at Easter, according to the ceremonies then in use.* There are memorials also of the Fortescues.^a

EAST WORLINGTON, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South-Molton, lies about eight miles from Chulmleigh.

^y Mr. Swete died whilst this sheet was printing off.

^{*} See p. 420.

^a Francis Fortescue, Esq., of Wood, 1649; Peter, son of Sir Peter, 1674.

The manor appears to have been held, at an early period, by the family of Fitzbernard; who were succeeded by Crawthorne. At a later period, it was in the Chichesters; and having been purchased by William Fellowes, Esq., with other estates of that family, in 1718, it is now the property of the Honourable Newton Fellowes, who is patron of the rectory.

In the parish-church is a memorial of John Nott, Gent., 1704; and Bridget his wife, daughter of Francis Colman, Esq., of Gornhays.

WEST WORLINGTON, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies between seven and eight miles from Chulmleigh. The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to a family, who took their name from this the place of their residence: one of the co-heiresses of this family brought it to Crawthorne; and the heiress of Crawthorne to Marwood. In or about the year 1350, it was purchased of the latter by Thomas Affeton of Affeton, or Afton^a, in this parish. The heiress of Affeton brought it to Sir Hugh Stucley, or Stewkley. It is now the property of Lewis Stucley Buck, Esq., whose great-grandmother was heiress of the last-mentioned family. Affeton, or Afton barton, was some time a seat of the Stucleys and Bucks: now a farm-house. There are some remains of the more ancient castellated mansion, which was the seat of the Affetons.

In the parish-church is the monument of Sir Thomas Stucley, Knt., who died in 1663. Mr. Buck is patron of the rectory.

YARNSCOMBE, in the hundred of Hartland and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies between eight and nine miles from Barnstaple, and about five from Torrington.

The manor of Great Yarnscombe belonged anciently to the barons of Torrington. The Hundred Roll of Edward I. speaks of Hugh Peverell and John Hureward as lords of Yarnscombe^b, and as having power of life and death. In the reign of Henry V., the manor belonged to the family of Cockworthy, whose heiress brought it to Trevelyan. It is now the property of Lord Rolle, whose ancestor, Sir John Rolle, died seised of it in 1708. Court, which was once a seat of the Cockworthy family, and afterwards of the Trevelyans, is now a farm-house. The manor of Little Yarnscombe was anciently in the family of Salvain, and passed by succes-

^a Ralph de Pomerai held Afton in demesne at the time of the Domesday survey.

^b Jernescom.

sive female heirs to Fitzwarren, Davailes, or Davel^c, and Harris. It was purchased of the latter, in 1721, by Peter Wellington, Esq., grandfather of the Rev. Peter Wellington Furse, the present proprietor. A manor called Yarnscombe Hankford (no doubt from the Hankfords, who were connected with the Fitzwarrens,) was the property of John Bellew, Esq., of Stockley English, recently deceased. The manor of Way also extends into this parish.

Cogworthy, some time the property and residence of the Champneys family, now belongs to Mrs. Harding, a widow lady of Barnstaple, whose grandfather (Cottle) obtained this estate by marriage with the heiress of Champneys.

The parish-church is said to have stood formerly at a place called Chirchcombe. Risdon says that there was, in ancient times, a chapel at Little Yarnscombe, and that the families of Herward and Barry presented alternately to Great and Little Yarnscombe. The chapel spoken of by Risdon has been converted into a cottage: it is on an estate called Lower Chapple. Walter Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, in the early part of the fourteenth century, is said to have given the church of Yarnscombe to the hospital of St. John at Exeter, for the relief of poor children; but it appears by the *Originalia* in the Exchequer, 18 Edw. II., that the Bishop gave it to the priory of Frithelstock.

In the parish-church is an ancient monument of the family of Cockworthy, with an imperfect date (14...); and some memorials of Trevelyan^d, Pollard^e, and Champneys.^f Mr. Incledon, in his Church Notes, mentions Hugh Fortescue, of Weare, 1609. The impropriation is now vested in Lord Rolle. The King is patron of the vicarage.

YARCOMBE, or YARTCOMBE, in the hundred of Axminster and in the deanery of Dunkeswell, lies on the borders of Dorsetshire and Somersetshire, about seven miles from Honiton, and four from Chard in Somersetshire. The river Yarty, in a course of about four miles, divides Yarcombe from the above-mentioned counties. Marsh, on the new road of communication from London to Exeter, through Ilminster and Chard, is in this parish.

^c The marriage between the heiress of John Davel, as the name was then spelt, and Arthur Harris, Esq., took place in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

^d Anthony Trevelyan, Esq., 1623.

^e John Pollard, Esq., of Langley, 1667; Robert Pollard, Esq., 1659; George Pollard, Esq. (no date).

^f John Champneys, Esq., 1631; John Champneys, Esq., the younger, 1680.

William the Conqueror gave the manor of Yarcombe to the abbot and convent of St. Michael in Normandy, who allotted it to their priory of Otterton, in this county. After the dissolution the manor, or a moiety of it, was granted to Robert Earl of Leicester, who sold it to Robert Drake, Esq., of the Ash family, by whom it was conveyed to the celebrated Sir Francis Drake, the circumnavigator, who was possessed of the other moiety by grant from the crown. It descended (with the impropriation) to the late Lord Heathfield, and is now the property of his nephew, Sir Thomas Trayton Fuller Elliot Drake, Bart., who is improving the estate, and making extensive plantations.

Shevehayne, now esteemed the manor-house, was anciently in the family of Speke, and passed, by successive sales, to Woode, Stawell, and Martyn. In this house, which is occupied occasionally by Sir T. T. F. E. Drake, is a fine portrait of Sir Francis Drake. Paynshay, formerly parcel of the manor, was, in 1260, given by the prior of Otterton to William Pyne, or Payne. It passed, by descent, to Sturton and Daubeney, by successive sales, to Smyth, Woode, and Bret. It is now the property of Sir T. T. F. E. Drake, who purchased it with the great tithes, about 1808, of Mr. Codrington, now Sir Bethel Codrington, Bart. The King is patron of the vicarage, which, before the year 1247, was endowed with a glebe of 30 acres, and certain gardens and houses.^s

YEALMTON, or YALMETON, in the hundred and deanery of Plympton, lies about four miles from Plympton, and nine from Plymouth, by the old road; but across the ferry, called the Flying Bridge, between six and seven. Yealmton is described in ancient records as a borough.^a The village of Dunston is in this parish. A great cattle-market is held at Yealmton on the fourth Wednesday in every month.

Risdon begins his account of Yealmton by saying, Here, according to tradition, the Saxon king, Ethelwold, had his palace, whose lieutenant, Lipsius, was also here interred.

The manor of Yealmton, or Yalhampton, was given by King John to Matthew Fitzherbert, Lord of Stokenham, and it passed with that manor to the earls of Huntingdon. Henry Earl of Huntingdon sold it, in or about the year 1580, to Sir John Hele. The heiress of Hele married Sir

^s Chartulary of Otterton Priory, in Chapple's Collections.

^a Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria.

Edward Hungerford, by whom it was conveyed, in 1670, to Edmund Pollexfen, Esq., of Kitley, in this parish, and his heiress brought it to the ancestor of Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq., M. P., the present proprietor. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.¹

The Pollexfens resided at Kitley as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Edmund Pollexfen, the last of the family, died in 1710. In consequence of their marriage with the heiress of Pollexfen, the Bastards removed their residence from Garston to Kitley. William Bastard, Esq., grandson of the heiress of Pollexfen, was created a baronet in 1779^{*}; the creation was gazetted, but Mr. Bastard declined the intended honor. Kitley is now the seat of Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq., one of the members for the county, and nephew of the late Mr. Bastard. The manors of Bowdon and Dunston belong also to Mr. Bastard. Bowdon gave name to an ancient family, from whom it passed, by successive heirs female, to Colland, Lawtram, Stone, and Copleston. A branch of the last-mentioned family resided at Bowdon for several generations. The executors of Thomas Copleston, Esq., the last of that family, sold it, in 1753, to William Bastard, Esq., above mentioned, grandfather of the present proprietor. Bowdon is now a farm-house. Mr. Bastard has also another manor of Yealmton, which had belonged to the Prideaux family.

Lyneham, in this parish, gave name to a family who possessed the manor till about the year 1340: it was afterwards, for a short time, in that of Topcliffe. In the year 1402, it belonged to John Crocker, son of John Crocker, Esq., of Hele. Sir John Crocker, of this family, was one of the knights who were attainted and outlawed by Richard III., and who accompanied the Earl of Devon to the relief of Exeter, when besieged by Perkin Warbeck, in 1497.¹ Courtenay Crocker, Esq., who died in 1740, left an only daughter, who brought Lyneham to James Bulteel, Esq., grandfather of John Bulteel, Esq., of Fleet, the present proprietor. Lyneham is now a farm-house. There was formerly a park here. Windsor, in this parish, gave name to a family who possessed the fee of this barton by the gift of William Lord Rous. One of the co-heiresses of Windsor married Richard Fortescue, from whom, says Sir William Pole, descended the Fortescues of the east part of England.

¹ Hundred Roll.

^{*} See the head of Baronets in the General History.

¹ Holinshed.

Afterwards Windsor became the property and residence of a younger branch of the Crockers of Lyneham, who, on removing to Bovey Tracey, sold this estate, in the reign of William III., to Dr. Blackall: it was by him bequeathed to Colonel William Scott, of Essex, and has been lately purchased of Colonel William Henry Scott, of the 3d Foot-guards, by Mr. Bastard.

Cofflete, in this parish, belonged at an early period to the family of Silveston, one of whose co-heiresses brought it to Ashleigh. It was afterwards successively in Hill and Copleston. The Coplestons possessed it for several generations. Henry Copleston sold it, about the year 1620, to Mr. Elize Stert, of whose descendants it was purchased, early in the last century, by Thomas Veale, Esq. Cofflete is now the property and residence of the Rev. Richard Lane, whose father inherited it under the will of Mr. Veale, his uncle. The barton of Pitton is partly in this parish and partly in that of Plympton St. Mary. The greater part of the old mansion, which stood in this parish, has been taken down. It was the residence of the Pitts, a co-heiress of which family, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, married William Woolcombe, Esq., of Holland. The Woolcombes resided here before their removal to Ashbury. Pitton is now a farm belonging to John Morth Woolcombe, Esq., of that place.

In the parish-church are monuments of the families of Pollexfen^m, Bastardⁿ, Copleston^o, Crocker^p, and Woolcombe.^q George Woodward, M.D., 1723; Thomas Veale, Esq., with his bust in white marble, 1780; Kitty, wife of William Rosdew, Esq., daughter of John Mudge, M.D., 1789; and Thomas Perring Bulteel, (son of John Bulteel, Esq., of Fleet,) 1805. The great tithes of this parish are annexed to the prebend of King's Teignton, in the church of Sarum, called the Golden Prebend. The prebendary is patron of the vicarage. On the south side of the church are the ruins of a building, called the Palace, said, by a vague tradition, to have

^m Edmund Pollexfen, Esq., 1710.

ⁿ William Bastard, Esq., 1732; John Pollexfen Bastard, Esq., who represented the county of Devon in seven successive parliaments, and his brother, Edmund Bastard, Esq., who both died in 1816: the inscription for the two latter is in bronze letters on a handsome monument of white marble.

^o Isabel, daughter of Henry Fortescue, and wife of — Copleston, 1580; Henry Copleston, Esq., 1650; Mary, his wife, daughter of Were, 1630.

^p John Crocker, cofferer and standard-bearer to King Edward IV., 1508. He distinguished himself in suppressing Perkin Warbeck's rebellion.

^q Joan, wife of William Woolcombe, 1624; John Woolcombe, Esq., of Pitton, 1650; Henry Woolcombe, Esq., of Ashbury, 1690.

been a palace of the Saxon kings. It was probably an ancient residence of the prebendaries.

There is no endowed charity-school in this parish; but a school on Dr. Bell's system, in which about 65 children are educated, is supported by subscription, and there is a Sunday-school, in which are nearly 200 children.

ZEAL, ZELE, or SELE MONACHORUM, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, lies about seven miles from Crediton. The villages of Tuckingmill, Loosbear, or Loxbeare, and Burston, are in this parish.

The manor was given to the abbot of Buckfastleigh by King Canute. It now belongs to Henry Ley, Esq., of Trehill, near Exeter.

The manor of Loxbeare belongs to Mr. Philip Kelland; the manor of Burstone, to Mr. John Wreford. The Earl of Morley is patron of the rectory.

Weeks Hole, Esq., who died in 1768, gave the sum of 100*l.* for the education of poor children of this parish.

• Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I.

THE ISLE OF LUNDY.

THIS isle, which lies about 17 leagues N.W. of the Devonshire coast, is esteemed part of the county, and to be within the hundred of Braunton. It is about three miles and a half in length, and about one mile in breadth, and, including the little island called Rat island, is computed to contain about 1100 acres.

The first mention I find of the island of Lundy is in the year 1200, when it was granted by King John to the Knights Templars. * It belonged, nevertheless, in the year 1234, to Sir William de Marisco †, who is said to have built a castle here, of which the ruins remain to this day, bearing the name of Marisco castle. Sir William having been suspected as an accomplice in the attempt to assassinate King Henry III. at Woodstock, in 1238, escaped to his castle in Lundy, where, associating to himself a band of desperate men, he led, for some years, a piratical life, plundering all vessels which navigated the channel, and making predatory invasions on the Devonshire coast. Secure amidst his inaccessible rocks, he committed these depredations with impunity till the year 1242; but at length, having been taken by stratagem, he was carried to London and executed, with 16 of his associates. ‡ The Isle of Lundy was committed to the custody of Henry de Tracey, Baron of Barnstaple §, and five years afterwards Robert de Walerand was made governor. ¶ In the year 1280, the island was granted, by King Edward I., to William de Marisco **, grandson probably of its former owner, yet the Hundred Roll of the same reign speaks of Holwin as lord of the island. In 1321 it was granted to Hugh le Despenser, junior. † Sir Thomas de la More tells us that the unfortunate Edward II. had fixed on this island as a place of refuge; and that, in attempting to sail thither, he was driven on the Glamorganshire coast. Camden says that the Isle of Lundy was in the Luttrell family in the reign of Edward III. Risdon, on the contrary, says that Ralph Willington had the custody of the island, and that he was succeeded by Humphrey de Bohun. It certainly appears that Sir Henry de Willington died seised of

* Cart. Rot. 1 John, pt. 1. 22.

‡ Matthew Paris.

¶ Pat. Rot. 34 Hen. III.

§ Cart. Rot. 15 Edw. II.

† Pat. Rot. 19 Hen. III.

** Pat. Rot. 29 Hen. III.

‡ Cart. Rot. 9 Edw. I. 21.

it, in 1349. (23 Edw. III.) From this period I find little of its history till modern times. In the additions to the last edition of Camden, it is said that it was strongly fortified for King Charles I. by Lord Say and Sele. I have not found any mention in the Annals of the Civil War of its having been occupied by either party. Lord Say and Sele was an active parliamentarian. It is said also in the additions to Camden, that the Isle of Lundy was plundered by the French in the reign of William and Mary. The editors of the *Magna Britannia* of 1720 speak of the Isle of Lundy as having been then for some time in the Granville family, whose representatives continued to possess it in 1777.^b It appears, nevertheless, that, in 1747, it was in the possession of Thomas Benson^c, Esq., who placed deer upon it, some of which were remaining in 1777.^d After this the island was the property of Sir John Borlase Warren, (now Admiral of the White, and G. C. B.,) who, about 1781, sold it to the late John Cleveland, Esq. M.P. Sir Aubrey de Vere Hunt, Bart., purchased it for 700*l.*, about 1815: it has recently been offered for sale by his heirs, but has not yet (April 1822) been purchased.

In 1794 there were seven houses on the island, and 23 inhabitants: there are now only two houses, besides a small dwelling for the residence of the keeper of a light-house, lately erected on the island, under the direction of the Trinity-house. There are the ruins of a chapel, dedicated to St. Helen, in which Divine service is said to have been performed in 1747, when the proprietor of the island visited it with a party of friends. The island abounds with rabbits, the shooting and catching of which forms the principal employment of the inhabitants: the rabbits are shot chiefly for their skins, and the birds, which are chiefly puffins, for their feathers: these commodities are taken to Ilfracombe. In 1816 379*lb.* of feathers were picked by the women; 24 puffins yielding one pound of feathers. Nearly the whole of the island is composed of granite: a small part at the south extremity is of slate. The granite is stratified on part of the west coast, and presents steep cliffs almost on every side toward the water. Some singular caves have been formed by the action of the sea on the weaker portions of the granite. The island is nearly level: the highest part, on which are the remains of the chapel, is about 200 feet above the sea.^e Several unsuccessful searches have been made in the island for copper ore.

^b Chapple's Collections.

^c See p. 603.

^d Chapple's Collections.

^e Several of these particulars are taken from the notes of Mr. Greenough, who visited the island in 1817.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

GENERAL HISTORY.

P. xxx. Add Salcombe in Marlborough to the chapels in this page. .

P. xxxix—xlix. There is a difference of 280 between the total number of inhabitants of the county, as given in p. xxxix. and that in the Population Abstract, as printed by the House of Commons. My list is correctly printed from the returns as originally sent in to the office of the clerk of the peace at Exeter^a; the difference has arisen from some of the returns, which were erroneous, having been sent back to the several parishes to be corrected. The principal corrections were as follows: the number of inhabitants at Dunterton, as printed in the Population Abstract, will be found to be only 126; at Sowton, 339; at Yarnscombe, 463. The difference between 755 and 754 at Wolfardisworthy, may have been accidental; as well as that of 3522 and 3524 at Ottery, and of 8651 and 8631 at Tiverton. The parish of Rousedown containing one house and 14 inhabitants is stated separately in the Population Abstract. Hacombe is also stated separately as containing two houses and 27 inhabitants. It is stated in a note that Blackborough contains 74 inhabitants, included in Kentisbeer.

P. ci. The Rev. J. H. Mules, mentioned in this page, is recently deceased.

P. cxvi. It appears from some papers in the possession of George Drake, Esq., of Ipplepen, descended from one of the daughters of Sir Henry Ford, that he had two sons, Charles and Henry, who were parties to a deed in the year 1685: Charles was living in 1713, and then engaged in a Chancery-suit with some of his brothers-in-law. It is most probable that he died without issue, and that Henry, who is not mentioned

^a Obligingl communicated by Richard Eales, Esq., to whom I have been indebted for much useful professional assistance.

in those proceedings, died before him. There was a fourth daughter, who married Edward Scott, Esq.

P. clxxxvi. The heiress of Bidlake married Wollocombe.

P. clxxxix. See also p. ccxvi. The heiress of Cocke married Sparke of Plymouth.

P. cc. Richard Hillersdon, Esq., the last of the family, died in 1652 : his co-heiresses married Crocker of Lyneham, and Champernowne. This co-heiress should have been mentioned in p. cxc.

P. ccvi. Sir Isaac Heard died in April 1822, aged 92.

P. ccxii. I have been favoured with a pedigree of the Risdon, in which no brother of the last Giles Risdon of Bableigh is mentioned : he had a son Giles, who died without issue ; and a daughter married, as stated in this page, to Turner. The last Giles Risdon appears to have been descended from William, the fourth son of Giles Risdon, who died in 1678. Giles, the elder son, had a son of the same name, who died without issue, and two daughters, married to Tucker and Jenkins, who left issue. Jane Tucker, the grand-daughter of the former, appears to be the representative of the family, the male issue of which seems to be extinct.

P. ccxxx. There were parks formerly at Wycroft and Trill, in Axminster, Brightley, Chittlehampton, and Hache-Arundell.

PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

P. 1. John Hoker, who wrote the History of Exeter, drew up a brief survey of the county, the MS. of which was in the Portledge Library. I have not been able to learn what became of this MS., or to procure a sight of any other copy. Sir Henry Northcote, the first baronet, wrote a survey of Devonshire, several times quoted by Fuller, his contemporary. It is not among the papers of his descendant, nor have I been able to ascertain its existence.

WEST ALLINGTON, p. 7. The vicarage was endowed with all small tithes, except the tithe of congers, reserved to the Dean of Salisbury.^a

^a Note from the Bishops' Registers, communicated by Mr. Oliver.

ASHBURTON, p. 13. I was misinformed in some particulars relating to the grammar-school; it was not endowed by Mr. Blundell: he, in conjunction with two others in whom it was then vested, gave the chapel of St. Lawrence to the school. The lands, which are now let at 30*l.* per annum, were given, as appears by the investigation of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of charities by a Mr. Wearing, before the year 1626. The rent of Gould's land is now 23*l.* per annum. Lawrence Blundell, in 1637, gave an annuity of 4*l.* to the grammar-school; and 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum is paid by the overseers, as from the gift of a Mr. Warren. The master instructs gratuitously all such boys as have applied, and the number has varied from ten to seventeen.

P. 13, 14. It appears by the report of the Commissioners, that Ford's school no longer exists, but that there was due to that institution, from the parish estates, the sum of 134*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* The English school, now existing, was established as a new foundation by Lord Viscount Middleton, and the Honourable John Harris; the former of whom gave 500*l.* The estate which constitutes its endowment is at Denbury, and is let now at only 115*l.* per annum.

ASHPRINGTON, p. 16. There is an almshouse in this parish, said to have been founded in 1622, by Sir Edward Giles, but it has no endowment.

ASHREIGNEY, p. 16. The appropriation of 10*l.* to the school was by Mrs. Pyncombe's direction.

AWLESCOMBE, or AWLISCOMBE, p. 20. The village of Wolverstone is generally called Werringstone. The extended value of the manor estate is not estimated at more than about 150*l.* per annum: the reserved rent received by the chamber of Exeter is only 7*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* per annum, but there have been some considerable fines on renewals; the sum of 330*l.* was received in 1784 on a tenement of which the rent is only 9*s.* There has been no specific appropriation of the profits of this estate.^b

P. 21. Mr. John Pring is dead; Ivedon is now the property of Daniel Pring, Esq., captain in the royal navy. The great tithes of Awlescombe are vested in William Drewe, Esq., for charitable uses, and have, since 1756, been applied to the augmentation of the living of Sheldon, and the

^b Commissioners' Report.

payment of a schoolmaster at Broad Hembury. They were purchased, in 1715, for the sum of 600*l.* of Sir Thomas Putt, by F. Drewe, Esq., one of the executors of John Kelland, Esq., who bequeathed the sum of 2000*l.* for charitable uses, particularly the support of schools, and the augmentation of poor livings.^c There is no meeting-house in this parish. The new bridge spoken of in this page is in the village of Weston.

AXMINSTER, p. 23. The manor of Shapwick, within the manor of Axminster, and in a detached part of the parish, was purchased for Newenham abbey of Reginald de Shapwick, with the sum of 60 marks, bequeathed by Reginald de Mohun to Alice his wife for that purpose.^d It is now the property of George Rhodes, Esq., of Bellair.

The Strodes of Dorsetshire were the possessors of North Wyke, or North Week, described as a manor, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.^e

P. 25. Penelope Saffin's gift was only 100*l.* The sum laid out was 160*l.* It does not appear by whom the remainder was given. The school-room was built by the parish in 1771.^f

AXMOUTH, p. 26. Stedcombe-house was taken by Prince Maurice on the 22d of April, 1644.^g The manor of Down Umphrville has lately been purchased by Thomas Northmore, Esq., of Cleve-house, near Exeter.

BAMPTON, p. 28. The October fair was granted in 1258, to the rector of Bampton and his successors, to be held at the chapel of St. Luke without the town of Bampton, and at the festival of that saint, for three days.^h

BARNSTAPLE, p. 36. The Golden Lion, in Barnstaple, is said to have been a town-house of the earls of Bath, but I can find no authority for the tradition. The arms of the earls of Bath, and other arms, are in a large room of this house, which has an ornamented ceiling. It was certainly the property and residence of Sir Nicholas Hooper, sergeant-at-law, in the reign of Queen Anne, from whom it passed to the Bassets, and was sold by the late F. Basset, Esq. — P. 37. Gay the poet certainly was born at Barnstaple, or at least baptized there; the register of his baptism,

^c Commissioners' Report.

^e Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire, i. 448.

^g Rushworth, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 678.

^d Cartulary of Newenham abbey.

^f Commissioners' Report.

^h Cart. Rot. 42 Hen. III. m. 1.

said to have been sought for in vain, was overlooked: it occurs September 16, 1685.

John Cory, an actor and dramatic writer, who died in 1721, was born at Barnstaple.

BEER. FERRERS. The collegiate foundation was for an arch-priest and four presbyters or fellows.^a

The late Mr. C. A. Stothard, elder son of the royal academician of that name, was employed in making a drawing of the interesting window in the chancel when he met with the fatal accident which deprived the world of those eminent professional talents which, united to the most accurate fidelity, had imparted a grace before unknown to antiquarian subjects of this nature. It is but justice to observe, that Mr. R. Stothard, who completed the drawings of his lamented brother, inherits his talents in a high degree, and appears to have very successfully studied his manner. The remains of Mr. Charles Alfred Stothard were interred in the churchyard at Beer-Ferrers, where a monument has been erected to his memory, with an inscription from the pen of his brother-in-law, Mr. Alfred John Kempe, paying a due tribute to his amiable character; stating that he was the eldest surviving son of Thomas Stothard, Esq., R.A.; that he was unfortunately killed by a fall on the 28th of May, 1821, in the 34th year of his age; and adding this deserved tribute to his talents: "As a laborious investigator of the ancient sepulchral monuments^b, and other historical vestiges of this kingdom, which he illustrated by his faithful and elegant pencil, he was pre-eminent."

BERRY POMEROY, p. 43. The castle is said to have been demolished in the civil wars; which is very probable, although I have found not a trace of any siege.

BLACKAUTON, p. 54., and **BRIXHAM**, p. 71. Mr. Hayne, who died in 1821, at the age of 75, has bequeathed his estates to the infant son of his sister, who married J. Seale, Esq., of Mount Boone. Cornelius Hayne, who purchased Fuge, was father of the late Mr. Hayne.

^a Note from Grandisson's Register, communicated by Mr. Oliver.

^b His beautiful work on the Sepulchral Monuments, for which happily he left many drawings, will be continued by his widow.

William Wotton, in 1689, gave 10*l.* per annum, to a godly, orthodox preaching, Protestant minister, to be approved of by his trustees, and their heirs and assigns; and in default of such, to a schoolmaster for teaching the English tongue. This is now paid to the vicar, being 8*l.* 12*s.*, after payment of the land-tax.

NORTH BOVEY, p. 55. There is a cattle-fair held on the Monday in the next week after Midsummer day. — P. 56. The manor of Shapleigh Helion, in this parish, which, as appears by the name, was formerly in the ancient family of Helion, is now the property of Lord Courtenay.

BRADNINCH, p. 60. The rectorial estates, which belonged to the Saint-hills, are vested in Admiral Thomas Pearse, in right of his wife, now the only surviving heiress of that family. The Admiral and Mrs. Pearse occasionally reside in the ancient parsonage-house.

BRAUNTON, p. 63. King John granted the manor of Brampton, Devon, in 1204, to William de Marisco.

SOUTH BRENT, p. 68. The rent of Wilcocks's lands is now 9*l.* Mr. Acland's will bears date 1733.

BRIDESTOWE, p. 70. Milliton was some time the property and seat of the Wreys.

BRIDFORD, p. 69. The manor was some time in a branch of the family of Ford.

BRIXHAM, p. 72. The apportionment of Mr. Kelly's charity was made by John Upton, his executor and trustee, in 1636; and it was directed that the school should be open to poor children of King's Weare, and Churston Ferrers. The residue of the rent, after paying the other charges, was to be given to a lecturer at St. Saviour's, Dartmouth, for a sermon on a week-day. This had not been claimed for several years, and in consequence, the master of the school was paid an additional 10*l.* per annum out of this charity, upon the introduction of the Madras system, and the consequent enlargement of the school. The lectureship is now claimed by

the curate of St. Saviour. In 1821, there were about 200 children, of both sexes, in the school.

There is an error respecting the charity of Mr. Kelland : that gentleman, by will, (1709) gave the sum of 2000*l.* for endowing of charity schools; and the augmentation of poor livings, at the discretion of his trustees ; in consequence of which, John Fownes, Esq., one of them, appropriated the sum of 490*l.* to the parish of Brixham, and purchased with it the Combe estate, now let at 42*l.* per annum, in aid of Kelly's charity. There is now 700*l.* stock belonging to the charity, arising from the sale of timber on the Combe estate.

P. 74. 83. 318. 336. and 546. T. T. F. E. Drake, Esq., has been created a baronet.

EGG BUCKLAND, p. 82. The sum of 11*l.* was directed by Mr. Warren's will, to be appropriated to clothing of five boys ; and 8*l.* 10*s.* to the clothing of five girls.

BUCKLAND MONACHORUM, p. 83. Buckland abbey-house is at present (March, 1821,) untenanted. The school-house was a benefaction of Lady Modyford. Matthew Elford, Esq., in 1723, gave 100*l.* for clothing children, and 20*l.* for bread. It is now 200*l.* stock ; and the whole is applied for clothing children.

EAST BUDLEIGH, p. 87. The sum payable to the vicar of Budleigh, out of Mr. Drake's charities, is 7*l.* per annum.

ST. BUDOCK, p. 89. Peter Madock Docton, in 1767, gave the sum of 300*l.* S.S.S., and 100*l.* Bank stock, to make good an annuity of 10*l.* given by his father as an endowment of the charity-school of St. Budock. This money having accumulated to 700*l.*, was laid out in lands, now let at 71*l.* per annum : besides which there is a stock of 375*l.* John Harris, Esq., in 1725, gave 1*l.* per annum to the schools. Joanna Knighton's gift, in 1771, was only 1*l.* per annum. The whole income is now 84*l.* 5*s.* per annum. There are two schools ; one for 12 boys, the other for the same number of girls. The salary of the master is 18*l.*, that of the mistress 9*l.* ; and their house-rent paid. Elizabeth May Docton having given 100*l.* toward the building a new poor-house, it is intended to convert the present house into a school. *

CALVERLEIGH, p. 94. In the parish-church are monuments of the Southcotes¹, and of Zachary Cudmore, Esq., 1657.

KING'S CARSWELL, p. 95. The manor of Odicknoll and Chamleigh, with the estates of Egeynswell and South Wilbergh, within that manor, was granted in 1553, to John Ridgway and John Petre.

CHUDLEIGH, p. 105. A forced lease of the manor was made by Bishop Voysey in February, 1547, a few days after the death of Henry VIII., to Edward Duke of Somerset.

CHULMLEIGH, p. 110. Mrs. Pyncombe's benefaction was 6*l.* for a boys' school; and 4*l.* for a girls' school.

CLAYHANGER, p. 113. Mrs. Bluett's gift, in 1747, was only 3*l.* per annum. Mr. Norman having given the sum of 50*l.* for the same purpose in trust to B. N. Bluett, Esq., the latter, in 1786, made it up 100*l.* stock, and added 25*l.* This benefaction is now 150*l.* stock, producing 4*l.* 10*s.* per annum, and making the income of the school 7*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

CLIST ST. MARY, p. 121. Since the death of Mr. Porcher, which happened in April, 1820, Winslade has been sold to — Porter, Esq.

CLOVELLY, p. 121. A most melancholy event happened on the north coast, on the 4th of October, 1821, when, during a tremendous gale, thirty-one fishermen and pilots lost their lives. By this calamitous accident nineteen widows and sixty-one children, belonging to Clovelly, and other places in Bideford bay, were left destitute; and the loss in boats and netting was estimated at 1200*l.* A sum of money, amounting to nearly 3000*l.*, was promptly raised by the benevolence of the public, a part of which was applied to the immediate relief of the widows and orphans; the sum of 800*l.* was put under the direction of a committee for providing new and repairing old boats and nets; and 2000*l.* now remains in the Devonshire savings-bank, for the purpose of granting annuities to the widows, and educating and apprenticing the children.

¹ George Southcote, Esq., 1589 (he married a co-heiress of Robinson); Thomas Southcote, Esq., 1621.

COCKINGTON, p. 124. Robert Cary, the chronologist, was born at Cockington about 1615.

The almspeople are entitled to small additional allowances, from the dividends of 230*l.* stock, purchased some years ago with arrears. The houses were rebuilt on a much improved plan, and in a more eligible situation, in consequence of an agreement made in 1810, between Mr. Mallock and the trustees, by which he was to receive the sum of 150*l.*, the sum estimated as necessary to repair the old houses, then much dilapidated. More than double that sum was expended on the new buildings.

COFFINSWELL, p. 125. The manor of Dacombe belonged to Mr. Waldron, founder of the almshouses at Tiverton, who charged it with an annuity of 24*l.* per annum. Mr. Eastley's moiety was purchased by his grandfather in 1730, when the other moiety was sold in severalties. The purchasers charged some houses in Tiverton with the above annuity, to exonerate this estate; but should the houses so fall in value as to be unequal to the discharge, it would still be liable.^m

COLEBROOKE, p. 125, 126. At Wolmston are the remains of a chapel. Mr. Sillifant's ancestor became possessed of Combe in 1677, by marriage with Snell.

COLYTON, p. 129. Colyton was formerly a great pitched market for corn. The market was three times a week in the reign of Henry VIII. Calesdown chapel, in this parish, is mentioned in an ancient deed relating to the trust-estates.

It appears from the report of the Commissioners, that the present rental of the lands given for charitable uses is 221*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* per annum. Lovehayne and Buddleshayes are let for 108*l.* per annum; the Colyford estate at 40*l.* per annum; the Hampton estate at 25*l.* per annum. The estates are vested in feoffees and twenty men, to be nominated by the majority of the parishioners. The feoffees hold the estates to such uses as the twenty men shall direct: there are now four feoffees and six of the last twenty men elected living. The sum of 5*l.* per annum, for a school, was charged upon the estates generally, in the year 1600.

^m See Commissioners' Report on Public Charities, 1822.

COMB IN TEIGNHEAD, p. 135. Sir Henry Carew has lately purchased the Buckland Baron estate, of Lord Kilcoursie.

P. 136. There was an ancient almshouse in this parish, founded by one of the earls of Bath, but it had no endowment: it is supposed to have been what is now called the Church-house, and which is inhabited by poor families, placed in it by the overseers. Margaret Burgoyne's will bears date 1783.

CORNWORTHY, p. 142. Lady Harris purchased the lands herself, in 1633. They are now let for 25*l.* 15*s.* per annum. The school is open to all the poor children of the parish; the boys are taught reading and arithmetic; the girls knitting and sewing.

CREACOMB, p. 143. The barton was purchased by Mr. Thomas Cummins, father of the present proprietor.

CREDITON, p. 144. l. 5. For "Queen Elizabeth," read "Henry VIII." — P. 149. John Osborne, a Puritan divine, who wrote on the resurrection, was a native of Crediton.^a John Rowe, a Nonconformist divine, who published his father's life, and some sermons and religious tracts, is supposed to have been born about 1627, at this town, which was his father's residence.^o

DARTMOUTH, p. 158, 159. John Lovering gave 300*l.* for building, and 200*l.* for endowing, an almshouse for 21 superannuated seamen, or seamen's widows, or other poor: 426*l.* were expended in the building. John Lovering, the son, by his will, 1685, requested that his trustees would lay out the sum of 200*l.*, or 300*l.*, in the purchase of land for endowing this almshouse, but there is no evidence that any such purchase was made, and when burnt down, in 1794, there were no funds for rebuilding the house. William *Ley* was the founder of an almshouse mentioned in this page: he gave 40*l.* for the building: it was originally for six poor persons, but has been rebuilt on a larger scale. Half of it is occupied by poor persons placed in it by the overseers of the parish of St. Saviour; the other half by poor of the parishes of St. Petrock and Townstall. Mr. Kelly gave also 20*s.*

^a A. Wood.

^o Ibid.

per annum to Mr. Street's almshouse. This is supposed to have been an almshouse, now called the Widows' Houses, inhabited by eight or ten poor widows, usually of seamen. It has no other endowment.

In September, 1821, the solicitor of the gentleman who possesses the estate charged with Wotton's gift, acknowledged the right of the charity, and assured the commissioners that the arrears should shortly be discharged.

DENBURY, p. 163. The manor was not inherited from the Reynells, but purchased by Joseph Taylor, Esq., who married the co-heiress of Reynell, of the Russell family. With the assistance of 25*l.* from the National Society, a school-house has been lately built in this parish; and in future the profits of an estate given for charitable uses (now 23*l.* per annum) will be appropriated to the school.

ERMINGTON, p. 177. The sum of 10*l.* per annum, out of Alice Hatch's lands, is given to a schoolmaster.

EXETER, p. 184. The circumstance of the rebels being brought into the presence of King Henry VII. is confirmed by Hoker's Extracts from the City Records. — P. 192. The matrix of the seal granted by King Edward I. to the city has been discovered during the late investigations at the Guildhall: it resembles that of Winchester, engraved for Mr. Milner's history. — P. 195. Among some ancient coins found in the parish of St. Mary Hill, London, in 1774, were, a penny of Harold II., coined by Lifinc; and one of William the Conqueror, coined by Spottinc, at Exeter.^p

P. 197. The statute for making a haven at Exeter passed 31 Hen. VIII. The work was first undertaken in the mayoralty of Thomas Prestwood, 36 Henry VIII., and most of the parishes contributed liberally from their church-stock, plate, and jewels, to the amount of nearly 230*l.*; but little progress appears to have been then made.^q

P. 220, 221. To the natives of Exeter, mentioned in these pages, may be added Nicholas Hilliard, the painter, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (born in 1547); and Charles Hopkins, (son of the Bishop of Derry,) a dramatic writer, born in 1664. Tom Dufey, the celebrated dramatic writer and sonnetteer, is said to have been born at Exeter, in the reign of Charles I.

^p Archæologia, vol. iv. p. 363.

^q Hoker's MS., in the British Museum.

P. 221—230. In consequence of not having been able to procure, after repeated enquiries, any further information than was to be obtained from printed authorities relating to the Exeter charities, I had unavoidably adopted some errors; and had to lament many deficiencies, not having been able to procure either the present income of hospitals or almshouses, or even the amount of the present allowances to the several pensioners. In some instances, from the complicated state of the accounts of some of the principal charities, it is evident that it would have been attended with much difficulty to have furnished the present real annual income; but there does not appear to have been any reason why information should have been altogether withholden. That there have been at times abuses committed by those who have been in trust, is apparent from the report of the Commissioners; and the utility of their labours, and the wisdom of those who appointed them, cannot be more manifest than by the result of their investigations into the state of the numerous and valuable charities at Exeter, which appear now likely to recover effectually their individual rights, and to be put on such a footing as will ensure, in most instances to the full extent, the intentions of the liberal donors. The complicated and unsettled state of the account between the Chamber of Exeter and some of the principal charities under the trust will render Chancery-suits necessary. Large debts appear due from the Chamber to some of them; but they have put in counter claims, to a considerable amount. The investigation of these matters must have been an Herculean labour. In consequence of a long system of concealment on the part of the Chamber, the printed authorities have been induced to charge them with abuses of which they do not seem to have been guilty, however some of the charities may have suffered occasionally from negligence, or from the culpability of individuals in office. In the last edition of Izacke's Rights and Privileges of the City of Exeter, the observation on Robert Lant's charity is, "what was settled on Bonville's almshouse, sunk by the Chamber, the almshouse having been demolished many years purely by their neglect." How different this is from the fact, will be seen in the following statement, drawn up from the report printed in February, 1822, a copy of which I have just received through the favour of the Commissioners. In the following pages it is intended to correct the errors which the report has enabled me to detect in my account of the several charities, and to supply such deficient information as appears the most important.

Magdalen Almshouse, p. 222. The sum of 2100*l.* three per cent. was given in 1810 by Mr. Thomas Cooke, to augment the income of the pensioners of the Magdalen almshouse; in consequence of which each pensioner receives in addition 2*s.* a week, and a donation of 10*s.* at the end of the year.

Grendon's Almshouses, or the *Ten Cells*, p. 224. The reserved rent of Alice Heath's lands is only 14*l.* 17*s.* per annum: the yearly value of the lands is estimated at 185*l.* 15*s.* The fines received since 1803 appear to have been 863*l.* The Commissioners report that no interest had been paid on the 400*l.* mentioned in note ¹ of page 224. since 1775, and that the arrears from that time are due. The pensioners receive only the sum of 1*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, divided among them every fortnight, as it has been ever since 1704; besides 1*s.* a week each from Lant's charity: which, from the authority before recited, I had supposed to have been misapplied or lost, and of which a further account will be given below. Since 1810 the pensioners of this house have been entitled also to the interest of 1750*l.* three per cent., given to augment their income by Mr. Thomas Cooke.

Sir William Bonville's Almshouses, p. 224. It appears from the Commissioners' report, that the rents with which these almshouses had been endowed, 21*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, were received by the crown, and paid to the corporation, till about the year 1700. The payments to the almshouse were 18*l.* 4*s.* per annum; the remainder proved insufficient for the repairs of the old house, and ere long it fell down. The houses, &c., on which the rents were charged, then refused to pay them; and it does not appear that they were ever recovered. After this almshouse fell down, a moiety of the rents of Richard Lant's estate, given in 1675 to augment the revenues of Grendon and Bonville's charities, was suffered to accumulate in the hands of the Chamber till it had amounted to a considerable sum; with a part of this it was resolved, in 1763, to build a new almshouse for twelve poor people, to be called Lant's Almshouse, near the north gate. The building cost above 740*l.*, and there is now 1260*l.* in the hands of the Chamber. Of the existence of this house I had not obtained any notice till I saw the Commissioners' report; nor is it mentioned in any of the printed accounts. The pensioners have received 3*s.* 6*d.* a week each since 1817, and a donation of coals. Besides the sum of 1260*l.* above mentioned, there was belonging to this charity, in 1821, 200*l.* five per cent., the whole income of Lant's endowment being 160*l.* 8*s.* The pensioners placed in the almshouses are generally old and decayed tradesmen, married or single.

Palmer's

Palmer's Almshouses, p. 225. The endowment of these almshouses for poor widows is slender; the reserved rents of the lands amount only to 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, the estimated yearly value being 112*l.* per annum. The fines received from the beginning of the year 1800 have amounted to 250*l.* 10*s.* The widows now receive 2*s.* a week each. The chamber have appropriated to this charity part of the bellman's rent; and, since 1810, they have been entitled to the interest of 700*l.*, given to augment their income by Mr. Thomas Cooke. The Commissioners recommend that the fines should in future be funded; or that some of the property should be let at rack-rent on the failure of lives,

Hurst's Almshouse. Hurst's deed bears date October 13. 1567; the house had then been built. The old almshouse was taken down for the purpose of building the subscription-rooms, mentioned in p. 234. to have been erected in 1820. The new almshouse was built under the inspection of the Chamber, at the expense of the undertakers. The present income of the almshouse is 37*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, exclusively of their share of the reserved rent of 60*l.* per annum paid by the proprietor of the rooms, the Chamber claiming a portion of that rent, as not yet defined. The Commissioners state the extended value of the rooms at 270*l.* per annum; and the collective annual value of the remainder of the endowment at 273*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* The pensioners have received 2*s.* 6*d.* a week each since May, 1821.

Davy's Almshouses. The sum of 16*l.* per annum was appropriated out of the parsonage of Mary Ansleigh. Some houses in Exeter also belong to it; and, in 1821, there was 232*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Navy five per cent.: which, it is probable, had accrued from renewals, the total income being 33*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* The sum of 7*s.* 8*d.* is distributed weekly among the pensioners.

Atwill's Almshouse, p. 226. This almshouse was built somewhat later than here stated, pursuant to a decree of the Court of Chancery in 1771. In 1815, three additional houses were voted to be built by the Chamber, which cost 425*l.* 7*s.*, paid out of the funds: the expense of the original building does not appear. It is proposed to purchase a garden opposite, of the Chamber, for the purpose of still further increasing the establishment. The original intention of the charity was that of setting the poor on work; and when the houses were first built, looms were provided for the inhabitants: but that has been discontinued since 1771; and the pensioners appointed are decayed, and, for the most part, old woollen manufacturers. They now receive 4*s.* a week each, and occasional donations of coals. The chief endowment of this charity is an estate at Uffculme, now let at 210*l.*

per annum; on which, since 1796, timber has been cut down to the amount of 1500*l*. There are other estates, producing about 27*l*. per annum, and a stock of 242*l*. three per cents. In 1821, there was a debt due to this charity from the chamber of above 2600*l*.; but the chamber had a set-off claim on the charity of about 1400*l*.

St. John's Hospital Schools, p. 227, 228. It appears that no other benefaction was appropriated to the grammar-school besides those mentioned in p. 227. : Sir John Maynard's was for the boys of the Bluecoat Hospital. The grammar-school was founded by the chamber, a few years before the charter granted to the hospital by Charles I., June 2. 1637. Statutes were made for it in 1633, and it was made free to the sons of freemen of Exeter. The master's salary, which was originally 30*l*. per annum, was raised to 40*l*., in 1664. There are now two ushers; one of whom must be in holy orders, and the other a graduate in one of the universities. The sum paid for the instruction of day-boys, sons of non-freemen, is limited to six guineas per annum. The master's house was rebuilt in 1776, at the expense of 1700*l*. Mr. Simon Snow, in 1666, pursuant to the intention of Dr. Vilvaine, who died in 1662, and to whom he was executor, founded four exhibitions for poor scholars of 8*l*. each, at Exeter college; two from the high school and two from the grammar-school, (now united). Dr. Vilvaine's exhibitions were regularly paid and brought to account for several years after the date of the foundation; but there had not been any exhibitioners on this foundation for many years, till 1819, when three were elected. Dr. Stephens's exhibitions are declared by him to be intended for the sons of the laborious part of the parochial clergy, and of country gentlemen of small fortune; no preference to be given to his own relations, but to be chosen for merit only. The exhibitions may be held for seven years; but an exhibitioner being in holy orders, and taking a curacy, must resign his exhibition after one year; and during that year the amount of the exhibition is to be paid, not in money, but in books of divinity. The exhibitioners are obliged to nine months' residence each of the first four years, and to take a batchelor's degree by the end of the fifth year. They must be natives of Devonshire or Cornwall, or of the city of Exeter, educated at the free grammar-school, and may be of either of the English universities. In 1801, the first exhibitioner was appointed on this foundation; in 1805, there were two at 28*l*. per annum. Since that time the fund has been

* The school-house was built in the nave of the ancient hospital church.

considerably augmented for want of candidates, some having refused the exhibitions on account of the length of residence required. The total stock is now 7200*l.*; the dividends, 216*l.* per annum. In 1821, there were six exhibitioners of the city of Exeter, and two of the county of Devon.

Sir John Maynard and Elize Stert, as executors of Elize Hele, conveyed to the chamber, as trustees of St. John's Hospital, the manors of Clist St. Lawrence, Clist Gerald, Teign Hervey, and other lands, for the maintenance of so many boys in St. John's Hospital as the rents would support* at the rate of 10*l.* per annum for each boy: the children to be taught to read, write, and cast accounts; and if any of them should be of more promising parts, a hope was expressed, that means might be found to give them a classical education. Two-thirds of the children to be of Exeter or Plymouth; the remainder of Broad Clist or Bovey, if not nominated by the heirs of the founders. The income of the estates thus conveyed is now 360*l.* 12*s.* per annum; of other property belonging to the hospital 299*l.* 9*s.*, besides some doubtful claims, fines, and other uncertain sources. The fines on Hele's estates, which are considerable, are directed to be disposed of in charitable uses, those appropriated to particular purposes excepted, at the discretion of the heirs of the founders. These are now distributed by the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Earl of Ancram, Viscount Valletort, and Lady Suffield, as heirs general of Sir John Maynard, Mr. Stert having died without issue. The fines received during the years 1818, 1819, and 1820, amounted to 2700*l.* The timber cut down on the manors of Clist St. Lawrence and Clist Gerald; in 1808, amounted to 2724*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* There is nothing now received from the considerable pecuniary donations to this hospital mentioned in note ° of p. 229. It appears, that during the time of the commonwealth several purchases were made of church lands, which were given up on the restoration, and the purchase-money is supposed to have been lost. The chamber, in 1694, had 1300*l.* belonging to the hospital on bond, of which no subsequent trace is found.

Nicholas Martyn's donation was laid out in houses, the reserved rent of which is 14*l.* per annum; they are valued at 80*l.* per annum. A fine of 210*l.* was paid on account of this property in 1814. Dorothy Moggridge, by will 16 Car. I., gave a tenement in Colyton, now 20*l.* per annum, for the maintenance of three children. Henry Gandy's gift was on condition

* After paying 32*l.* per annum to two lecturers at Exeter college, and 10*l.* per annum to a school at Moreton Hampsted.

of two boys of St. Paul's parish being maintained in the hospital; the rent is now only 5*l.* 5*s.* per annum. The claim had not been enforced by the parish before 1810.

Richard Crossing's donation, in 1661, (not 1649, as erroneously printed in note ^m p. 228.) was not for general purposes, but for the support of five boys in the hospital. Only 5*l.* per annum is now received from Mr. Olivean's donation, mentioned in the note of p. 230. With Dr. Bidgood's donation was purchased by the chamber the estate of Duryards; and it is matter of dispute whether the hospital or the chamber is entitled to the income of that estate, over and above the value of 30*l.* per annum. It was purchased of the chamber in 1691, and about 1727 came into the possession of the hospital, in consequence of the rents being insufficient to pay the annuity of 30*l.* charged upon it. The estate is now about 80*l.* per annum.

Certain rents, amounting to 23*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* per annum, were purchased with Sir Edward Seaward's donation, (see note. p. 230). In 1773, Robert Lydston Newcombe, Esq., gave three new houses, now let at 120*l.* per annum, for the support of three boys in the hospital. The master of the Blue School has 26*l.* per annum, and 16*l.* per annum for the maintenance and clothing of each boy; caps, and gowns, and bedding, being provided out of the funds of the hospital. The number of boys has varied from 16 to 26, generally from 20 to 23. In 1821, there were 21, of whom 11 were upon Hele's foundation; two on Keate's gift; two on Gandy's, (mentioned in the note, p. 229. and 230.) ; and one on Newcombe's.

The account of the Blue Maids' Hospital, given in p. 230 from Izacke, is very imperfect. Sir John Maynard and Elize Stert, by their deed of 1658, directed the sum of 1500*l.* accruing from the fines of his estates in Broad Clist, &c., to be laid out in the purchase of lands for the maidens' hospital. It had been previously endowed by the same parties with Bovey mills; not a rent charged out of them of 50*l.*, as stated on the authority of Izacke. These mills were let for 50*l.* per annum, in 1658, on a lease of 1000 years; which lease was surrendered to the chamber in 1736, in satisfaction of arrears of rent. They were afterwards let at 68*l.* per annum, subject to repairs. In 1773, they were rebuilt: in 1801, they were let at 10*l.* per annum only, in consideration of a fine of 292*l.* They were originally given for the support of as many children as could be maintained at the rate of 10*l.* each. It does not appear what became of the 1500*l.* Simon Snow, before mentioned, in pursuance of the intention of Dr. Vilvaine, to whom he was executor, bequeathed the residue of the public brewhouse,

then

then a valuable property, to this hospital; which bequest was confirmed by his brother Robert. Such was his opinion of the value of this bequest, that he makes provision for the disposal of the residue, after the maintenance of 40 girls; and, in such event, gives 5*l.* per annum to a school in St. Sidwell. The estate was let, in 1672, for 14 years, at 110*l.* per annum: it is now let on lives. The present lease was for a rent of 15*l.* 15*s.* only, in consideration of a fine of 262*l.* 10*s.* It is long since the buildings were used as a brewery: they were very convenient for the woollen manufacture, and have decreased in value in consequence of its declension. Mr. John Lethbridge, in 1701, gave 50*l.* to the maids' hospital. Mr. Benjamin Gilbert, in 1792, 50*l.* Mrs. Leach, in 1803, 20*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* Mr. Foster, 100*l.* A part of the premises belonging to the hospital is let at 15*l.* per annum. It appears by the report of the commissioners, that there is due from the chamber to this hospital the sum of 1636*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, which they recommend to be immediately vested in government securities; and the interest, after paying 32*l.* per annum to Dr. Vilvaine's exhibitioners, to be applied to the use of the hospital.

In 1672 there were twelve children maintained in the Blue Maids' Hospital. The number has never exceeded thirteen. From 1782 to 1810 it never exceeded six, and sometimes was as low as four. From 1810 to 1814 there were only three. They were then reduced to two, and so continued till 1818, when it was augmented to seven, which was the number in 1821. Of late two girls have been appointed from the parish of St. Mary the More, in consideration of Mr. Keate's gift; but none by Sir John Maynard's heirs, who have a right of nominating one out of three. The mistress has a salary of 10*l.* per annum, and receives 8*l.* for the maintenance of each child. In aid of this small allowance, she is permitted to let lodgings and part of the garden.

P. 231. The number of children in the central school, Sept. 29. 1821, was, boys 373, girls 235. In the episcopal Sunday schools, not mentioned in this page, were, at Michaelmas, 1821, 187 boys, and 395 girls.

P. 233. The number of patients admitted into the Devon and Exeter hospital, from Lady-day 1820 to Lady-day 1821, was 895; of out-patients, 306. The subscriptions have increased to nearly 2100*l.* The principal benefactions since Lady-day 1820, have been a legacy of 300*l.*, from Lady Rolle; 100*l.* from Mrs. Holmes; 50*l.* from Robert Tothill, Esq.; and 50*l.* from Edward Iliff, Esq.

P. 233. From October 1. 1820, to October 1. 1821, 398 patients were admitted into the infirmary for the cure of diseases of the eye. During this period 345 were discharged as cured; in which number are included 15 patients blind from cataract, and two from closed pupil.

P. 234. The deposits of the two last years, ending February 11. 1822, amounted to above 150,000*l.*, those of the last year having been nearly 87,000*l.*

Among other benevolent establishments, is a society for lending blankets to the poor from the beginning of November to the beginning of June.

GITTISHAM, p. 249. The charity-school is supposed to have been founded by Sir Thomas Putt; but it must have been by a deed in his lifetime, which is not known to exist: the school is not mentioned in his will.

HALBERTON, p. 251. Richard Were Clarke, Esq., died in 1821, and has been succeeded in his estates by his son, J. Were Clarke, Esq. — P. 253. Mr. Peter Newte, in 1719, in case a charity-school should not be founded within four years from the time of his death, which was not done, gave 4*l.* per annum towards the endowment of a school at Halberton; to which benefaction this parish is entitled.

HARBERTON, p. 255. The almshouse here mentioned was erected by Henry Wyse, grandfather of Nicholas Wyse, whose executor, in 1733, settled some lands in Bridgwater for the purpose of keeping them in repair; a rent-charge of 50*s.* was settled on these almshouses (which were for ten persons) pursuant to a decree in chancery, made 2 William III.

BROAD HEMPSTON, p. 269. Several small donations, amounting altogether to 3*l.* 12*s.* per annum, given to the poor for general purposes, are now appropriated to a charity-school.

HIGH-WEEK, p. 272. The hospital founded by John Gilbert in the parish of Kings Teignton, is now esteemed to be in the parish of High-Week, formerly parcel of Kings Teignton. John Gilbert, in his deed of 1538, states, that he had purchased three messuages and two little closes adjoining, by the highway-side near Newton Bushell, and that it

† Commissioners' Reports.

‡ Ibid.

was his intention to build a lazar-house, for the reception of a greater number of lazars than the three cottages would contain, with a chapel; the house and the closes to be occupied by the said lazars: he gives the sum of 220 marks to the corporation, on condition that they should pay yearly the sum of 4*l.* per annum to the lazars in the said house. There were three lazars in 1704. The chapel has been converted into a dwelling-house, and another has been added by one of the Yarde family. The whole are now occupied by poor persons, nominated by the feoffees of the charity-lands at High Week. The inhabitants of the four original houses are paid 12*s.* a year each out of the rent of one of the closes*, the other having been converted into gardens for their use: and they receive 1*l.* per annum each from the chamber of Exeter.

HOLSWORTHY, p. 279. The sale of Thorne, mentioned in this page, was the remainder of a term created by William Holland, the fee being vested in Susanna, wife of John Ebbott the elder, and her three sisters. The re-sale was to John Ebbott, the son. Mr. Pearce, who married one of the representatives, has been dead some years, and the property has descended to his daughter, married to Mr. Samuel Cory.

KENNE, p. 300. The Rev. J. Swete died in 1821, and has been succeeded by his son. See p. clvi.

KILMINGTON, p. 302. Coryton was purchased in 1697, of the family of Warren, by William Tucker, Esq. The former mansion, which stood at a small distance, was taken down in 1754. The manor of Kilmington is now the property of William Tucker, Esq., of Coryton, having been purchased by him of the Southcote family in 1802. The manor and estate of Hill passed with the heiress of Haydon to the Fryes of Deer Park, of whom they were purchased by Mr. Tucker's father in 1747.

KINGSBRIDGE, p. 304. The almshouse at this place, which has no endowment, is supposed to have been the benefaction of Robert Midwinter. There were 13 boys in the grammar-school in 1820. The income of Duncombe's charity is only 369*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, including the dividends on 2330*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* O. S. S. A. No payment had been made to an exhibitor before 1816, when an order of Chancery issued, that the annual sum of 50*l.* should be given to three or more exhibitors, according as the funds would

* The close is let for 5*l.* per annum, and the remainder of the rent is reserved for repairs.

admit. By the same order the lectureship was augmented to 75*l.* per annum; 3*l.* per annum from Mr. Duncombe's charity is to be given by the lecturer in books.

LAMERTON, p. 307. Richard and Nicholas Tremayne were proclaimed traitors in 1556. A copy of the proclamation is among the Bertie papers, in the possession of Bertie Greatheed, Esq., at Guy's Cliffe.

LITTLEHAM and EXMOUTH, p. 321. Sir John Elwill's donation to Littleham and Teignmouth was invested, in 1810, in the purchase of 436*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* 3 per cent. consols; one-third of the dividends, 4*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, is paid to Littleham, and the remainder, 8*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* to Teignmouth. Mrs. Hooper, daughter of John Stafford, Peardon's executor, paid 3*l.* 4*s.* per annum for the education of children of Exmouth and East Budleigh, which is continued by her sister. *

LÜSTLEIGH, p. 325. The Rev. S. Pidsley died in 1821. See also p. 326. and p. 433.

MERTON, p. 338. Much of the carved oak wainscot and ornaments have been removed from Potheridge-house to Bicton and St. Giles, and put up in the churches of those parishes. A fine oak stair-case remains at Potheridge, with a painted ceiling; and there is a portrait of General Monk.

MODBURY, p. 346. There is now 278*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* in Mr. Savery's hands belonging to the school.

MORCHARD CRUYS, p. 355. Robert Gay's benefaction was 40*s.* per annum, subject to land-tax.

ST. NICHOLAS, p. 364. The great tithes belong to Lord Clifford.

NIMET TRACEY, *alias* Bow, p. 364. The principal estates in this parish are Natson and Hampson, belonging to Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart; Appledore, belonging to Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, Esq.; and Hals, belonging to Mr. Richard Hole.

NORTHAM, p. 365, Sir R. G. Keats, who is now governor of Greenwich Hospital, has sold Durrant to J. S. Ley, Esq.

EAST OGWELL, p. 374. A great part of the village of East Ogwell was burnt down in 1595 : the collections procured by two briefs came to sufficient for rebuilding the houses which had been destroyed. ^y Simon Ford a Latin poet, was born at East Ogwell in 1619.

P. 375. It was Richard Reynell, Esq., who gave the fields mentioned in this page, in 1733, for repairing his burial-place and an almshouse at Grendon in this parish. The almshouse contains two tenements, in which poor persons live rent free. It has no endowment. There are two schools in the parish, supported by the rent of the above-mentioned fields, assisted by donations from P. J. Taylor, Esq.

OTTERTON, p. 375. Richard Martin, Recorder of London, a great linguist and a poet, was born at Otterton about 1570. ^z His poems and speeches in parliament are in print.

UP-OTTERY, p. 381. Robert Newbury, in 1748, gave 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum to the Anabaptist minister ; this annuity is now paid by the owner of the land on which it is charged, to the minister of the New House meeting.

PAIGNTON, p. 383. Mr. John Kelland gave 100*l.*, to be laid out in land as stated in this page, and Mr. Charles Kelland, in 1695, the sum of 50*l.*, to be laid out also in land for the apprenticing of children ; the sum of 140*l.*, part of these sums, was laid out in the purchase of a piece of land called Holloway's Hill, in Awlescombe, which is leased with other parish lands, and the parish appropriate 4*l.* per annum to the school, and 2*l.* per annum towards apprenticing children.

PARKHAM, p. 384. Halsbury was not purchased by the Davies immediately from the Giffards, who sold it to Thomas Benson, Esq., some time M. P. for Barnstaple. This gentleman having been expelled the House of Commons, and obliged to fly his country, his estates were sold under an extent of the crown, and Halsbury was then purchased by the Davies.

PINHOE, p. 390. John Conybeare, Bishop of Bristol, who wrote in defence of Revelation, was born at Pinhoe in 1697.

^y MS. communicated by P. J. Taylor, Esq.

^z A. Wood.

PLYMOUTH, p. 391. When James Bourbon, Earl of March, was sent by the French king to the aid of Owen Glendower in Wales, in the year 1400, his fleet was driven by unfavourable winds to Plymouth. Here, leaving his great ships at anchor, he burnt and destroyed several villages; but a tempest arising, twelve of his best ships were sunk in the mouth of the harbour: and the people of the country rising, he escaped with difficulty to the remainder of his fleet.*

P. 400. The Breakwater has answered the most sanguine expectations of its ingenious projector, having afforded complete protection to all the shipping at Plymouth during the dreadful gales of last winter.

P. 404, 405. In the year 1572 the vicarage of Plymouth, being then in arrears for a rent-charge of 8*l.*, which had been payable to the crown since the dissolution of monasteries, the Queen granted the arrears and the said rent-charge to the corporation, on condition that they should find a fit person to fill the cure, and pay 20*l.* per annum to the master of a grammar-school. This was confirmed by a charter of Charles II., and by act of parliament. The corporation rent a school-room. There had been no free scholar in the school for many years in 1810, when the master's salary was raised to 50*l.* per annum, on condition that he should constantly teach two sons of poor freemen. Kellway's gift has no connection with the grammar-school. In my account of this charity I had followed the statement in a modern publication, the accuracy of which I was assured I might rely on. It appears, however, from the report of the commissioners, to be most wide from the fact. It has no other connection with the school than that the head master was made one of the executors in trust, and it is probable that some of the objects of Mr. Kellway's bounty may have been, though not necessarily so, placed at the school: the bank stock was originally 1900*l.*, the dividends of 300*l.* of which were to be distributed among the testator's relations, at the discretion of his trustees; the remainder to be expended in the education, maintenance, and clothing, of two or more children of his relations, the nearest of kin or most deserving; such maintenance to be continued for boys till 24 years of age, and girls till the same age, or till they should be married. In default of relations, the children of deserving persons of the towns of Plymouth or Saltash to have the benefit of his bequest. The bank stock has accumulated to the sum mentioned in p. 405.; and the dividends applicable to the purpose just mentioned are 443*l.* 4*s.* Children of relations have been

* Grafton, fol. xviii.

maintained from the early age of a year after their birth. In 1817 and 1818 advertisements were inserted in the newspapers, inviting claims from relations.

It appears to be only 4*l.* per annum out of Sir John Gayer's lands, which are now let for 65*l.* per annum, that was appropriated to the orphan's aid.

Mrs. Joan Bennet, in 1650, gave certain premises, now producing a rent of 55*l.* per annum, partly for the purpose of maintaining two scholars at Oxford or Cambridge, being collateral descendants of her husband and herself: there has been no claim for these scholarships since 1799; and there is a considerable balance in the hands of the corporation.

Mr. Elize Hele's settlement of his estates for charitable uses took place in 1632. In 1649 John Maynard and Elize Stert, the surviving executors, having before given the sum of 750*l.* to be laid out in land, appropriated the manor of Brixton and other estates to the hospital of the poor's portion at Plymouth. In 1656 an estate was purchased by the trustees for the same purposes, for 542*l.* 18*s.* In 1658 the said trustees settled the manors of Brixton Reigny, Halwill, and divers houses and lands in the parishes of Shipstor, Yealmton, Plympton, Modbury, Ugborough, &c. &c. &c. on the said hospital. By the schedule of that date it was declared that the profits should be applied to the education, clothing, and maintenance, of as many poor boys as the funds should be sufficient to maintain, at the rate of 10*l.* each per annum. Two out of three of the children were to be of Plymouth or Exeter; the remainder, if not nominated by the heirs of the founders, to be of the parishes of Brixton, Beer Ferrers, Plympton, or Yealmton: It was directed by the founders, in 1658, that 1800*l.* of such monies as should accrue from fines, should be laid out in the foundation of a school at Plymton, and 400*l.* in the purchase of lands of 20*l.* per annum for the minister of Brixton. After providing these sums, the fines to be disposed of in charitable uses, as they still are by the founders' representatives. Under the provisions of the Workhouse Act of 1708, a moiety of the money then in the chest, and of fines for the time to come, was vested in the governors of the hospital of the poor's portion. The present total amount of the income of Hele's charity is 367*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* ^b In 1820 there were eleven boys on this foundation, nine of whom were natives of Plymouth. The master has 50*l.* ^c per annum, besides 5*s.* a week for each boy's diet, &c.: the boys are dressed in *blue*. By some regulations made in 1821 between

^b This includes the 30*l.* per annum charged on the market.

^c Paid out of Hele's and Lanyon's charities.

the guardians of the poor and the trustees of Hele's charity, the trustees are to allow 20*l.* for each boy; the guardians to have the sole management, and to nominate the master, subject to the approbation of the trustees. The boys to be appointed by the trustees, two out of three being natives of Plymouth, the remainder to be nominated by the heirs of Sir John Maynard, or in default, by the trustees from the parishes before mentioned.

P. 406. The money left by Lady Rogers was laid out in 1766 in the purchase of 18,735*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* 3 per cent. consols. This having accumulated, in consequence of the surplus dividends having been funded, the stock was, in 1820, 27,872*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* 3 per cent., producing a dividend of 836*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* per annum. The object of the donor's will was the education and maintenance of poor children or other charitable uses, and not restricted to Plymouth. There are now 44 female children of Devon and Cornwall maintained, clothed, and educated till 15, in a house near Plymouth: eleven being appointed by each of the four trustees. The mistress has 100*l.* per annum, a fourth of the profit of the needle-work, and 3*s.* a week for the maintenance of each child. I was misinformed as to the number of the children, which was raised from 40 to 44 in 1813.

The fund of the grey school consists of 3114*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* O.S.S.A.; and 1340*l.* 3 per cent. consols, the dividends being 133*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Tenements were purchased for the residence of the master and mistress in 1814, and a school-room has been since built. The master's salary is 50*l.*, that of the mistress 25*l.*: 100 boys and 60 girls are instructed in this school: for the two last years 20 of each sex have been clothed.

In 1674 John Lanyon founded almshouses for poor people in the parish of Charles, giving 300*l.* for the building. There were other benefactions towards the building, but they have no endowment. These houses were vested in the corporation under the Workhouse Act of 1708. The income of Jory's almshouse has been as high as 403*l.* 4*s.*; it is now 257*l.* 10*s.* The widows receive 1*l.* 10*s.* per month each.

P. 406. A Sunday-school, and school of industry for girls, called the Household of Faith, was established in 1787 by the Rev. Dr. Hawker, the present vicar of the parish of Charles. It has a funded property of 527*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* 3 per cents. The school-house was built by subscription in 1798. A legacy of 500*l.* has been lately left (1819) to this charity. Forty of the girls are clothed. The school is supported by subscription in aid of the fund.

Samuel

Samuel Addis, Esq., who died in 1737, bequeathed the sum of 400*l.*, producing a dividend of 21*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* per annum for the endowment of an organist.

PLYMPTON, p. 410, 411. See p. 605 as to the appropriation of 1800*l.* for this school. It was not particularly directed to be a grammar-school, but the masters have always been clergymen of the church of England. There is no free scholar on the foundation.

PLYMPTON ST. MARY, p. 416. The lazar-house appears to have been founded by one of the Courtenay family. There were four female lazars in it in 1641. In 1717 Catherine Cole, the only surviving lazar, conveyed the Maudlin-house and lands to the parish: the parish workhouse has been built on the site. The lands are let at 36*l.* per annum, which has been applied in aid of the poor's rates, but it has been lately determined to erect a building adjoining the poorhouse for the reception of lunatics or idiots; and in default of such objects, when there shall be an accumulation of rent to the amount of twice the annual rent of the charity-lands, the same to be distributed among decayed persons.

PLYMSTOCK, p. 417. Sir Christopher Harris, before 1617, founded an almshouse at Goosewell, in this parish, and endowed it with a rent-charge of 10*l.* for five poor people. It is now occupied by four poor people, who receive 40*s.* per annum each; 40*s.* being put by annually as a fund for repairs.

P. 417. The income of Mr. Warren's charitable fund was thus appropriated: 23*l.* to clothe ten boys, 18*l.* to clothe 10 girls, 12*l.* for the mistress and for a school-room, and 2*l.* for books. Mr. Harris gives the use of a room, the mistress therefore enjoys the whole of the 12*l.* per annum.

RACKENFORD, p. 425. 10*s.* 6*d.* per annum is paid for the teaching of one child, arising from the benefaction of 13*l.* by Thomas Kempe, a blacksmith, now living. The sum of 2*l.* per annum, given by Mary Ayre for teaching children, has been lost.

SEATON, p. 436. Lady Rolle's foundation was for almshouses and two schools.

schools. The almshouses are for 25 poor fishermen, being infirm and above the age of 55, and 20 poor and infirm widows of the same age, to be chosen by the owner of the manor of Beer, and each of them to receive 1s. per week, the dividends of 3900*l.* being appropriated for that purpose; and those of 3100*l.* for paying 30*l.* per annum to the master of the boys' school, and 15*l.* to the mistress of the girls' school; to provide also books, and stationery, and clothing, not more than 2*l.* being allowed in a year to a boy, and not more than 1*l.* 10*s.* for a girl: all the children to be of the manor of Beer, and from four to ten years of age: to be taught after Dr. Bell's system; the boys, reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the girls, in addition, needle-work and knitting. The almshouses are built and occupied; the schoolhouses are not as yet begun.

SHELDON, p. 439. The vicar of Sheldon has the whole of the great tithes of Awlescombe, (now 150*l.* per annum,) except 10*l.* per annum payable to the schoolmaster of Broad Hembury. See p. 584.

SLAPTON, p. 452. John Kelland, Esq., gave 100*l.*, in 1690-1; his son, Charles Kelland, Esq., 50*l.*, in 1694: the former for teaching 20 children, the other for apprenticing one child. These sums were laid out together in the purchase of land, now let at 25*l.* per annum. Twenty children are taught, but none apprenticed; and it appears that some of the income has been applied to purposes not directed by the donors.

P. 452. The small parish of SOURTON, in the hundred of Lifton and deanery of Tavistock, has here been accidentally omitted. There are no villages in the parish or endowed school. A moiety of the manor belongs to Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, Esq.; a fourth to John Morth Woollcombe, Esq.; and a fourth to John Newton, Esq., as mortgagee of Woodrow.

STAVERTON, p. 455. Pridhamsleigh is called a manor in the will of Mr. Gould, bearing date 1735. Dr. Baker's benefaction was 10*l.* per annum, but out of this 2*l.* per annum was appropriated to the buying of a coat and gown for a poor man and woman, 8*l.* per annum only for teaching poor children.

STOKE-IN-TEIGNHEAD, p. 462. Mr. Andrews's benefaction was void under the statute of mortmain, but the Rev. Mr. Neck, who inherited the
estate,

estate, is preparing a deed for the purpose of charging certain lands with an annuity of 8*l.*, of which 1*l.* 10*s.* is to be appropriated to the other purposes directed by Mr. Andrews, and the remainder to the instruction of poor children.

TAMERTON FOLIO, p. 472. Sir Copleston Bampfylde, in 1669, gave a house, garden, and meadow, to four poor widows of this parish, for their residence, and towards their support. The widows are appointed by the Rev. Walter Radcliffe, as owner of Warleigh; the present rent of the meadow is 8*l.*, which is divided among the widows.

Mary Dean endowed the school, in 1734, with an estate called Radge, in the parish of Tavistock, now let at 105*l.* per annum, for teaching 20 boys. She directed 20*l.* per annum to be given to the schoolmaster; and allowed 20*s.* for coals, 20*s.* for stationary, and the residue for clothes, books, &c. She also afterwards gave by will 480*l.* to be laid out in lands for this school, which has not yet been done, but is about to be invested. The schoolmaster has now 37*l.* per annum; and 17 girls were, in 1805, added to the establishment, but they are not clothed. Elizabeth Lady Modyford, by her will, in 1722, directed that all debts due to her should be laid out in lands for Tamerton school; but there is no trace of any purchase in consequence of this bequest.

TAVISTOCK, p. 471. and 476. Having been favoured by Mr. John Crapp, with a sight of some old papers in his possession, I have gathered from them the following facts:

It appears, that although the town has never been incorporated, the governing officer was called a mayor. Among these papers is the account of Mr. Matthew Cudlipp, who commenced his mayoralty June 24. 1685, in which reference is made to his predecessor in the mayoralty, Mr. Caunter. Among other articles, are the receipts and payments relating to St. Swithin's fair.

It appears that King Edward VI. granted to John, Earl of Bedford, fairs at Tavistock, April 23. and November 28.; that the earl was then entitled to another fair, and that he conveyed the three fairs to trustees for 200 years, with liberty to build a market-house on his land, and that the profits of the fairs were appropriated to the schoolmaster for the time being.

It appears also, that John Batt, prior of the hospital, or lazar-house, of St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Theobald at Tavistock, and the brethren and sisters of that house, in the year 1584, conveyed the hospital, with the chapel and the lands thereto belonging, to John Fitz, Nicholas Glanville, and others, for the term of 1000 years, the rents to be divided quarterly among the lazar people of that house ; or in default thereof, among other poor people of Tavistock. This must have been the reason why the sum of 30*l.* out of the annuity paid by the Duke of Bedford, under the act of 1761, is directed to be divided into portions, and distributed quarterly, among 60 poor persons of Tavistock.

It appears by the papers above mentioned, that in 1570 Robert Charles, of Tavistock, gave to John Fitz and others a rent-charge of 4*l.*, issuing out of his lands at Pillaton, in Cornwall, for the poor people in the almshouse. This must have been what is called Couche's almshouse ; and it seems that this rent-charge is still payable, not being affected by the act, which relates only to lands, &c., in the parish of Tavistock. An almshouse in lieu of Couche's, was to be built out of the annuity of 120*l.* above mentioned, it being in the mean time charged only with the 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum, payable to the schoolmaster. The almshouses were built at the expense of 330*l.* After the building was completed, the sum of 50*l.* per annum was to be payable out of the annuity for the maintenance of 15 pensioners, and for the repairs of the house : the pensioners have now 3*l.* per annum each, paid quarterly. They are nominated by the Duke of Bedford, as lord of the manor of Hurdwick. The sum of 15*l.* per annum of the said annuity is appropriated to apprenticing children ; 16*s.* per annum to the purchase of Bibles ; and 20*l.* per annum for four marriage-portions. The hospital of lazars was pulled down, and the workhouse, which by the above-mentioned act is vested in the parish, built on the site.

Among the papers before mentioned is a memorandum, that Sir William Courtenay, in the year 1664, granted a rent-charge for ever to the use of the poor of Tavistock. This, probably, was the endowment of the Courtenay almshouse, which is a rent-charge of 8*l.* 12*s.*

P. 477. The ministers who receive the benefit of Mr. Watts's gift are Dissenters : the original nominees were non-conformists : one of them was an eminent divine of that community, Mr. Obadiah Hughes. It was directed by the donor, that as often as any one of these ministers should die, the three survivors should nominate another godly religious person to supply his place.

Among

Among the papers already mentioned, were churchwardens' accounts of the year 1392, 1448, and 1449; but not containing any entry that is interesting.

WEST TEIGNMOUTH, p. 489. It is remarkable, that the French historians should have magnified the burning of this place, which is scarcely known in English history, into an important event. Teignmouth is described as a great port, and the fishing vessels are metamorphosed into frigates and men of war.^a

BISHOP'S TEIGNTON, p. 493. Mr. *Christopher* Coleman, in 1719, gave the sum of 200*l.*, with which, and 157*l.* 10*s.*, partly the gift of other persons, and partly advanced by the parish, lands were purchased. The said Mr. Coleman gave 50*l.* to build a school-house, and, in 1729, bequeathed the further sum of 200*l.* to buy land for the purpose of securing an annuity of 8*l.* to be appropriated for the repair of the school-house, and when not wanted for that use, to purchase fuel and clothes. It is supposed that the land so charged was given up to the trustees, and was included in the lands now let altogether at 40*l.* per annum. The whole income is expended in repairing the premises, and clothing and educating the children. In 1821 twenty-one boys and girls were taught at Bishop's Teignton, and 12 in the distant hamlet of Lewton, or Luton. I find no mention in the Commissioners' report of the benefaction of Sir John Lear, mentioned in this page.

KING'S TEIGNTON, p. 495. See p. 600 for an account of the hospital mentioned in this page.

THELBRIDGE, p. 497. Penelope Sydenham (date not known) gave the interest of 40*l.* to this parish, which is appropriated to teaching children.

ST. THOMAS, p. 499. John Jones, Esq. is lately deceased.

TIVERTON, p. 513. 518. Mr. Blundell, the collateral descendant of the founder of Tiverton school, is lately dead. P. 516. — The residue of Mr. Enchmarch's donation, which is 13*l.* per annum, is now given to the minister of the Steps meeting, who is entitled also to the interest of 180*l.* 10*d.*

^a See Campbell's Political History of Great Britain, vol. i. p. 346. referring to Monsieur de Quincy, P. Daniel, &c.

three per cents., given by Mr. John Tristram, in 1778; 29*l.* per annum from a rent-charge and messuages given by John and Thomas Keene about 1716; 8*l.* per annum from a benefaction of Eliz. Lichigary, in 1790; and 8*l.* per annum from a residuary legacy of Fr. Warren, about 1800. Some houses, and a piece of land for a burial-ground, were given to the Baptist minister by Faith Chorlock, in 1810. There is a benefaction also to the Baptist minister, of Richard Hooper, in 1741, which produces about 8*l.* per annum, from the rent of houses; another of Th. Glass, M. D., which produces 27*l.* per annum, from the same source; and about 16*l.* per annum arising from money given by D. A. Munt, in 1783.

P. 517. The estates of Grenway's almshouse are now 284*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The pensioners' allowances were raised, in 1818, to 5*s.* a week (with a sack of coals at Christmas); and it is intended, when the estate is out of debt, to double their number. The manor of Daccomb is in the parish of Coffinswell. George Slee's son charged the rectory of Coldridge with 20*l.* per annum, for the endowment of the almshouse founded by his father at Tiverton: 5*s.* is allowed to the person who brings the annuity. There was an almshouse at Tiverton, founded in 1696 by John Alstone, for six poor fullers. The land purchased for its endowment was let at 20*l.* per annum. In consequence of the concealment of a previous settlement on his family by the vendor, this estate was some years ago claimed by his descendants, and their legal right appeared so clear that it was given up by the trustees, and the endowment appears to be now irrecoverably lost.*

P. 518. The school-income, in 1820, was 650*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, including 219*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* dividends on stock. Richard Down, Esq., in 1806, gave 700*l.* three per cent. consols, for an exhibition from this school at Oxford or Cambridge, for three years.

P. 519. The rent-charge, which is misprinted 78*l.* in Dunsford's History of Tiverton, as well as in this page, was 90*l.* per annum. Gilbert's benefaction was 300*l.*, laid out in 1792 in the purchase of 332*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* three per cent consols. There is a further sum of 100*l.* three per cents., which has arisen from savings. The total rental of the lands belonging to the other charity-school in this page is correct, but the particulars of Newte's and Tristram's lands erroneous. The present rent of Tristram's is 31*l.* 10*s.*; that of Newte's 80*l.* The donation of the Rev. John Newte to the charity school at Cove was the eighth part of a tenement now let at 31*l.* 10*s.*, which produces, therefore, nearly 4*l.* per annum. Mr. Peter Newte, in 1719, gave the eighth of another estate, which now lets at 80*l.* per annum,

to the village-schools. The charity receives only 5*l.* per annum from this benefaction, which is paid to a schoolmistress at Chevithorn.

TOR MOHUN, p. 525. A monument was lately erected in the church, in memory of Edmund and Eliza, son and daughter of Robert Peel, Esq., of Tor Abbey, who died in 1821, at the respective ages of 20 and 16.

TOTNES, p. 535. Richard Lee, in 1619, gave 100*l.*, to be laid out in lands for the benefit of a resident preacher; it is not certain what land was purchased with this gift. Mr. Christopher Maynard gave a messuage called the Prest-house, and Mr. Christopher Wise the sum of 50*l.*, to be laid out in land towards the maintenance of a lecturer. There is no lecturer at Totnes, nor is it certainly known what tenement was meant by the Prest-house, nor what lands were purchased with Mr. Wise's gift.

P. 536. The rent of the grammar-school land is now 70*l.* per annum; a school-room is provided by the corporation, but there is no house for the master. The charity-school existed before 1734, when Mr. Charles Taylor charged a house with 40*s.* per annum towards its endowment: this house is the residence of the master and mistress. The land produces now 38*l.* 10*s.* per annum, and it has a rent-charge of 20*s.*, supposed to have been given also by Mr. John Philips.

Walter Dowse's gift to the Magdalen consisted of a tenement and garden. In 1617 there were six poor in this hospital, who had 4*s.* 6*d.* a week distributed among them. The vicar then read prayers in the chapel. In 1633 Richard Kelly gave a rent-charge of 20*s.* per annum to this hospital. The hospital lands are now let at 14*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* per annum.

Samuel Rodd, in 1654, founded an almshouse for six poor men, and gave a messuage for its repairs, the residue of rent to be expended in clothing. This is supposed to be now the parish work-house. John Norris gave by will, in 1589, 100*l.* for building an almshouse, and 150*l.* for its endowment. It was built for two poor persons. Luke Short gave 40*l.* for building houses for the poor: it is supposed that these were attached to Norris's, which has been enlarged by additional tenements; poor persons are placed in them by the corporation.

UFFCULME, p. 541. The sum given for the building and endowing of the school was 1200*l.*, of which 400*l.* was expended for the purchase of the site and building the house. In 1819, the stock consisted of 1551*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

three

three per cent. reduced. Four boys are to be taught *gratis*; two of Uffculme, and two of Burlescombe or Holcombe Rogus; but there have been few applications from those parishes.

UGBOROUGH, p. 543. Among the Hele estates, appropriated to St. John's hospital, at Exeter, in 1658, was Earlscombe, in this parish, on which was then a chapel.

WALKHAMPTON, p. 546. The present rent of Lady Modyford's lands is 161*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* per annum. There is 700*l.* in the hands of Sir M. Lopes, who pays no interest for it; and about 457*l.* in the hands of Mr. Giles, the receiver. Lady Modyford directed, that the schoolmaster should have a salary of 17*l.* per annum: 20 boys to be educated, and nominated by the owner of Marystow: 1*l.* per annum was allowed for fuel, 2*l.* per annum for Prayer-books, &c.: every boy, at the end of four years, was to have a Bible, the surplus to be given to them in clothing. There was some allowance, also, out of the surplus, for apprenticing boys, and for paying the house-rent of poor women of Tamerton Foliot and other neighbouring parishes. The school-boys to be of Walkhampton, and deficiencies to be supplied from Buckland Monachorum, or Shipstor. The master has now a salary of 40*l.* per annum, and 5*l.* allowed for slates, &c. The boys were increased from 20 to 30, in 1785. There are now 30 boys and 10 girls: the mistress has a salary of 10*l.* per annum. The boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; the girls reading, writing, needle-work, and knitting. Upon deficiencies in the above-mentioned parishes, children are now admitted from Meavy and Sampford Spiney. The affairs of this charity are in Chancery.

WEMBURY, p. 550. Josias Calmady, Esq., in 1682, gave 500*l.*, to be laid out in land, for the curate of Wembury, under certain regulations. There being some doubt about the investment, Mrs. Calmady, the representative of the donor, pays 20*l.* per annum; which sum appears to have been paid for more than a century.

P. 551. l. 1. for "Exeter," read "Windsor." Sir Warwick Hele built an almshouse in this parish for ten poor people, with a chapel in the centre, and by his will, in 1625, gave them 3*l.* a piece yearly, charged on estates at Holbeton, &c. There is no restriction as to sex, but the persons now appointed are poor old women: one house is kept vacant, and the allowance

allowance reserved for repairs, for which there was no provision. There is no service performed in the chapel.

WHITECHURCH, p. 555. John Taylor, Esq. purchased Halwill about 1795, of the representative of the Glanville family, in whose uninterrupted possession it had been till that time.

WIDDECOMBE-IN-THE-MOOR, p. 559. The sum of 40s. per annum, given by William Culling in 1722, has been appropriated to the charity-school.

WITHECOMBE RALEIGH, p. 560. The sum of 7*l.* per annum is payable to the vicar out of the lands given by Mr. Drake to charitable uses. See p. 587.

WIDWORTHY, p. 561. Four children only are taught out of the fund given for the education of the poor of this place.

WOLBOROUGH, p. 567. Sir William Waller, in his "Recollections," says, "My endeavour to supplant Mr. Yarde in his possession of the market of Newton Abbot, though upon a dormant title, yet proceeding from a covetous end, was justly punished by the loss of the thing sued for, and in all that befell me in the King's Bench." Mr. Yarde's market was at Newton Bushell. Sir William Waller's claim was under a grant for a market at Newton Abbot, to the Abbey of Tor. Sir William Waller rebuilt the market-house at Newton Abbot at his own expence in 1684, as appears by the parish papers.

P. 568. Lady Reynell, by her deed bearing date 1640, gave a close of ground, several messuages in Newton Abbot, and an estate at Paignton, for the purpose of paying 5*l.* per annum each, to the four widows in the houses of her foundation, and providing for their maintenance in sickness; and for the repair of the houses. The remainder, the trustees are most solemnly enjoined to appropriate to such charitable uses, as they may think consonant to the donor's intention. The estate at Paignton is now let for 63*l.* 10s. per annum; the close for 5*l.* per annum; but the messuages are in the hands of Lord Courtenay's lessee. A bill in chancery is now pending for the purpose of recovering them for the charity, and it is hoped that the trustees will be enabled to make an allowance of 15*l.* per annum to each of four widows, besides maintenance in sickness.

FURTHER ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

EGG-BUCKLAND, p. 81. See also *Gentlemen's Seats*, p. ccxxviii. Addis Archer, Esq., died in the month of July, 1822.

EXETER, p. 178. The plan of the city facing this page is copied from that in Braun's *Civitates Orbis terrarum*, which bears date 1618. — P. 221. It is probable that I was misinformed as to Joanna Southcott having been a native of Exeter. An anonymous pamphlet published in 1814 asserts that she was born at Gittisham in the month of April, and baptised at St. Mary Ottery, June 6, 1750. The latter is confirmed by an extract from the Register printed in Dr. Reece's pamphlet, published in 1815.

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In consequence of alterations, which occasioned the derangement of some of the pages of the Appendix, after the INDEX OF NAMES had been made, the following additions are to be made, and other references corrected as beneath:—

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